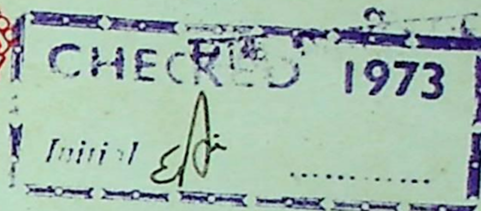


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HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY KING GEORGE V AND THE PRINCES OF INDIA AND THE INDIAN EMPIRE

(Historical-Biographical)

COMPILED BY
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EDITED BY
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PREFACE

THIS great work, originally planned and prepared as a Silver Jubilee souvenir, could not but have been affected, root and branch, by the tragedy of the King's death within a few months of the Empire's enthusiastic demonstration of the place he occupied in its affections. What would have been a memento of the happiest period of a living career is now a memorial to the departed. Every line in this publication has been penned under the shadow of a vast sorrow at the loss of one who in every land was loved and revered as a good, gracious and inspired monarch.

The genuineness of India's affection for His late Majesty could not have been more convincingly illustrated than in the manner the happy occasion of his Silver Jubilee and the sad day of his funeral were observed throughout the country. A striking feature of the mourning demonstrations in India was the signal absence of any reference to politics, in refreshing contrast to a deflection in this respect on the part of at least two other members of the Empire. In this sentiment of attachment to the Crown—as distinct from the administration—lies, if properly utilised, the promise of a lasting comradeship between England and India. This momentous fact is by no means the least outstanding of the many fateful revelations, dealt with in this book, in connection with King George the Fifth's reign in relation to this country which lend emphasis to the supreme importance of our present publication both to England and India.

The welcome extended to this great undertaking of ours from all parts of the country has encouraged us to do our best in respect of both matter and manner, and nothing has been left to be desired in typography and illustrations within the means available in India. In fact, no expense and pains have been spared to make this volume as comprehensive and complete as is consistent with

the dignity and demand of a work of this kind. The size of the book, originally intended to be confined to five hundred pages, has far exceeded one thousand. Thanks to kind and earnest co-operation with our efforts in all quarters, the publication would appear, from all its outstanding aspects, to bear the impress of a work of no mean national importance and of permanent value.

We tender our respects and thanks to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Departments, A.G.G.'s (now Residents) of various Agencies in India, the Local Governments of all the Provinces, Presidents and Secretaries of Silver Jubilee Committees in British India and the States and, last but not least, to the Indian Princes and Chiefs, for the facilities obtained under their auspices for the issue of this publication. We are similarly grateful to our patrons and sympathisers all over the country, as well as to our customers, for their never-failing kindness and encouragement in regard to our labours.

We have done all that is humanly possible to compile and publish a presentable pictorial and historical record of the life and times of the most beloved of Kings in history and of the great and important part played by India in the evolution of his memorable reign in its multifarious beneficence and progress, and in the appreciation of it in its proper import will be our best and highest reward.

K. R. KHOSLA,
Proprietor and Compiler.

LAHORE:
July 26, 1937.



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GENERAL INDEX

It was originally intended to issue two separate publications, viz., *" HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY KING GEORGE V AND THE PRINCES OF INDIA " and " HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY KING GEORGE V AND THE INDIAN EMPIRE." Due to recent developments it was decided to give to the readers the advantage of securing both these works in one volume and on a single payment. The pages in this General Index have either been marked with " P " or " I " which denote the section which they pertain to. " P " means the " PRINCES OF INDIA " section and " I " the " INDIAN EMPIRE " section. This distinction was necessary because the pages in these two sections had already been printed according to the original plan of issuing two separate books. It must, however, be pointed out that every care has been taken to make this Index complete and exhaustive in all respects, but the Publishers do not take any responsibility for any omissions or commissions that might have unwittingly crept therein.*

The contents of the historical section of this publication, giving a faithful pen-camera record of the life and times of His late Majesty, have been separately listed.

A

Explanation of Abbreviations:—

P denotes "**PRINCES OF INDIA**" section. I denotes "**INDIAN EMPIRE**" section.

B

Explanation of Abbrevitions:—

P denotes "PRINCES OF INDIA" section. I denotes "INDIAN EMPIRE" section.

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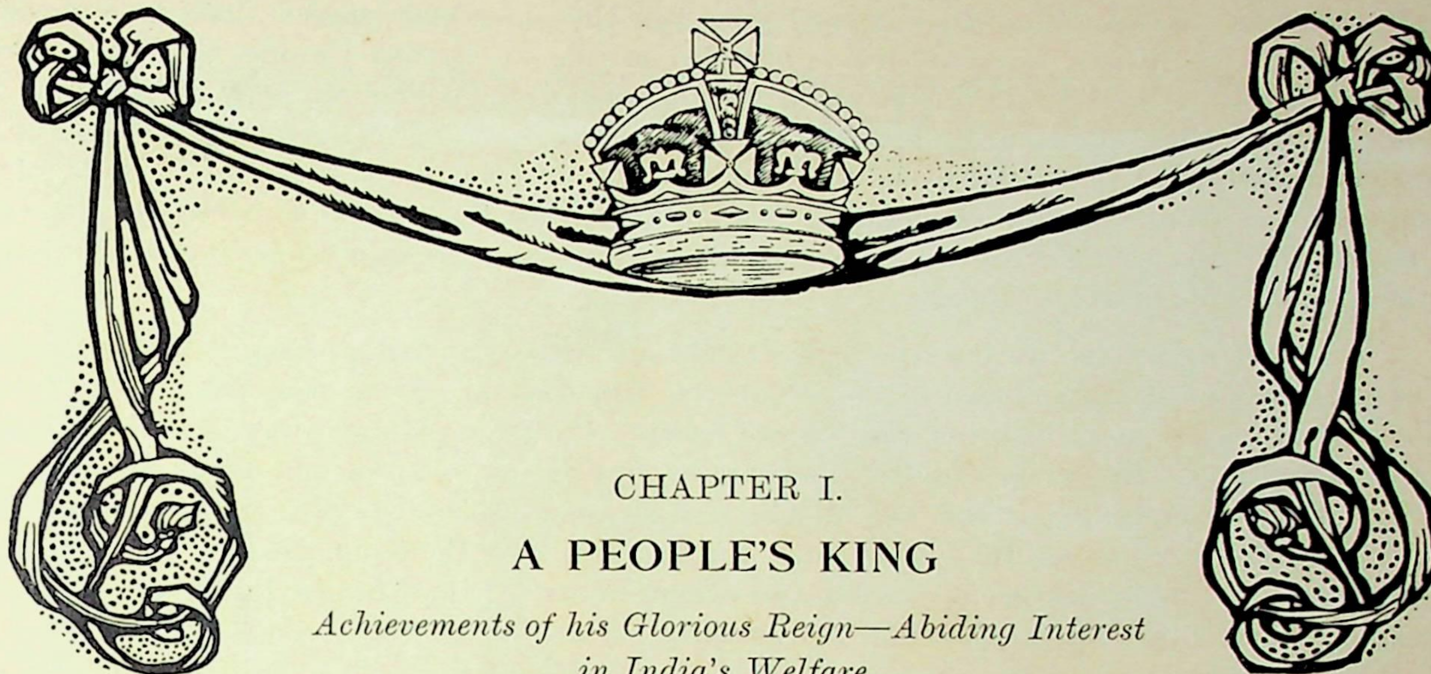
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His Late Majesty King Emperor George V and Her Majesty Queen Empress Mary.





CHAPTER I.

A PEOPLE'S KING

Achievements of his Glorious Reign—Abiding Interest in India's Welfare.

KING GEORGE V was pre-eminently a People's King, sincerely and fervently loved as such by all people in every class and in every country of his Empire. This outstanding fact of His late Majesty's memorable reign could hardly have been more strikingly illustrated than in the obvious and significant difference between Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee and His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee that must have been felt and realised by not a few among the happy participants in the happy celebrations of the historic 6th of May, 1935. The Diamond Jubilee shone and scintillated on the summit of an era of wealth, of security, of pride; and there were not many among those who took part in it who perceived or heeded the little flaws that were already cracking its bright surface. The Silver Jubilee was a glad but humble offering of gratitude for the example and the influence of that "servant of his people," to quote a pregnant passage of the *Times* of London, "who stood at their head through the struggle to avert collapse and ruin" and who had lived to "lead them far back on the upward road to recovery." Hence it was that on the memorable 6th of May, 1935, every man and woman in every country of his Empire spontaneously called down blessings upon a man whom they had good reason to love. It is remarkable that at a time when Kingship in many countries had had to give way to dictatorships, King George was in the enjoyment of a personal loyalty and affection in the hearts of his people, all over the Empire, to which there is no parallel in the annals of Kingship. Never had popular sentiments regarding a popular King found such emotional expression as on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty's reign. It was not only unmistakably sincere but strikingly democratic.

It is a secret of the British Constitution that the very indefiniteness of the sovereignty allows more power and scope to the personality of the Sovereign. For twenty-six long years the personality of a good man continued to enrich more and more the office that he filled. And the spontaneous demonstration of profound grief and sorrow that took place all over the Empire, and beyond, at the sudden and unexpected passing away, a little before midnight on January 20-21, 1936, of this good man, this People's King, furnished further remarkable evidence of a personal loyalty and affection he had in the hearts of all his folk, and others, "which had not often been given to his predecessors." In his personal broadcast Christmas messages the late Monarch used to address his people all over the Empire as "my dear friends" and to describe them as constituting a great family of which he was the head. The British Empire, in its present constitution and future promise, is verily a Great Family, and of this Great Family

King George V was looked upon, with sufficient reason, as an actual *Pater Patriae.* And the grief felt by his Empire at his death was the grief felt for a friend and a father. Every one in India, irrespective of class and creed, sincerely joined in the universal prayer that spontaneously escaped millions of hearts, not only inside but also outside the British Empire, that the departed King might dwell in peace and in Heaven. The manner in which the day of funeral was observed in India was both an indication of the feeling heart of this great country and of the high esteem in which King George V was held by all classes in this land. Leaders of all political parties—Congressmen, Moderates, reactionaries, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis—vied with each other in giving vent to their genuine sorrow and expressing their sincere sympathies with the members of the Royal Family.

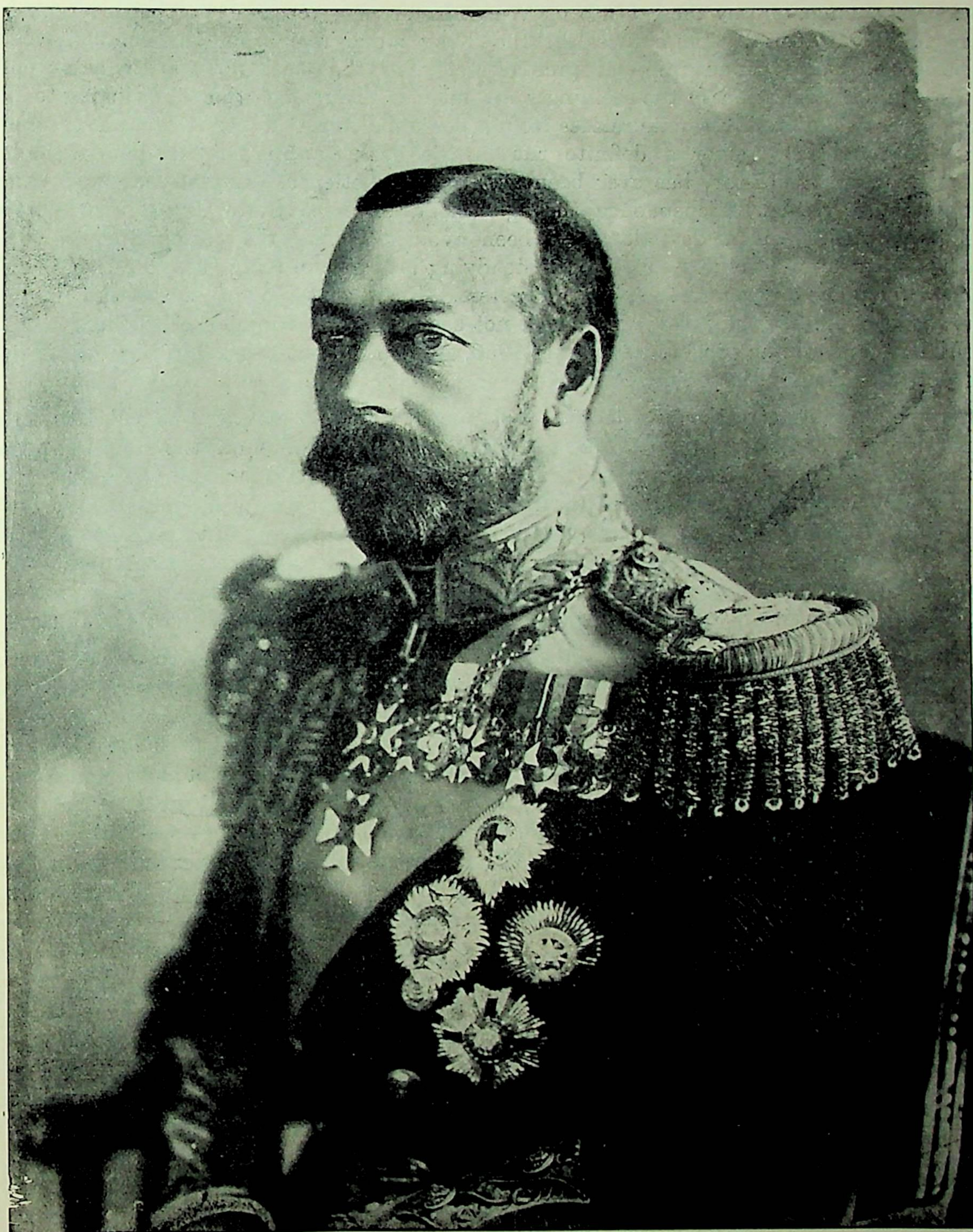
On two occasions during the last twenty-six years the British Empire demonstrated a sense of oneness almost unparalleled in the annals of Imperialism. One was the Silver Jubilee of the late Monarch and the other was his sad death. Over the passing away of King George V even more than during his Silver Jubilee was there a feeling of spontaneous unity between the countries of the Empire. By the law of the British Constitution the Sovereign is the sole link that holds together the nations that constitute the Empire. With King George V, the father and friend of all his folk in every class and in every country of the Empire, this law was a living fact, as distinguished from mere theory or convention.

No Monarch was ever called upon to rule over Great Britain and the British Empire in times associated with events and incidents of more momentous consequence to the world and the Empire, and there is no record in history of one in his position, similarly situated, acquitting himself so creditably as did this People's King. And it is difficult to conceive a more remarkable tribute to His late Majesty's unique and lovable personality than that in moments of crisis the people of India—irrespective of class and creed and political differences—stood by him as one man. India's sacrifices for the Crown during that greatest crisis of the Empire, the Great War, constitute a record unparalleled in the annals of the British Empire.

Of King George the Good, King George the Great, we had a revelation, in the fullest glory and grandeur of his goodness and greatness, in those darkest days in the world's history involving a revolutionary change in the relationship of nations, as well as in the lives of men, both during the holocaust of the Great War and the cataclysmic peace that followed, when, as Rudyard Kipling would have it, the ages' slow-bought gain—comfort, content, delight—had shrivelled in a night and there was nothing left but steel and fire and stone. Before a deluge of democracy and republicanism which followed in natural course Empires that would not relax crumbled, monarchies that would not bend crashed, and the Tsars, the Kaisers and the Hapsburgs that would not relent were wiped off as ruling dynasties of the earth. In this clash of deals, of political rivalries, of social and economic eruptions, King George, as head of the greatest Empire and as representative of one of the oldest monarchies, played his part in phenomenal conformity with the world's great expectations in regard to his inherent capacity for that stupendous task. In those critical days he not only maintained a steady grip on the reins of office, but, by helping in evolving a new system of government and conduct for his people, saved Britain and the Empire from falling victims to the common fate of many other nations.

He was, indeed, the most human and the most democratic representative of monarchical government of which history has record. The moral grandeur of his life, both public and private, would ever remain a source of perennial inspiration to a world where virtue is appreciated. It is difficult to say if King George was greater as a man or as a ruler. He willingly renounced the powers of his office to exalt monarchy to the position of being a symbol of the constitutionally-expressed will of the people and lived to serve and guide his subjects rather than to govern them. He was instrumental in securing to the House of Commons almost entire control of the Administration, the House of Lords remaining only as a political adornment, an impotent

symbol of a decadent feudalism. And with its supremacy and sovereignty thus secured through the instrumentality of one of the noblest and wisest of monarchs who never failed to do the right thing at the right moment, the House of Commons had the further good fortune of finding itself, before long, firmly established as the true mouthpiece of the people with the extension



His Majesty King George V.

of the vote to women—not the least outstanding triumph of King George's reign. These great and momentous happenings—ordinarily enough for the lifetime of a succession of dynasties—do not constitute the last word in regard to the twenty-six years' reign of this People's King in its

real import and achievements. Even the bourgeoise lost its position of supremacy, and it was in the eternal fitness of things that the reign of King George the Faithful should have witnessed for the first time, as it did, the return to office on two occasions of a proletarian Ministry.

Out in the Empire the relations of England with the Dominions underwent a revolutionary change, and by the Statute of Westminster they became in the true sense equal partners in the Imperial Commonwealth, the King alone remaining the common tie and the sole repository of a common imperial prerogative. Not the least noteworthy achievement of his reign was the solution of the seemingly insoluble Irish problem, thereby bringing to England the supreme satisfaction of ultimate release from a perennial thorn in her side and to the world at large pardonable joy over a definite rift in the dark towards the "triumph of the insulted man" for which man's history has ever been waiting in patience. Ireland obtained what now approximates to virtual independence through the Irish Free State Treaty. If more serious complications with President de Valera had been avoided during the culminating stage of the Irish situation, it was mainly due to the steadying influence of King George rather than to any patience or tolerance on the part of his Ministers. Egypt obtained a substantial part of her freedom by the Treaty of 1923; and had it not been for adverse influences setting in, she would obviously have got, by the proposed Treaty of 1930, even more, at least not less, than what it was her lot to receive by the Treaty of 1936.

The unsettling of the "settled fact" of Bengal Partition may well be called the crowning manifestation of the steadying and uplifting influence of King George on the dominating factors in his Empire. Though in regard to India's just and legitimate demand for equal partnership in the Empire the attitude of his Ministers all through his reign was positively disappointing, it can be said to the credit of King George that his reign saw the passing of three Acts of Parliament conceding an increasing measure of reform of India's constitution as originally based on the model bequeathed by the East India Company. It is remarkable that King-Emperor George V was the first to have used the word "Swaraj" in his famous proclamation inaugurating the Reforms.

India's progress towards nationhood, on the other hand, during the momentous period embracing the reign of King George continued at a pace which could hardly have been dreamt of in the philosophy of "Canadian fur." When a comparison is made between the position twenty-six years ago and the position now, and when the size of the country and the various inimical circumstances and hostile factors peculiar to India are taken into account, it is impossible not to marvel at the immense changes that have taken place. To-day the most cautious do not hesitate to advocate what the most daring would have regarded as beyond the bounds of possibility then. To-day not a few high-placed Englishmen will be found not only to have openly and definitely abandoned their patronising attitude towards India but also to have unhesitatingly taken it for granted that, for good or ill, the sub-continent of India, with its diversity of peoples and languages and religions, has become a political entity for whose government Indians, and not the British Parliament, are to be responsible. There is, indeed, no record in history of such changes on such a scale and in such a space of time having been brought about by anything short of the most drastic revolutions. In India there has been no revolution in the sense in which the term is generally understood. What has happened has been due to an inevitable march of events by the impact of an irresistible process of cause and effect. And whatever may have been said about the progressive "experiments" from Whitehall during the last quarter of a century towards "progressive realisation of self-government" in India,—whether they have filled the cup of India's "legitimate aspirations" beyond its holding capacity or have failed to touch even the fringe of the real situation in its actual import and implications,—history will record that they *had* to be made, that there was no alternative. And in this increasing measure of practical recognition, however inadequate, of a situation that would take no denial, not the least negligible factor was the steadying and uplifting influence of King George. The remarkable fact of his having been the first to use the word "Swaraj" in his historic proclamation regarding the Reforms is one to be remembered for all time in the hegemony of the all-wise in its imposing significance and proper import.

"The King can do no wrong," is the first word, as it were, of the British Constitution. So for all acts of omission and commission on the part of his Ministers which grieved and offended India the King could not be held responsible. But there are occasions when the King in his personal capacity can do the right thing, especially in regard to social etiquette, of which he is his own master. But it is hardly given to every King to rise above the conventions of his Court even to do the right thing, much less in matters where there is room for difference of opinion. Such an occasion, an embarrassingly delicate one, arose for King George in connection with the Second Round Table Conference in London and in regard to one who was the idol of national India but a bugbear to not a few of the political stalwarts of England, and it will always be gratefully remembered in India that he rose equal to it. Setting aside the heavy conventions of the Court, brushing aside the dictates of British aristocratic etiquette, and in the teeth of impudent criticism by firebrands like Mr. Churchill, he received Mahatma Gandhi—as the representative of the Indian National Congress at the Round Table Conference—in his loin cloth at Buckingham Palace. This obvious gesture to India was duly appreciated in its proper import by the people of this country.

The experiences gained by His late Majesty during his tour in India as Prince of Wales inspired in him, in the words of Sir Walter Lawrence, then Chief of his Staff, "an increased sympathy and an abiding interest in the welfare of the Indian people." This interest of His late Majesty in the welfare of the Indian people never flagged all through his reign and found touching manifestations on more accasions than one. The depth and extent of this interest, developing in course of time into almost personal solicitude, was strikingly illustrated in his fervent appeals for relief to the victims of the Behar and Quetta earthquakes.

He was, as is well known, a towering factor for world peace. He was also rightly looked upon by the world at large as a Great Gentleman. Even during the heat and passion of the Great War he was one of the few Englishmen who refused to hate the Germans. To borrow an incisive phrase of an American writer, he was "every inch a man and a King," that is, a man as a man should be and a King as a King should be. He was a hard worker. None of his subjects worked harder or more conscientiously. With all his occasional "holidays" at Balmoral, or Cowes, or Eastbourne, he really never had a holiday in his life. Wherever he might be, his work followed him. Even if he could shirk it he would not; for of all the motives that shaped his character and controlled his daily life that of doing his duty to the full was the strongest. He was democratic in the sense of comradeship with all his people, irrespective of class and culture. His knowledge of men, places and affairs was often, in the most literal sense, astonishing. He was a shrewd judge of human nature but without a trace of cynicism in his own nature. He was noble, generous, devotedly dutiful and a model of dignity combined with simplicity. He had never uttered a harsh word in his life.

He was indisputably the best, the gentlest and the most beloved of Kings in history, and the depth and extent of the esteem and affection in which he was held by all classes of people in India could not have been more impressively demonstrated than in the manner in which the happy occasion of his Silver Jubilee and the sad day of his funeral were observed throughout the length and breadth of this country.

Thank Heaven he was spared long enough to witness the unparalleled outbursts of affection and respect at the Silver Jubilee, only a few months before his death, in all parts of his Empire, prominently including India for which he ever had a soft corner in his heart. Our further consolation will be the company of his dear memory in the following pages in an humble attempt to present to the public some of the outstanding points and features of his memorable reign, essentially in relation to this poor country of ours which he sincerely loved and which, more than any of his predecessors, he tried to help and serve at critical moments within his limits and limitations.

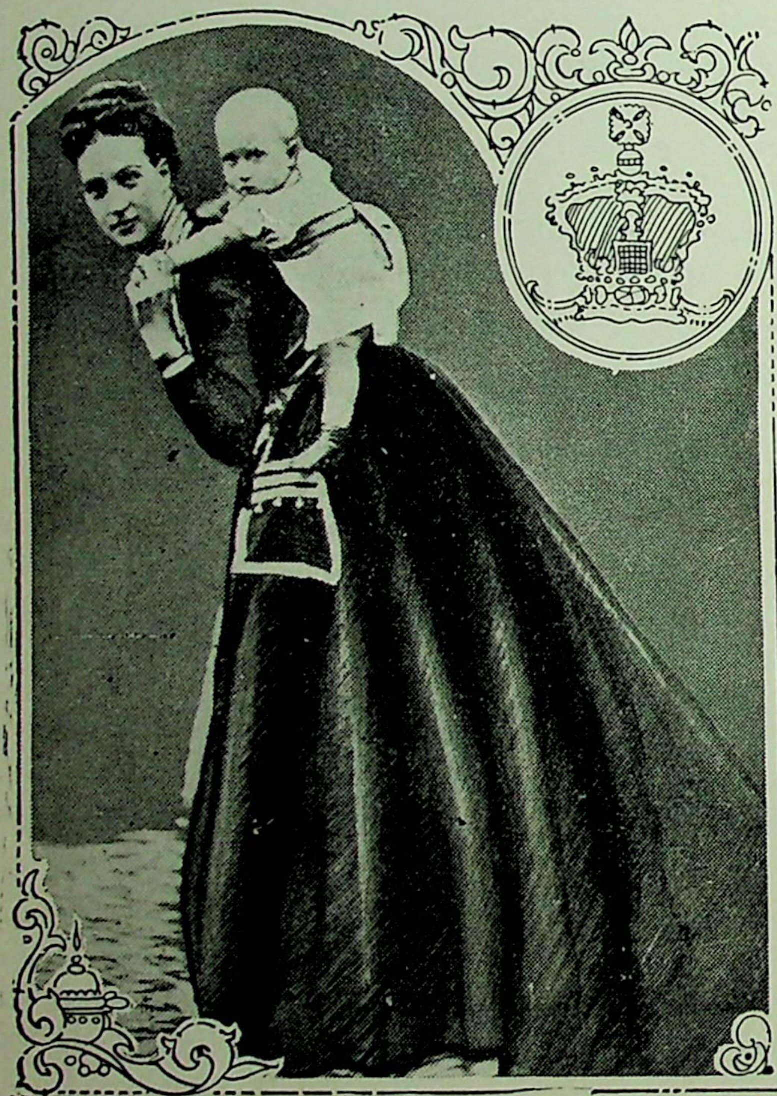
CHAPTER II.

EARLY DAYS

Striking Anecdotes—Cosmopolitan Education—Naval Training—A World Cruise.

THERE were six children to Their Majesties King Edward the Seventh and Queen Alexandra. The eldest, Prince Albert Victor, was born on the 3rd January, 1864. The second child, Prince George Frederick Albert, was born on the 3rd June, 1865. The next three children were the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud. The youngest child, Prince Alexander John, died in infancy.

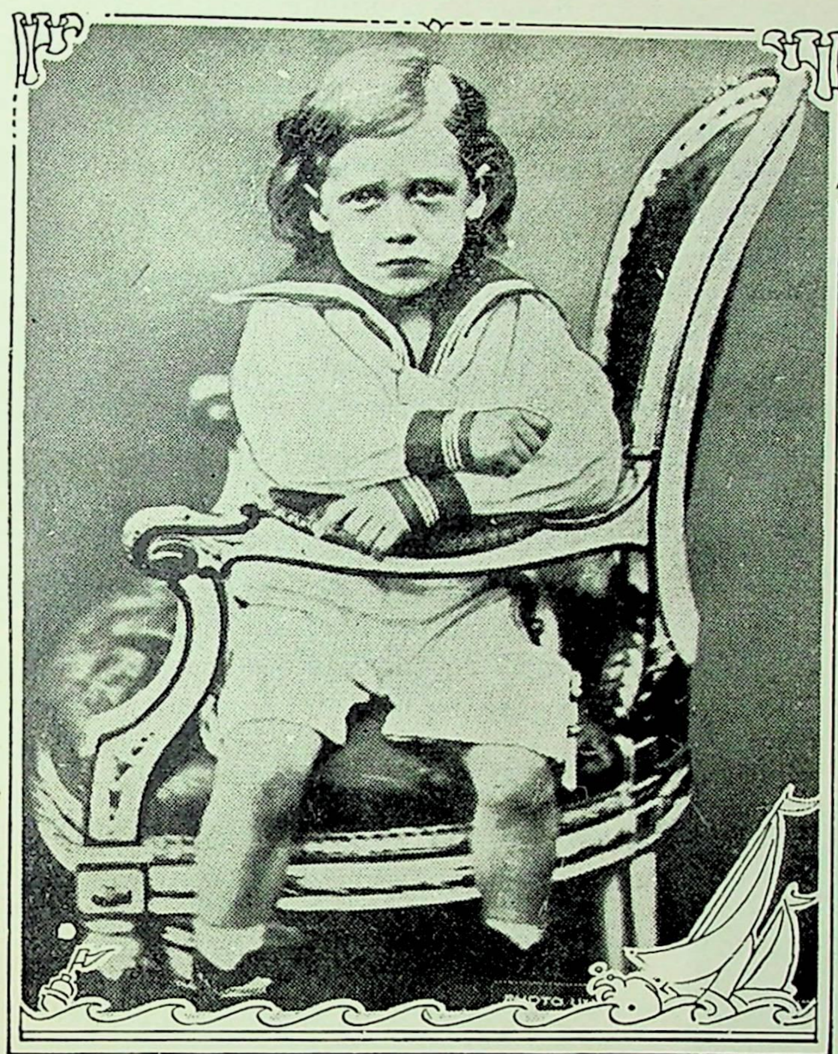
The second child was the future King George V. He was born at Marlborough House, Pall Mall. It was built for the first Duke of Marlborough and acquired by King Edward VII in 1862 on his marriage to Queen Alexandra. There were no popular rejoicings at his birth like those on the arrival of the first son to the popular Prince and Princess of Wales, but the event did not fail to evoke great national interest. The Royal infant was christened, on the 8th of July, in the private chapel at Windsor as George Frederick Ernest Albert; and the christening ceremony, conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was long remembered as much for its impressiveness as for an interesting incident connected with it which some eyes were wide enough not to miss and a well-known writer on British Royalty has since been wise enough to put on record. It shows how in singular moments the future man is reflected in the child. Those who have had the privilege of a personal knowledge of King George know that he was characteristically without flamboyance, was quiet in his ways, though looking things squarely in the face, and, in awkward moments, never losing his nerve in pulling through. Among the brilliant and distinguished assembly present at the ceremony the Royal baby, so the story goes, was not only astonishingly placid but even gave his grandmother, Queen Victoria, a bored stare when she took him in her arms. Not the least amusing part of the story is that his great and autocratic grandmother later described him as "not a very pretty boy."



One of the earliest pictures of King George.
Princess Alexandra giving a "piggy-back" ride to Prince George aged two.

Those who knew him intimately in after-life knew that King George was by nature not so jovial as his father, though he had more urbanity. He was self-contained, but friendly and sympathetic to the lowliest. As he grew from infancy to childhood he showed himself to be of an altogether different stuff from his elder brother, Prince Albert Victor, who was about two years older than Prince George. The elder child was dreamy and docile, but his younger brother soon revealed a distinct and determined personality. Destined for the Throne of England, he

had also inherited to no negligible degree the good, healthy blood of the Royal House of England, no ruling member of which would appear to have lived less than what may reasonably be called a respectable age and not in a few cases even a positively venerable age. George I was sixty-seven at the time of his death. George II was 77, George III 82, George IV 68, William IV 72, Queen Victoria 81 and King Edward VII 69. King George V had completed his seventieth year when he departed from this world.



Prince George in a sailor's suit at the age of three.

At the age of six and a half Prince George, along with his elder brother, was placed under the tutorship of the Rev. John Neale Dalton, curate of Sandringham, a very able and wise fellow with enough of grit and discretion in him to manage even Queen Victoria. "Before long," we read, "the autocratic Queen had more confidence in Mr. Dalton's guidance of the Princes than she had in their father's." It was to Mr. Dalton that Prince George owed his naval upbringing, which had no insignificant an influence on his life and character as a King and a Gentleman. By tactful efforts he secured the old Queen's permission to his eldest son to enter his two boys for the Navy, then only fourteen and twelve years of age respectively. There is an interesting and instructive story on record in this connection. The autocratic Queen was not easy in her mind in regard to this affair even when it had proceeded so far as to have called forth an expression of delight from an Admiral of the Fleet in her very face. "But," exclaimed the Queen, "there is a risk that they may make undesirable friends." Promptly came the only answer this Royal remark demanded and deserved:—"Your Majesty, there are no undesirable persons in the Royal Navy." For once Queen Victoria was silenced.

Prince George, it is said, was brought up in awe of his father whose genial nature never lessened his sense of princely right. But he was never relentless nor unsympathetic in the exercise of authority over his sons. If King George had occasions to refer to his father he always did it in a tone and in a manner denoting the greatest respect and the deepest affection. Speaking of the childhood memories of his father to a certain colonial politician many years ago, King George said:—"The best man I knew had a beard when he was young. That is why I commenced one myself when I was only twenty-one."

In real fact the guiding and controlling factor in their education was always their father, and it was well for King George and the British Empire that it was so. For it is a fact amply supported by history that the growth of Prince George into King George of beloved memory was as much a natural culmination of his own fundamental qualities of character as the work of his far-sighted father and noble mother. The education of the Princes, under the careful guidance of their wise father and good mother, proceeded on lines entirely different from those that prevailed in the home life of some other Princes, whose names, once so familiar

everywhere, have in proper course found their proper place in the limbo of oblivion. To give one monumental example out of many on record in contemporary history, the heir to a once powerful throne was taught to exercise his authority when he was barely six years of age and was being encouraged in every way to regard himself as a man of supreme importance. Even the boys with whom the Prince played were selected "with a view to the inculcation of autocratic principles." Prince Albert and Prince George learnt at home to be kindly to those who were less happily situated in this world and to help and serve the poor and the afflicted whenever an opportunity presented itself. This lesson they received, more by example than by precept, from their great mother, Queen Alexandra, "whose life was filled with generous deeds." For instance, one fine morning, while walking along a road at Sandringham, she accosted a shabbily dressed man coming out of an orchard with his pockets bulging out suspiciously. Putting him at ease by appearing not to have noticed his embarrassment, she solved the mystery of the protruding pockets by some kindly words and tactful questions about himself. The poor fellow, living in a hovel several miles distant, was without work and penniless and, to add to his misery, had an invalid daughter at home to nurse and feed. The Queen immediately made proper arrangements by which the poor man was relieved for ever of the compelling necessity of orchard raids and things of the sort and the invalid daughter received the best possible treatment in a good hospital and, on her recovery, was put in a position to earn her living decently and well. Such were the personal examples of the Royal mother. As is well known, the heart of one of his sons, who lived to be our late King, literally bled for the poor and the afflicted.

King Edward had learnt a valuable lesson from the sterner parental discipline which formed part of his earlier experience with his august and autocratic mother. It was that the occupation of a high office, involving devotion to public weal and woe as the first and foremost duty, was meaningless unless the occupant of the said high office had close and personal contact with his fellows. Accordingly he allowed his sons a measure of personal freedom hitherto unknown, rather inconceivable, in the Royal family. One of the many stories current about the Princes with reference to those adorable days of exhilarating latitude is worth recounting. It furnishes one more striking illustration, in the case of King George, of the man of tomorrow reflected in the boy of to-day. Once the Princes, away from home with a friend on holiday, were fishing. Hour after hour slipped without a single bite. In sheer disgust their companion flung away his rod. Prince Albert smiled, while Prince George calmly said :—"It's no use making a fuss. Perhaps the fishes are taking a holiday away from home, just as we are doing." Those who had the privilege of not infrequent views of King George V at close quarters knew that, though quiet in his ways, His Majesty was not without a saving grace of humour which revealed itself on proper occasions, imparting a halo of enlivening effulgence to the austere solemnity of affairs in "high" society.



A Family Group in 1870.
Sitting left to right: **Princess Royal, Princess Maude (later Queen Maude of Norway) and Princess Victoria.** *Standing:* **Prince George (left) and his brother, Prince Albert Victor.**

King Edward would not have his sons reared in any confined or molly-coddling atmosphere. He wanted them to be so educated as to fit them to become citizens of the world. Good kingship, he rightly held, was inseparable from first-hand experience of the world and of the ways of humankind. So on June 5th, 1877, he sent the Princes, then mere boys of fourteen and twelve respectively, aboard the training ship, *Britannia*, as a first serious step towards their cosmopolitan education.

It is said that the Princes, particularly Prince George, hailed the prospect with unsullied delight in spite of their august father's peremptory command to *Britannia's* Captain to "thrash them" if they "deserve it." And it is on record that Prince George was thrashed a few times. For even the good George, strong and vigorous in mind and body as he was and, in natural sequence, spirited too, had moments in his early days when he showed that, if he liked, he could be almost as naughty and even impish as any other juvenile representative of humanity would choose to be on proper occasions. For instance, on one occasion, we read, a couple of marline-spikes found their way into the bed of an officer. A certain cadet was suspected. What happened then furnishes still one more memorable instance of the revelation of the future King George the Good, King George the Faithful, in a psychological moment of his early boyhood. He would not allow a miscarriage of justice and made full confession, declaring that he was the culprit and that he alone was responsible. He coolly faced his punishment which took the form of extra lessons whilst his fellow-cadets enjoyed shore leave. This ordeal continued for a week.



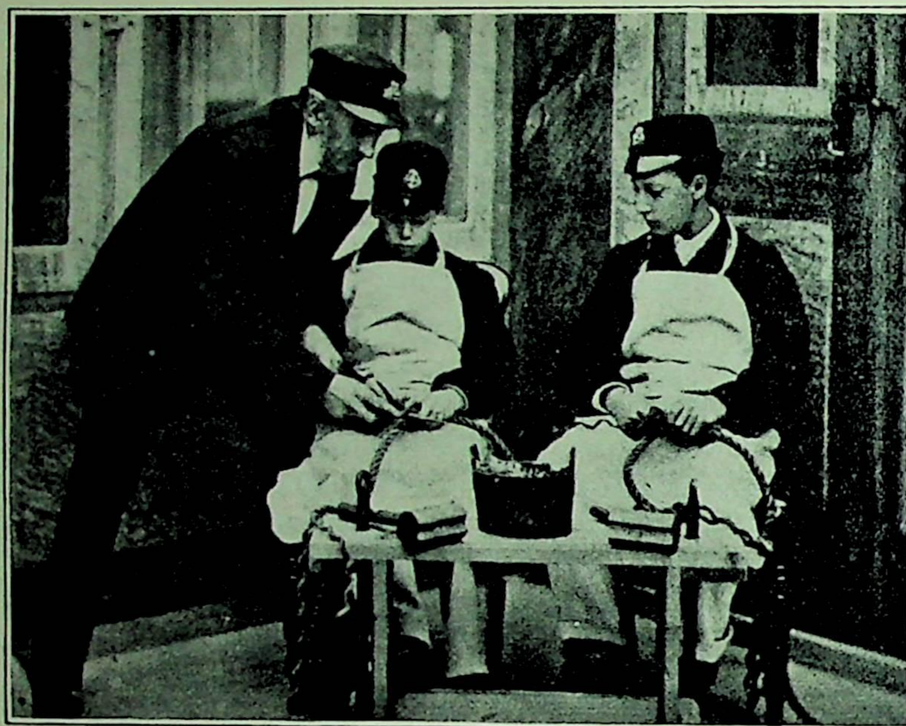
"Sailor Prince."

During the naval training of the Princes absolutely no distinction was made between them and the other shipmates. According to Mr. Dalton, their tutor, "the Princes were treated exactly like the other midshipmen, and performed all the duties that usually fell to their lot; they took their turn in all weather, day or night, at watch-keeping and going aloft, at sail drill and boat duty. There was no difference, not even the slightest, of any sort or kind made between them and other gunroom messmates." Among the many stories recorded of that period is one that is important as furnishing a finishing touch to this entertaining picture of the Princes' cadetship along with a memorable specimen of the keen sense of humour the younger Prince not unoften displayed even in early boyhood and which remained with him all through his arduous days as head of the greatest Empire of the world. When the ship was in Turkish waters a Pasha came on board to pay his respect to the grandsons of Queen Victoria and sons of the Prince of Wales. It so happened that at that time the future King of England and Emperor of India was having his turn in the duty of coaling, and when, as the story goes, he emerged on deck from the stokehold, his overalls black and his face and hands grimy with coal-dust, "even the Oriental calm of the Pasha was ruffled at the sight."

Radiantly healthy in body and mind, hard-working and dutiful by nature, Prince George made astonishing progress as a naval cadet. He excelled in boat-sailing and was more than once prominently among the winning crew in the rowing matches held as tests of efficiency. In fact the life aboard the training ship was quite to his liking, ever keeping him contented and in excellent spirits. As an eminent historian of the life and times of King George has truly observed,

his naval training was an essential part of his character, giving him the directness, the cheeriness, and the straightforward nature of English captains.

On board the *Britannica* Prince George contracted some lifelong friendships. He took particular fancy to a lad called Charles Cust. That lucky boy lived, as Sir Charles Cust, to be the King's most intimate friend. When serving in H.M.S. *Excellent* Prince George came to like immensely one "Jackie" Fisher, then Captain of the Gunning School, an adorably good, able and honest fellow with a deplorably rough exterior. It is interesting to note that the old "Jackie," as the First Lord of the Admiralty in after-life, did not appear to have parted with a particle of his perverse temper and vehemence of language, nor also with his outstanding ability and innate goodness of heart. The King's real attachment to him, formed in early boyhood, lasted until the death of Lord Fisher.



Naval Training.

After the completion of their two years' training aboard the *Britannica* the Princes, along with their inseparable friend, Charles Cust, were attached to the *Bacchante* preparatory to a world tour consistently with their father's wise and laudable belief that the most important part of their education consisted in a first-hand experience of the ways of humankind. King Edward was subjected to severe criticism for allowing his young sons to travel thousands of miles on the high seas, and Queen Victoria and even Queen Alexandra stoutly opposed the idea; but he was adamant. On September 19, 1879, the memorable tour began and occupied three years with the best of results to the Princes. As Lord Northcliff once remarked, "King George's knowledge of the British Empire is nothing short of encyclopædic."

The Princes immensely enjoyed this unforgettable cruise which took them to lands and seas that hitherto they had only read about. And Prince George was pre-eminently in his element all through. For nothing suited him more than a sailor's life, and he was equally at home on land and sea. By the way, to the newspapers in England this historic voyage furnished a prolific source of ideal food for their "silly season." For instance, one fine morning the Princes learnt, to their surprise, from newspapers and anxious letters received from home that a terrible mutiny had taken place aboard the *Bacchante.* Another fine morning a statement appeared in the press which was universally admitted as having scored a point over the mutiny on board the *Bacchante* and which gave Queen Victoria the fright of her life. It was that the Princes, landing at Bermuda, had each had his nose tattooed with an anchor. It was feared in the Royal Household that the story might be true. For Prince George, even as a child, was so much addicted to pranks and practical jokes as to have earned in the home circle the enviable title of "Royal Pickle." For example, having once in his childhood somehow offended Queen Victoria at a family luncheon at Windsor Castle, he was banished to a dark corner under the table, condemned to remain there until he was in a fit mind to behave himself. After a while he was heard to inform his august grandmother that he was "quite good now." "Very well, then," said the Queen, "you may come out." And out he came, in nature's garb and without the least trace of a blush on his fair face, having during his

compulsory retirement under the Royal table parted with every bit of clothing. In regard to the Bermuda affair anxious telegrams were therefore sent to the ship, and the reply received revealed, to the relief of the country and the Royal Household, that the real fact was hardly a fit subject for alarm, much less so damnably prosaic. What had happened was that the Princes had each had his nose ornamented with pollen from the brilliant orange stamens of the Bermuda lilies. From that day to this, it is said, yellow noses are regarded as the height of fashion in the island, especially by the native ladies.

All through that three years' happy cruise and rigorous naval training Prince George gave, as his diaries show, a creditable account of himself as a keen and intelligent observer of men and things and as a laborious and dutiful "middy." Before he returned home in 1882 he had fairly grown into a man of the world and a capable and plucky sailor. It was also while a midshipman on the *Bacchante* that Prince George began his hobby of stamp-collecting. This hobby, as is well known, he pursued, in his own words late in life, with "unabated interest" throughout the years. It perfectly suited his temperament and character. For postage stamps do give a breadth of vision.

Queen Alexandra, it is said, could hardly believe her eyes when she met her two bronzed and much taller sons on their return. It was now time for the two brothers to part company, the elder for training befitting a prospective heir to the Throne and the younger to engage in whatever pursuits he liked. Prince George took to further study of French and German, spending for that purpose some considerable time in France and Germany. At the University of Heidelberg, which he attended, he was immensely popular with both tutors and fellow-students for his aptitude for learning and unfailing good nature.



Prince George (right) as a Naval Lieutenant and his brother, Prince Albert, in Army uniform.
The picture was taken in 1887.

The call of the sea, however, was ever within him in its irresistible urge; and at last, on June 1, 1883, he returned to his naval studies as a midshipman on board the *Canada*. In this capacity he opened in the name of Queen Victoria the Industrial Exhibition at Jamaica. After a year, at the age of nineteen, he was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant, having secured a first-class certificate in seamanship as a result of assiduous studies at the Greenwich Naval College and at the Whale Island School of Germany. Two years later, after a brief period of training on the battleship *Thunderer*, he was appointed to the *Dreadnought* as a regular Lieutenant. In 1889 he served for some time on the flagships, *Alexandra* and *Northumberland*, and in the same year, at the age of twenty-four, he was put in charge of Torpedo Boat No. 79. That was his first independent

command, and the day on which he received it was described by him later as " one of the proudest " of his life. As would have been expected from his character, temperament and inclinations, taken together with his nine years' hard training and singular aptitude for learning, Prince George, at so young an age, proved, in the most literal sense, an ideal Commander. "Our Commander," wrote an officer under his command to a friend, " is the kind of leader one often reads about but seldom meets in actual life."

At the naval manœuvres that took place off the Irish coast in the very year of his appointment he greatly distinguished himself in the handling of his ship in dreadfully frantic weather. An incident associated with these manœuvres, related later by Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald, furnishes a remarkable illustration of the well-known fact that King George was in his true element when at sea. Three torpedo boats, of which No. 79 was one, had a rendezvous with a senior officer in Lough Swilly. Prince George's little craft turned up in right time in the face of a storm, but with the disquieting report that one of its companions had been obliged for engine trouble to cast anchor close to the Donegal coast. Prince George had tried to tow the crippled torpedo boat, but his towing gear having broken there was nothing to be done but to report at the rendezvous for fresh hawsers. The senior naval officer wanted to go to the rescue himself, but with some misgivings yielded to the earnest request of the young Commander of No. 79 to let him have another try. "A less conscientious commander," as the narrator of the story rightly remarks, "might well have rested satisfied after spending the previous night trying to assist his companion ship, and leave to a less tired crew than his own the task of dealing with the situation. The future King was, however, made of a sterner stuff; so, equipped with a new hawser, he put to sea again in the teeth of a heavy gale." It was no easy job rescuing the disabled torpedo boat with sea and sky mingling together in one of the wildest orgies of Nature ever experienced on the British coast. It required not only courage and initiative, but skilful seamanship. But Prince George triumphed and towed the helpless ship to safety. This memorable achievement of his brilliant naval career is enough as a convincing demonstration of the fact that King George's proud title of " Sailor King " was no affair of mere courtesy.

The Admiralty was favourably impressed by the excellent seamanship and skill displayed by His Royal Highness while in command of the Torpedo Boat No. 79, and in the following year he was placed in charge of the gunboat *Thrush* on the North American Station. This Royal Sailor of twenty-seven years, tanned and bearded, in command of a battleship, idolised by the officers and men, and his earnest self by now almost irrevocably attuned, as it were, to the feel of the ship, was just beginning to think that he was as happy as any man could be when Fate intervened, as it often does at such moments, with dramatic unexpectedness, to remind him that the destiny of even a Prince of the Royal House is not determined wholly by his own volition. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, died, placing him in direct succession to the Throne and thereby bringing his career at sea to abrupt termination.



CHAPTER III.

AS DUKE OF YORK

Tragic Transformation in His Life—Happy Marriage—A Queer Prophecy—Death of Queen Victoria.

UNDER the shadow of a vast sorrow—for he dearly loved his brother—the Sailor Prince submitted to the ordeal of formal introduction by his father in the House of Lords as Duke of York and the heir-presumptive to the Throne. On that historic occasion he looked quite the reverse of a radiantly vigorous young man fresh from the sea. It is on record that this sudden and tragic transformation in his life had not only saddened him immeasurably but had also unmistakably aged him. King George had never for a moment imagined that he was destined for the Throne, and it was years before he could reconcile himself to the idea and find himself in the proper mood to face the new and greater career opening for him. "After his creation as Duke of York," says a well-known writer on British Royalty, "it was remarked by the public how old and sad-looking he was for his years. The photograph taken of him about this time shows a figure more resembling a grave doctor of middle age than a young, vigorous man of 27. The truth was that his brother's death, his severance from the Navy, and the sudden fierce limelight that beat upon him, rather overwhelmed the robust and smiling sailor."

The sudden and premature death of the Duke of Clarence, which produced a shock throughout the Empire, presented an element of additional poignancy in the fact of its taking place almost on the eve of his marriage with Princess Mary, daughter of the Duchess of Teck. Thus instead of a wedding there was a funeral.

Now we come to the lady who was destined to be in every way a worthy consort to one of the greatest and most beloved of Kings in history. She was born on May 26, 1867, in Kensington Palace, in a room which had been the nursery of Queen Victoria. She is descended from Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, the seventh son of George III, who married the Princess Augusta, the daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse. Her mother, the Princess Mary Adelaide, afterwards the Duchess of Teck, was the second daughter of the Duke of Cambridge and, therefore, a cousin of Queen Victoria. At her baptism our future Queen Mary was named Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes. Such a big procession of names, in the course of compulsory attenuation in practical use, finally settled itself at the irreducible minimum of May. Even before she grew into womanhood Princess May had revealed in her habits and temperament not a few of the outstanding traits of the future good, gracious and dignified Queen Mary. She was kind to those in less happy circumstances, for in her early days she had known what it was to be poor. Because of a financial crisis, the Teck family had to economise drastically in those days. She was simple, even austere, in her way of living and preferred a life of almost strict retirement. For several years at a stretch she devoted herself to six hours' reading each day, helped by her Alsatian governess, Madame Bricka. To Madame Bricka, a remarkable lady, is said to have belonged the credit of moulding the character of Queen Mary.

To Princess May the death of the Duke of Clarence only five weeks before the date of wedding was an unbearably terrible blow. After the funeral she fled with her parents to White Lodge, Richmond, and later to France to get over the shock and think of the future.

The great bereavement also drew together in common sympathy the Duke of York and Princess May. They had been playmates together as children and had developed with growing years mutual affection and esteem. During the year following the death of the Duke of Clarence

a whisper was in active circulation that the couple were being more and more attracted to one another, and before very long a persistent rumour was abroad that Prince George was paying court



Wedding Group.

to the popular Princess. On the 6th May, 1893, all speculative whispers and rumours were set at rest by an official announcement that Princess May and the Duke of York had been engaged. Their betrothal had received the ready sanction of Her Majesty the Queen and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the enthusiastic approval of all members of the Royal Household. For no one could have been more generally acceptable than Princess May as the prospective Queen of England.

On the 6th July of the same year the marriage ceremony was performed at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, amidst great popular rejoicings. Queen Victoria, who was immensely pleased with this union, attended in full state, and every nation in the world was represented either by its monarch or heir to the Throne. Among some notable incidents connected with that happy occasion one was that the Czarevitch Nicholas, who bore a striking resemblance to his cousin, Prince George, was mistaken several times for the bridegroom.

Although away from the Navy, Prince George's interest in it never flagged, and the year he was married he was promoted Captain to his great pleasure.

After marriage the Royal couple settled down to a life of quiet domesticity. Their first child, Prince Edward, was born at White Lodge on June 23, 1894. The happy event occasioned an unprecedented outburst of joy all over Britain because of the remarkable fact that not since Tudor times had an heir been born to the Throne of England of parents who gloried in their English birth. At his baptism, which took place at the Private Chapel at Windsor and was attended by many distinguished foreign guests, the infant Prince was named Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David—a regular garland of names but with a singular fragrance attaching to every nomenclatural unit, as will be evident from the story of a queer prophecy once related by King George to Lord Esher apropos this baptism. Some one had said years ago that Queen Victoria would have the longest and most memorable reign in the annals of English sovereignty; that she would be succeeded by two Kings who would have short reigns, and by a third called David whose name would be glorious. One of Prince Edward's names is David. On her death-

bed Lady Waterford had implored the Prince of Wales to call his then unborn son David, as she had some fad about restoring the Jews to the Holy City. To humour her he consented, and Prince Edward was given the names of the four patron saints of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, namely, George, Andrew, Patrick and David.



The Royal Couple on July 6, 1893.

And that prophecy had been made long before the British themselves went to Palestine.

Six children were born to the Duke and Duchess of York—Prince Edward, on June 23, 1894; Prince George (the present King), on December 14, 1895; Princess Victoria, on April 25, 1897; Prince Henry William Albert (the present Duke of Gloucestor), on March 31, 1900; Prince George Edmund (the present Duke of Kent), on December 20, 1902; Prince John, born on July 12, 1905, and died on January 18, 1919.

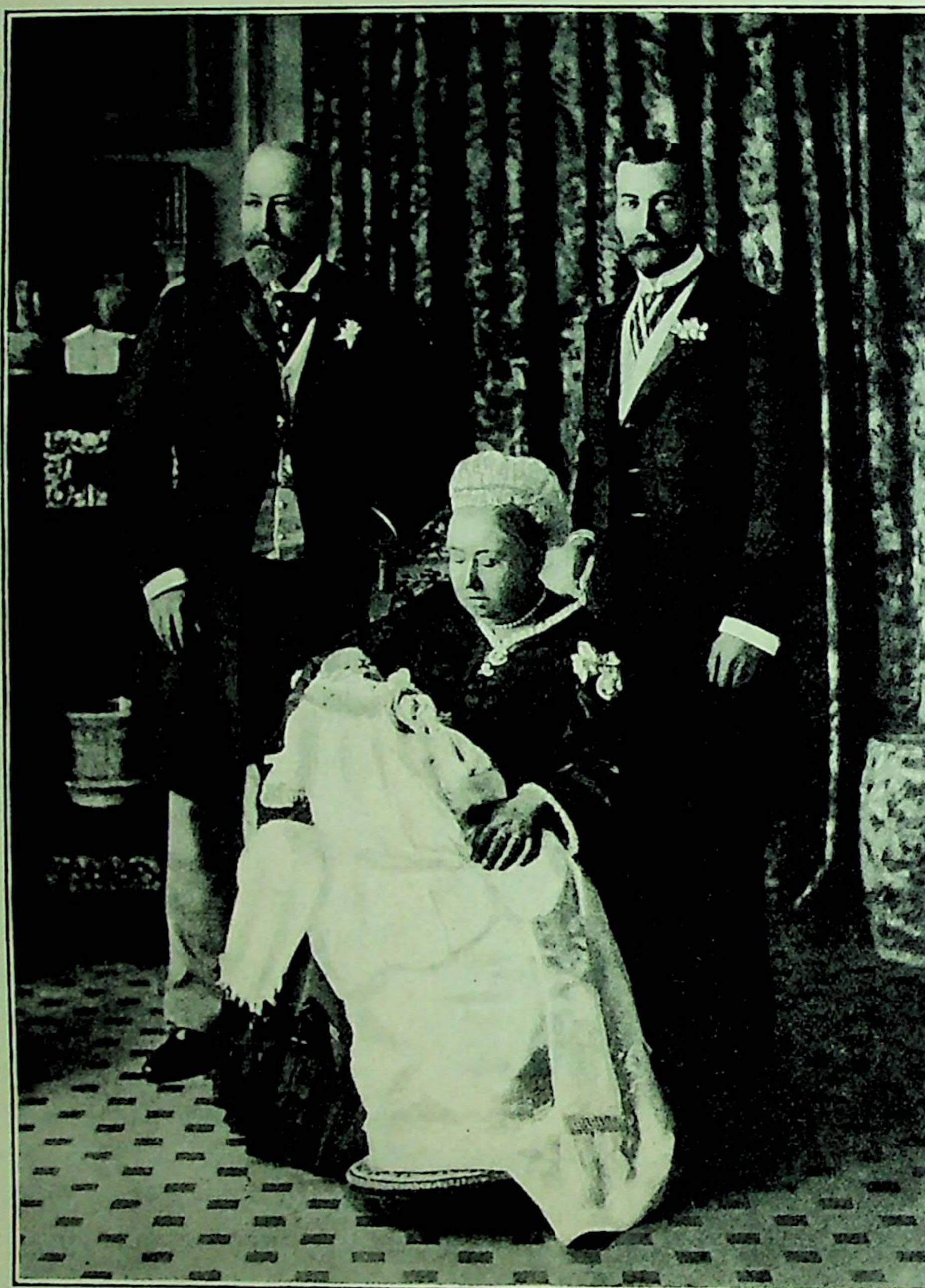
The Duchess of York was a devoted mother. She did her utmost to implant in her children her own intense love of learning and ardent interest in art and literature. Her efforts fructified marvellously in her second son (the present King) who is a devoted votary of learning.

On the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897 it was felt that the Prince of Wales' only son deserved a higher rank in the Navy in recognition of his naval services. It was arranged that he should take over command of H.M.S. *Crescent;* for, according to regulations, a Captain cannot be promoted a Rear-Admiral unless he had served a qualifying period. Of all the happy persons in that year of glittering Jubilee ceremonies and celebrations the happiest, indeed, was the newly-appointed Captain of the *Crescent*. All through that temporary Command in 1897 he appeared to be in his element again. The Duchess of York and her children paid many visits to the *Crescent*, and never was a face more resplendent with genuine pride and pleasure than her sailor husband's when he showed her round his ship.

After leaving the *Crescent* he undertook an official visit to Ireland in 1899. The success of that tour led to suggestions from many quarters, especially from Dominion statesmen, that the Duke and Duchess should tour the Colonies and Dominions. The idea commended itself to Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and all British statesmen, and hardly had the requisite plans for the great tour been drawn up when Queen Victoria died rather suddenly on January 22, 1901, plunging Great Britain and the whole Empire in genuine grief and sorrow. It is believed that the appalling tragedy of the Boer War was a potent factor in undermining her health and in hastening her death. With the passing of the great Queen ended the greatest reign in English history, and things for a time seemed to be out of gear. It is said that people who ought to have known had forgotten the precedents to be followed.

With the passing of the great Queen the last lingering link between contemporary history and an age that had long passed snapped with a crash the reverberations of which went like a

thunderclap through the whispering galleries of Britain. Even under the sombre shadow of the Royal Court of hoary England the new replaced the old with an abruptness and thoroughness



Four Generations.

which, with all its tragic look, was perfectly conceivable in regard to a thing that was overdue. Observers were sad but not surprised when a precious trophy in the Waterloo Gallery, on being touched, broke up into a cloud of dust and moths and had to be burnt in the courtyard, and something else was made to fill the gap.

Lord Esher felt the change from " the mystery and awe of the old court " and must have gasped when dinner was served, not in the oak dining room, but in a room all white, and when, instead of the "quiet impressive entrance of the Queen into the corridor," reminiscent of Queen Elizabeth, King Edward "just walked in" among the guests assembled in the green drawing room.



CHAPTER IV.

AS DUKE OF CORNWALL

A Tour of the Colonies and Dominions—An Interesting Incident—A Sensational Speech.

ALMOST immediately after his accession to the Throne King Edward decided that the abandonment, on account of Queen Victoria's death, of the projected Royal tour of the Colonies and Dominions was a mistake. It was felt that such a tour at such a juncture would be in the highest interest of the Empire as constituting a befitting expression of the Mother Country's appreciation of the services rendered by the Overseas Dominions during the Boer War. It was accordingly announced that the Royal couple would start on their tour on the 16th March, 1901. And almost immediately after this announcement King Edward created his son Duke of Cornwall, in order, it was said, to safeguard his precedence abroad. The reason given for not investing him instead with the title of Prince of Wales was that the said title having been associated with King Edward for forty long years, a sudden transference of the same might cause confusion in the Dominions and Colonies.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall started out on their tour aboard the Orient Line steamer, *Ophir*, accompanied by many of their personal friends. The tour was one long triumph, lasting over seven months. On the way to Australia halts were made at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Aden, Ceylon and Singapore amidst memorable popular rejoicings. In Australia the Royal visitors were accorded an overpowering welcome. At Melbourne the Duke performed the opening ceremony of the first Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth amidst scenes of enthusiasm unparalleled in the annals of Australia. An interesting incident occurred at the Sydney University on the occasion of the conferment of the degree of LL.D. on the Duke. In India such a function at such a place could on no account have been other than one of almost sepulchral solemnity; for "conditions" here are "different." But there the proceedings, "as usual on such occasions," as we read, were "uproarious," and the formalities preceding the presentation of degrees were "smothered" by the singing, with the wildest enthusiasm imaginable, of a song specially composed for the occasion of which the chorus, in which even bearded professors lustily joined, ran as follows :—

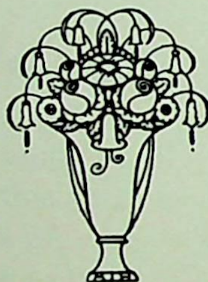
> Let every man with a voice
> His power of lung display ;
> Yell loudly and rejoice,
> For the Jook is coming to-day ;
> The Jook—the Jook—the Jook is coming to-day.
> The Jook—the Jook—the Jook is coming to-day.

And it is on record that the "Jook" enjoyed it immensely.

In South Africa the Royal visitors could not make an extensive tour owing to the conflict still raging between the Boers and the British. They visited Durban, Pretoria, Maritzberg and Capetown, receiving everywhere a hearty welcome. At Capetown some of the Dutch citizens joined the English in giving the Royal visitors a befitting reception, and the Boer prisoners of war presented to them an address of welcome and offered to the Princess gifts of their own making. The desire for peace on both sides, already on the increase, received a further impetus from the Royal visit. Their last function in South Africa was an audience given to Zulu and Basuto chiefs.

Their next objective was Canada, and the Canadians rose to the occasion in magnificent style. Amidst their many busy functions Their Royal Highnesses did not forget to drive to a Red Indian camp and shake hands "very cordially" with each of the chiefs.

After a triumphal tour in that great Dominion Their Royal Highnesses set sail for home towards the end of October and reached England in the beginning of November. London's welcome was wildly enthusiastic. At the Guildhall banquet to celebrate the return His Royal Highness made his famous "Wake up, England!" speech, calling attention to the "boundless tracts of country yet unexplored, hidden mineral wealth calling for development and vast expanses of virgin soil ready to yield profitable crops." The speech created almost a sensation as showing that His Royal Highness was not to be judged solely from his quiet exterior. From that day the nation began to feel more interest in the Heir to the Throne.



CHAPTER V.

AS PRINCE OF WALES

Visit to India—Unprecedented Popular Enthusiasm—Memorable Incidents—Unhappy at Spectacles of Misery—Feast to the Poor—Historic Guildhall Speech.

ON the seventh day after his return home, and almost on the eve of his famous speech which invested him with a new light in the eyes of Imperial Britain, the King conferred upon the Duke of Cornwall and York the titles of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. His Royal Highness now entered upon a momentous period of his life.

By the end of May in the following year the Boer War was over and, amidst the Imperial rejoicings over that consummation, the Coronation of King Edward was announced to take place about the end of June. But two days before that great event His Majesty was taken ill with perityphlitis, causing deep anxiety all over the Empire and postponement of the Coronation indefinitely. However, by the grace of God the King survived that crisis and had recovered enough by the time of his Coronation on August 9. His Majesty's Coronation Durbar at Delhi was held on January 1 of the following year. Thanks to Lord Curzon, that "Great Moghul" of Indian Viceroyalty, it was the most tremendously gorgeous Durbar on record from the spectacular point of view.

During the early part of King Edward's reign preceding his visit to India the Prince of Wales was kept busy by his social and public duties as well as by his tireless labours to lighten, as far as possible, his father's burden in regard to the State duties. In all this work he was characteristically undemonstrative. For nothing was more inimical to his nature and temperament than fuss and publicity and nothing pleased him more than to let his magnetic father get most of the limelight. It is said that the inscrutable bearded face of His Royal Highness was in rather sharp contrast to the beaming features of King Edward in public. But the great and good man with his keen sense of duty and humour was always there behind that inscrutable bearded face, like sparkling ocean under ice. Here is a fine story illustrative of this fact. Realising the keen brain of his son, King Edward gave orders that State documents dealing with home and foreign affairs should be given to him for perusal. Having given this order in the presence of his son and a Cabinet Minister, His Majesty remarked, "I had to wait until I was fifty-five before I got that privilege." "I congratulate you, father," answered His Royal Highness with a twinkle in his eye.

The year 1905 will ever be remembered for its association with the memorable visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, memorable for more reasons than one, as will appear from the following brief account.

It was generally felt in England that after the Royal tour of the Colonies and Dominions the omission of India would be almost an act of discourtesy. Hence arrangements were made for a further tour. The Royal visitors left London on October 19 and reached Bombay on November 9. The India on which Their Royal Highnesses landed on that day was an India strikingly different from that visited by King Edward as Prince of Wales three decades earlier. Not only had improvement in communications and extension of the railway system permitted the penetration of places far beyond the zone travelled by Prince Edward, but, in regard to its inhabitants, forces which thirty years ago were slowly emerging from the womb of history had by now gathered enough dynamic force to be reckoned with. Even the Government of India had to move a bit through the Councils Act of 1892, perhaps not knowing

then that even by this half-hearted step forward they were already fairly in for a further and wider break in the ice, by their own blessed hands and at no distant future, in the shape of Morley-Minto Reforms. Even the idea that the Indian States were partners of the Empire had fairly become a part of the fateful history in the making in so many directions in those days.

Their Royal Highnesses came indeed to a new India, but a disquietingly disturbed and distracted India at the same time. A considerable part of the country had not yet thoroughly recovered from the effects of one of the most terrible famines on record in the trail of widespread failure of the rains for three successive years. Nothing could be more poignantly illustrative of the situation brought about by these calamities than the historic fact that the Bombay Government, as a result of a succession of lean years, was so miserably hard up for funds that it blushlessly refused to sanction the whitewashing of a college! Bengal was in the throes of the Partition agitation with its repercussions all over India. Even in the Government of India tranquility was the last thing one could reasonably expect to find, as a result of Nemesis having at last overtaken Lord Curzon at the height of his all-defying loftiness. As if a desperate Bengal was not enough for the author of Partition, he closed with Lord Kitchener—then Commander-in-Chief in India—and caught a Tartar instead. In the tussle that followed the "Superior Purzon" failed to establish his superiority and had to resign. Their Royal Highnesses' arrival in India was associated with the unique event of double Viceregal greetings, that is, from a retiring Viceroy and a new one.

It is significant that in an India wracked by agitation and unrest the Royal tour evoked all over the country a demonstration of popular enthusiasm that was a sight for the gods. The reception accorded to the Prince everywhere, both by the masses and the classes, was manifestly ardent and sincere. In regard to the mass welcome the following observations of a Hindu gentleman at Bombay, quoted by Sir Stanley Reed, K.B.E., LL. D., in one of his famous letters to the *Times of India* regarding the Royal tour, are worth reproduction :—

> India believes in heredity. Her castes, her institutions, her whole social and economic constitution is based on heredity. That is why, when the people welcome the Prince, they think of the good Queen whom they revere and her noble son who now fills the ancient Throne of England..............Such are the unspoken thoughts of tens of thousands of those who took a direct part, however small, in the magnificent reception of to-day. High and low, rich and poor alike, felt them, and showed by their presence, their manner, their unaffected happiness, that they rejoiced in them. The common people who were densely packed on either side of the roadway were no less strongly moved. I was in the thick of the crowd for four hours, walking until physical progress was impossible owing to the surging mass of humanity. Not a single angry word was heard amongst the thousands gathered on the roadsides. We asked one man—a coolie—what he expected from the Prince's visit, and were surprised to hear him say, "He is a Prince who has come to his realm. What should we expect?"

This is mass psychology. But it does not wholly account for the equally enthusiastic and joyful greetings of the educated classes, especially in Bengal, then in a state of the wildest fury over the ruthless dismemberment of their dear Province. It was apparent to every intelligent observer that the homage paid to the Prince by the intelligentsia of the land was not one paid to a mere symbol of sovereignty but to his own exclusive person as a man among men and a Prince among Princes. It was as well known to the reading public of India as of England, and through them to many among the masses, that Prince George, their future King-Emperor, was by training and temperament without a touch of autocratic self-importance; that he was a simple man, a gentleman, a man of faith and of sympathy.

And the intelligentsia of the land remained no longer in doubt the moment they found themselves face to face with the Prince that he really was what they had heard and read of him. Here is a striking passage on this point from His Highness the Aga Khan's impressions of the popular welcome to the Prince at Calcutta, the centre of Partition agitation at the time :—

> Tears of joy ran down the faces of old men and young Bengali lads who were probably students who had been agitating several weeks before. Amongst one large group I went up to an old man who seemed deeply affected. His grey beard was wet with the tears of joy he had shed, and his moist eyes shone with the happy satisfaction which one so rarely sees on the faces of very old men. I went up to him and asked why he shed tears and why he looked so happy. He turned round and told me, with an expression I can never forget, "I went to see them arrive the other day. His

first glance—and his whole bearing all these days has confirmed it—has shown that he is a 'Man,' and that he looks on us as men. Oh, how good it is to have a man who does feel that we are human beings...............I cry for joy that the Heir of the Indian Empire and the Consort do consider us as human." The hundreds who surrounded the old man with one voice said 'Shabash! Shabash!' and looked as if they instinctively agreed.

What we have so far said and shown is enough as furnishing a fairly comprehensive idea of the real cause and significance of the phenomenal warmth and obvious sincerity of the popular welcome in India to Prince George and his worthy Consort. In the following lines we give a brief account of the tour in its proper order, recalling its leading episodes and the lessons they conveyed.

At Bombay, where Their Royal Highnesses landed on November 9, elaborate preparations had been made for the Royal visit. At Apollo Bunder there was an impressive State reception attended by officials, high and low, and four thousand representative citizens. Then followed the welcome from the Corporation of the city in the form of an address read out by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, President of the Corporation and an ex-President of the Indian National Congress. On the following day the most important event was the reception of the leading Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency, H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur being the first in the order of precedence followed by the Rao of Cutch.

What interested and impressed the Royal couple most in the public welcome at Bombay was the reception of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales by representative Indian ladies—Hindu, Muslim and Parsi—with novel and picturesque rites peculiar to each community. The Hindu ladies, with striking grace and dignity, passed around the Princess a number of burning wicks resting in a tray, symbolising their desire that light might always surround her path. The Muslim ladies placed a garland on her head, showered gold and silver nuts around her, and finally handed her a cocoanut as a symbol of their wish that she might never lack food, water, shelter or good surroundings. The Parsi ladies, led by Lady Petit, performed the time-honoured Zoroastrian ceremony of *Vedhavi Lavani.* An egg and a cocoanut, we read, were passed seven times around the head of the Princess and then broken. The seven times represented the seven circles of the world, the breaking was a sign that evil spirits were broken and their power of inflicting calamity checked, and the egg and cocoanut stood for the good things in store for Her Royal Highness. A dish full of water passed seven times around her head invoked not drought but rainy abundance as her lot. Rice thrown on her head symbolized good things in such full measure that she might be able to scatter them around. The final ceremony was the pressing of her own knuckles against her temple by the leading lady to drive away all evils and misfortunes from the Royal guest.

After the ceremonies were over amidst a shower of real pearls over the Princess, Her Royal Highness gave expression to her feelings in the following pregnant words:—

"One of my chief objects in this tour is to see as much as possible of my Indian sisters, for I believe that the more I see of the reality of your lives the more I shall regard and esteem the high qualities for which the Indian woman is renowned."

An incident associated with the reception of the Royal guests at Bombay is worth recalling here. It attracted much public notice in those days. A Punjabi *bhisti* (water-carrier) had some grievance about something and believed that justice had not been done to him in spite of all efforts on his part to seek it in proper way in proper quarters. Hearing that the *Shahzada* was coming to India and that he had a soft corner in his heart for the poor, the man got his case written out in English and, putting the papers in a tin box, hastened to Bombay. Seeing no other way to approach the Prince, he tried, during the Royal procession from Apollo Bunder, to break through the military lines; and by the time the sturdy Punjabi had succeeded in the attempt the Royal carriage was far beyond his reach. He threw the tin box in that direction to attract the Prince's attention, but it fell short of his aim. He was arrested and challanned.

Not long after the Prince somehow came to hear of his affair and lost no time in seeing that the poor fellow was placed in a happy mood.

From Bombay Their Royal Highnesses went to Central India and Rajputana. All Central India was represented at Indore headed by the Begum of Bhopal and followed by the Maharaja of Rewa and others, and the Prince and Princess were royally entertained. At Gwalior the reception of the Royal guests was exceptionally brilliant. "The march of gorgeously caparisoned elephants through Gwalior," in the words of an English observer, "was the real Imperial India." Their Royal Highnesses immensely enjoyed their tour in Rajputana. The reception at Udaipur was characteristic of a State where tradition would not seem to be yielding easily to the march of time. "Here," to quote a competent observer, "one not only saw a beautiful city under idyllic conditions, but was vouchsafed a glimpse of the India that is fast passing away, the India of those dreams that vanish at the touch of the occidentalized centres where the Anglo-Indian does most of his eastern work. Here one met the virile survivors of the feudalism which knit the gallant Rajputs into a great fighting nation, and on the Royal progress from the station one saw something of the manner and garb of the men who made the annals of Mewar the most heroic epic in the history of Hindustan." The feudatories of Mewar evoked universal interest and respect as they lined the route in the torn costumes and battered armour of centuries ago. The reception at Jaipur was not less impressive or interesting. Here the assemblage of retainers "more accurately depicted India in the early days of villainous saltpetre." A friend of the poor and afflicted, the Prince of Wales took special interest in Jaipur on account of the Maharaja of that State being known as a philanthropist and founder of the Indian People's Famine Trust. Their Royal Highnesses also felt keenly interested in the arts and industries of Jaipur. At Jaipur the Prince shot his first tiger. The last State visited by the Royal couple in Rajputana was Bikaner in the heart of the desert. Here Their Royal Highnesses were deeply interested in the Jain monasteries as well as in local industries and wistfully watched the potters and the carvers of wood and ivory plying their skilful trades.

His Royal Highness could not but have been impressed by the singular warmth and obvious sincerity of the homage paid to him by the Indian Princes. The Maharaja Scindia descended from his seat of State personally to present his Sardars. The Maharaja of Jaipur reverently laid his sword at the feet of the Prince in token of fealty and threw open the Palace gates so that the Royal carriage might drive through the almost sacred courtyard to the foot of the Durbar dais. These ardent expressions of genuine loyalty and affection on the part of the Indian Ruling Chiefs were indeed a tribute to the lovable personality of the Prince, but there were other thoughts also behind the same, so obvious that a British journalist sought to dissect those and, as events have since shown, with remarkable accuracy. For nearly two generations the British had not clearly made up their minds what the position of the Indian States in the future of India was to be. After much grouping those in authority had determined that they were to be partners on a basis of trust. Confident that their territories were secure, and succession certain, through adoption if need be, and that their treaty rights and privileges were "inviolate and inviolable," the Princes welcomed the Heir to the Throne as the guarantor of their rights. In this way, it may be said without straining the inference, that the visit of Their Royal Highnesses was in effect the precursor of the policy of non-interference, save in grave instances, adumbrated by the Viceroy, Lord Minto, later in his Udaipur speech; the establishment of the Chamber of Princes in association with 1919 constitutional changes and the emergence of the States as essential units in the Federated India in the making.

To resume the thread of our narrative, from Rajputana the Royal party went to Lahore and received there a truly Royal welcome from the people and the Chiefs of the Punjab who had gathered there for the occasion. After Lahore the Royal couple visited Peshawar and the Khyber Pass. Their Frontier tour closed with a great military review at Rawalpindi at which Lord

Kitchener himself was present. As many as 55,000 men, 13,000 horses, 146 guns and 136 machine-guns had been collected for the purpose. No one who saw that mighty army march past but had a thrill of excitement and wonder. But there was, it is said, one man who got no thrill, and, paradoxical as it may seem, he was a special and private guest of Lord Kitchener He was the Tashi Llama of Shigatse, and since the flight of the Dalai Llama he had been carrying the burden of Tibet. When asked what he thought about the review, he said sadly :—" The pride of men and horses is nothing to me. My purpose in coming to India was solely to visit Budh Gaya and look upon the birthplace of the Lord Buddha." A tune quite out of accord with the music of machine-guns, but not with the inner man in Lord Kitchener known to few, if any, outside the sacred circle of Llamas and their like.

From Rawalpindi Their Royal Highnesses went to Kashmir where they were accorded a gorgeous reception, in which were included the bizarre devil dances of Ladakh. On their way back they visited Amritsar to show, on behalf of the Empire, their " appreciation of Sikh courage and loyalty." After Amritsar they went to Delhi and Agra. At Agra the Prince unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria. Their Royal Highnesses saw Agra, it is said, as hard-working tourists. They saw everything, and the chronicles say they were greatly impressed by the great monuments of Moghul architecture, especially by the world-renowned Taj, which they were fortunate enough to see after it had been renovated by master workers and skilled craftsmen under the operations of Lord Curzon's laudable measure for the protection of ancient monuments, the only act of his Indian Viceroyalty to deserve the gratitude of India.

At Lucknow, which was next visited, Their Royal Highnesses took particular interest in the Residency and other parts of the city recalling the Mutiny and its tremendous incidents.

The next move was to Calcutta, then the Capital of India. It was reached on the 29th December. The great city was aflame with enthusiasm and there had been a colossal influx into it from the outlying districts of Bengal. The Royal guests were taken from Howrah down the river to Prinsep's Ghat and set foot on the exact spot on which the Prince's illustrious father had landed thirty years before. On beautifully decorated platforms extending into the river thousands upon thousands had gathered to have a glimpse of Their Royal Highnesses, and the spontaneous outburst of affectionate loyalty that greeted the appearance of the Royal guests greatly touched the Prince and the Princess. The honour of welcoming the Royal visitors to the Province went naturally to the Calcutta Corporation through its venerable Vice-Chairman, Mr. Nilambar Mukerjee of Kashmir Chief Ministry fame. An incident took place at this ceremony which added a touch of romance and delight to the affair. It so happened, we read, that Calcutta wanted to present a rich gift to the Princess. All the Ruling Chiefs of India wanted to present gifts, too, and it had been arranged that a necklace would be presented to Her Royal Highness at the Capital of India for which each Chief should be allowed to give one pearl to which Calcutta would add diamonds. All the Chiefs in India collected pearls. Each one gave the best he had. The diamonds purchased by Calcutta cost several lakhs of rupees. The result, when the pearls had been graded and the diamonds set in the proper place, was a necklace of incomparable value and beauty. It was probably the finest necklace in the whole world. When the Princess received the casket in which was laid this matchless gift, it was thought she would express her thanks and pass it on to an attendant waiting behind her. Instead she opened the box, and when she saw what lay inside she uttered a cry of delight and promptly put the necklace on. Everybody was immensely delighted. There was continuous clapping and cheering.

Their Royal Highnesses' introduction to the official and non-official leaders of the Province was described by the Prince of Wales himself as " a magnificent spectacle which will remain amongst our most memorable experiences of this great Empire and its people."

The round of festivities arranged in Calcutta to celebrate the visit included a fancy fair, Tibetan ghost dances, a grand military review, a *purdah* party and many private interviews. Their Royal Highnesses immensely enjoyed these festivities and joyfully participated in the fairy-like procession which wended its way through illuminated streets on the night of January 3, 1906.

The outstanding event of their ten days' stay in Calcutta was the laying of the foundation-stone of the Victoria Memorial on January 5. In doing so His Royal Highness said that the whole Royal Family realized that " this National Monument " would be a living expression and daily evidence of the ample manner in which India had returned the affection of her first Queen-Empress. And in the fact that there would be only one Victoria Memorial in India His Royal Highness saw a symbol of the unity and concord which came from her all-embracing love for her people.

Another important event was the special Convocation of the Calcutta University to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Prince of Wales. To celebrate the occasion the streets through which His Royal Highness was to pass were beautifully decorated and melodious Indian music was played on the house-tops all along the roads, with children and adults waving palm-leaves and wreaths of flowers. In presenting His Royal Highness to the University, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, reminded the gathering that, by a wonderful coincidence, it was exactly thirty years almost to the day since His Majesty the King-Emperor had been present in that very hall to be the first recipient of an honorary degree of an Indian University.

From Calcutta the Royal party slipped away quietly to Burma and greatly enjoyed their tour in that vivid and fascinating country.

Their next move was to Madras where the reception was as enthusiastic as at all other places in India. In Mysore the main attractions were more civil than military, prominently including an exhibition of arts, industries and products of the State. Their Royal Highnesses were also shown the art of capturing wild animals and an exhibition of horsemanship by the Mysore Lancers which was admittedly the finest that had been witnessed in any part of India.

At Seringapatam an incident happened which touchingly illustrated the Prince's inherent kindliness of heart. The Royal motor car, carrying the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Maharaja, and the Resident, Mr. Stuart Fraser, was preceded by sepoys riding motor bicycles. One of these skidded on the road and heavily threw the rider, snapping his leg like breaking a stick. A crowd immediately gathered, and, noticing this as he passed, the Prince had his car stopped and enquired the cause. On being informed he immediately opened the door of the car, jumped out and saw personally the nature of the man's injuries. He also at once ordered water to be brought, nor did he quit the scene until he saw that the injured man had received every care and attention and that arrangement had been made for his prompt removal to hospital. Then, and then only, did he allow his journey to be continued.

At Hyderabad, where the Nizam's daughter had died that morning, the Prince gave further proof of his kindly and sympathetic nature by causing the official engagements to be abandoned despite the Nizam's desire to keep on.

Throughout their Indian tour Their Royal Highnesses sought to obtain first-hand and detailed knowledge of the prevailing social and economic conditions, " which, in this land of teaming millions," to quote an English writer, " present such extremes of affluence and poverty." At one stage of the tour Their Royal Highnesses felt quite unhappy at the spectacles of the squalor and misery prevailing among a large section of the population and gave a great feast to the poor—lepers, beggars, in fact, unfortunates of every kind. In the words of an English observer, " lustreless eyes shone and sunken cheeks seemed a little less cadaverous at the thought of the Royal visitors' benevolence."

After visiting Benares, Aligarh and Chaman, on the Baluchistan frontier, Their Royal Highnesses left India on the 19th March, 1906.

As H.M.S. *Renown* was steaming out of Karachi harbour the eyes of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, according to Sir Stanley Reed, were filled with tears. A member of her entourage, venturing to ask why this grief, was told :—" You may revisit these scenes. I never shall." Little did the Princess of Wales know then that only five years later she was to revisit these scenes as Queen-Empress.

On return home Their Royal Highnesses met with a brilliant reception. At a luncheon on the 19th May, 1906, given by the Corporation of the City of London at Guildhall, the Prince of Wales made his historic speech containing the following pregnant passage :—

> I am fully aware how impossible it is to gain accurate and intimate knowledge of so vast a country by a visit of only four and a half months. Yet I will strongly suggest to those who are interested in the questions which surround India to-day to go there and learn as much as possible by personal observation on the spot. I cannot but think that every Briton who treads the soil of India is assisting towards a better understanding with the Mother Country, helping to break down prejudice, to dispel misapprehension and to foster sympathy and brotherhood. Thus he will not only strengthen the old ties but create new ones and so, please God, secure a better understanding and a closer union of hearts between the Mother Country and the Indian Empire.

To an intelligent hearer or reader the above utterance of the future Emperor of India presented no element of ambiguity both on the surface and between the lines. But not many among our English fellow-subjects had the courage to interpret it in its proper import. Our good friend, Sir Stanley Reed, however, figures prominently in this daring minority. To those wise words of the Prince, to put it in Sir Stanley's own words, "perhaps some of us, with recollection of the devious methods persued by certain members of Parliament, would like to enter a *caveat*. It is that those who come to India come to learn, not to find material to confirm their prejudices and by methods which revolt the honest man."

After a month or two's deserved rest the Prince and Princess of Wales went to Madrid to attend the wedding of Princess Ena of Battenberg and King Alfonso of Spain. There they narrowly escaped from serious injury and probably from death itself, on account of a revolutionary outrage on the bridal pair when they were leaving the church. A bomb thrown by an anarchist struck the carriage, and, although neither the Spanish King nor his bride was harmed, several onlookers were killed including a horse in the Royal team. As the bride was an English Princess, British troops constituted a portion of the bodyguard and it was due to their coolness and discipline that panic was averted. The Prince and Princess of Wales were in the carriage immediately behind that of the bride and bridegroom. It is said that King George and Queen Mary had never cared to visit Spain because of their vivid memory of that terrible occurrence.

During the remaining few years of King Edward's brief reign his heir was slowly but surely making a niche for himself in the national life by deeds and words. One of the noteworthy functions performed by him during this period was a visit paid for the first time in his official capacity to the Duchy of Cornwall. There, addressing his tenants, His Royal Highness made a characteristic speech, the concluding words of which bring into striking prominence the greatness and goodness of his heart. " I consider it," he feelingly said, " my first duty to secure your happiness and comfort, and I should like you to regard me as your friend first and as your landlord afterwards."

King George was all his life " every inch a man."



CHAPTER VI.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA

Death of King Edward VII—Accession of King George V—New Monarch's Popularity.

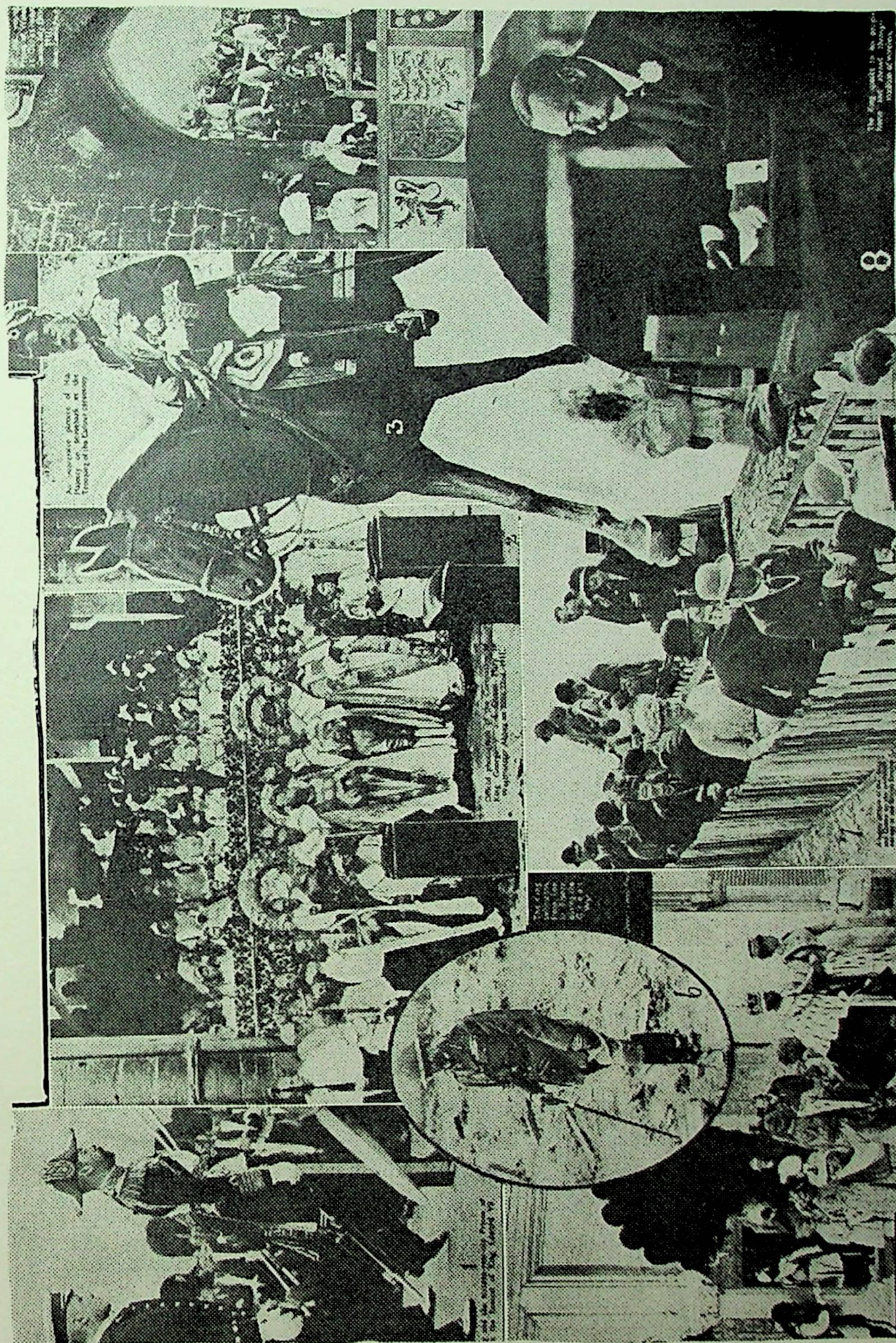
THE closing years of King Edward's reign were darkened by a bitter constitutional struggle between the Lords and the Commons. It would not admit of a settlement on any conventional lines. For it was no man-made thing. It had its genesis in a new age in the making all the world over. King Edward had been trying his best, within his marked discretion, to keep what he deplored as bad politics from getting worse. The strain, however, was too much for him. His health was never quite so good as was commonly believed, but he was the last man to make a fuss about himself—a trait strongly inherited by King George. In March, 1910, King Edward went to Biarritz to regain his health. He was visibly improving when somehow he contracted a chill. But he did not care, for the requirements of his office were to him greater than the dictates of nature. On April 13 he returned home, and, at Sandringham, while supervising a work, caught a fresh chill. He returned to Buckingham Palace, and there three days later, while still discharging his official obligations, had a severe attack of bronchitis. His condition rapidly became worse, and on May 6, towards midnight, His Majesty died from heart failure. The heart "which had seemed to beat for all" was still. "I will go on—I will go on—" were the last coherent words King Edward had spoken.

At half past four the following afternoon, in the throes of bereavement, the accession of King George the Fifth was announced from St. James' Palace amidst the singing of the National Anthem and a Royal Salute of forty-one guns being fired from St. James's Park.

At the time of King Edward's death Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, was on board the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, pitching full steam ahead from the Mediterranean to England. He received the news at three o'clock in the morning in the pale glow of the dawn, with Halley's comet blazing across the sky. Of his meditations under the stars, as the ship cut its way through calm waters, the Prime Minister recorded later, "I felt bewildered, and, indeed, stunned. At a most anxious moment in the fortunes of the State we had lost, without warning or preparation, the Sovereign whose ripe experience, trained sagacity, equitable judgment and unvarying consideration counted for so much............His successor, with all his fine and engaging qualities, was without political experience. We were nearing a crisis without example in our constitutional history." Mr. Asquith had correctly realised the gravity of the political situation but not obviously the capacity of the new King. He apparently did not know what is now well known, namely, that in regard to this very political strife—rightly described by Mr. Asquith as "a crisis without example" —King Edward frequently sought help and guidance from his son and heir, then over forty years of age.

The new King was by Divine right the proper man for the new age in the making; and how he stood his first test, and a frightfully complicated one for that, is a story worth telling. The Lords, we read, had previously rejected some measures put forward by the Liberal Government, and the Liberals had begun to feel that the right of the Lords to thwart the elected Government of the day should be challenged in decisive fashion. Because the peers had always looked upon the Budget as something exempt from their veto, the Government chose the Budget as the measure that would provide the test case. They planned it to goad the peers, and it succeeded. Once the Lords began to talk of rejecting it, the only anxiety of the Liberals was lest the Peers should change their minds and thus deprive the Ministry of an issue upon which they could dissolve

Parliament and ask the country to declare whether this veto of the peers was consistent with a system of democratic government. There were Conservatives who did not lack the wisdom to see the peril in which the Lords were placing themselves. Better swallow the Budget now than



1. King George V, with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in the funeral procession of King Edward VII.
2. Coronation of Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary at Westminster Abbey, June 11, 1911.
3. His Majesty Trooping the Colour.
4. Investiture of Prince of Wales in 1911.
5. Arrival of Their Majesties at Delhi Coronation Durbar, December 1911.
6. His Majesty at the Front during the Great War in France.
7. Their Majesties at the historic Exhibition at Wembley in 1924.
8. His Majesty at the microphone broadcasting his message to the Empire.

be obliged later to wash it down with a cup of hemlock. That was how they argued. To invite an election, they rightly thought, would be to give a new lease of life to a Government whose popularity was already suffering after four years of office. But the Lords did not heed these

advisers. They rejected the Budget. Parliament was dissolved and, in January, 1910, the Liberals came back to office. The Lords then let the Budget pass. But they were not yet out of the woods. Rather they found themselves in for a deeper pit. They were threatened with a Bill for drastically limiting their power over all future legislation. In the case of their refusal King Edward was to be drawn into an obviously dangerous situation. He would be advised by his Ministers to create a sufficient number of a new peers to overwhelm the Conservative majority in the Lords and thus ensure the passage of the measure. Before the January election the possibility of his receiving that advice was considered by King Edward, but he cherished the hope that if the Liberals were returned the House of Lords would not allow the situation to drift to a deadlock that could be solved only by such a fantastic procedure.

After the passing of the Finance Bill by the Lords the question of curbing the power of the peers became the next issue. At this stage King Edward died.

The point of anxiety in regard to this grave problem was the attitude of the new Monarch. There being nothing definite from his father in this matter that could be considered binding upon him, much depended upon his personal view and handling of the situation. The manner he played his part in that crisis furnished a fairly comprehensive glimpse of what the new Monarch would be like in the fateful days ahead in the trail of a new age that was definitely on and of which the bitter strife between the Lords and the Commons was a momentous premonition. He began by expressing his wish that the solemn preliminary of the lying-in-state of King Edward the Peacemaker should be reunion between the two warring branches of the Legislature. " So," in the words of an English writer, " for the first time in our island story the Lords and Commons assembled together, silently, sadly, and peaceably, to mourn over their King................ It was a wise, kindly and hopeful arrangement." This judicious gesture was appreciated in all quarters, but the problem was too thorny to admit of an easy solution. The crisis, after subsiding, " attained another peak." Mr. Asquith reported to the King that agreement was impossible. The Ministers had resolved not to continue under the old conditions of veto, but they would not advise the King to dissolve Parliament unless His Majesty assured them that, if necessary, he would use his powers of peer-making to swamp the resistance of the House of Lords.

Never was the new Sovereign placed in a more delicate situation, but never was the King, as Mr. Asquith observed later, seen to better advantage. After listening to reasoned argument His Majesty recognised that there was no other course for him or his Ministers than the one advised. At his wish the new Parliament Bill was put before the House of Lords before the dissolution, and in December, 1910, for the second time in that fateful years, the country was in the throes of a general election as bitter as any on record. The situation was this. If the Liberals were returned, the Bill for reforming the Lords would be considered to have been approved by the country. If the Conservatives came back, it would mean that the Bill was not liked by the people and accordingly no peer-making was necessary. But the parties having returned in the same number as previously, the problem remained unsolved and the struggle continued with even greater severity.

Before long it became evident that the King would have to act, so much so that Mr. Asquith drew up a list of those who would provide the reinforcement to the Upper House. The Lords found themselves face to face with the crucial question whether they would perish in the dark by their own hands or in the light killed by their enemies. They soon realised that discretion was the better part of valour and ultimately gave way. Six years later, we read, when the solution of another vexatious problem had been reached, the King wrote to his Prime Minister, " You and I have passed through some strenuous and critical times, and once again, thank God, we have ' weathered the storm."

The commencement of the reign of King George coincided with the dawn of a new era in civilisation. The war that had been raging for some years between petrol, steam and electric



His Majesty King George V.

buses ended in the triumph of the petrol and the genesis, through progressive experiments, of the modern motor car. The cinematograph, though still in too rudimentary a stage to be mentioned in the same breath with the time-honoured theatre, was just beginning to reveal possibilities which might at least make people hesitate to call him mad who might tell them that the day was not very far off when a combination of cameras and shadow artists would completely transform the entertainment tastes of the world. Aviation also reached a promising stage at this time in its progressive development. Wireless at this time came to public notice in England in a manner strikingly illustrative of the proverbial superiority of fact over fiction in point of novelty and queerness. For some days the police had been in quest of a missing Dr. Grippen, the murdered remains of whose wife had been discovered in the cellar of a house in Camden Town. It was wireless that brought the hunted man to justice. The captain of a steamer on the way to Canada sent a wireless message stating that he believed the missing man and his companion were on board. Many people of those days are living to-day who would tell you how the interval between the departure of a Scotland Yard detective by a faster steamer and the arrest of the criminals was utilised by the *Daily Mail* in entertaining its readers with a series of wireless day-by-day stories from the captain of the ship in regard to the daily life aboard of the fugitives.

Of the many striking manifestations of a new age in the making, which marked the accession of King George to the Throne of England, not the least noteworthy was a sudden demand throughout Britain for prison reform. During the growing agitation a crisis was precipitated by the staging of John Galsworthy's new play, *Justice*, depicting, as he only could depict, prison life in England in those days, which was not different from that of the Middle Ages. This play deeply moved even Mr. Winston Churchill, then Home Secretary. As a result there began that series of reforms in prison life which, in the words of an English writer, "have now reached a decent, humanitarian stage."

A momentous fact in regard to the dawn of a new age falling in with the accession of King George cannot be overlooked. The period between his accession and the official Coronation opened ominously for autocratic royalty in the West. In the trail of a successful revolution in Portugal, King Manoel sought shelter in England—the first King to lose his throne in an era that was to see half the thrones of Europe, and some prominent ones in Asia too, totter and fall.

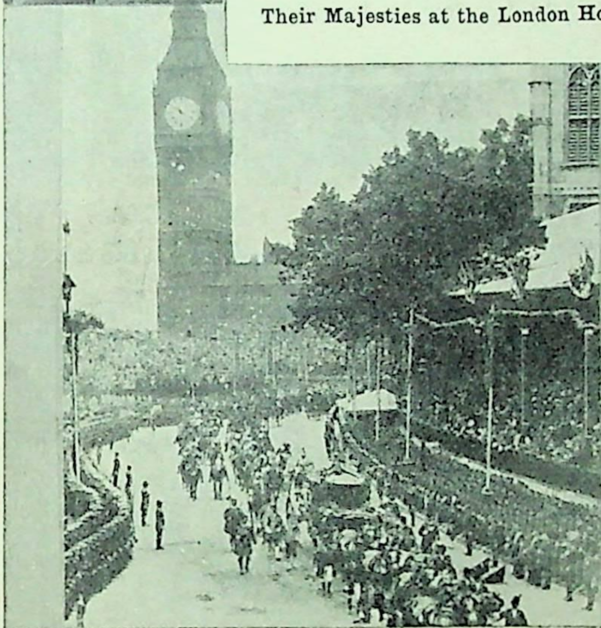
In refreshing contrast to the growing anti-royal tendency in many Western countries King George was gaining in popularity as a People's King he undoubtedly was in the most literal sense of the term. Simple, human, likeable in all respects, he soon became the idol of his people. Throughout the year, we read, that preceded the Coronation he was discussed, studied and written about with a democratic freedom which was the envy and amazement of Continental nations. As an English historian has recorded, he displayed certain simple and fundamental qualities of character which not only endeared him to his people but also achieved a more profound devotion than that accorded to his father. He was outwardly not so jovial as his father, but was approachable, friendly, and sympathetic in bearing. King Edward, we read, would sternly dismiss any one whom he thought was presuming too far. King George would not hurt the feelings of even the most aggressive by a look of displeasure or annoyance. He would graciously receive every one who approached him, however ordinary. And what added immeasurably to his popularity with the people was his tact and kindness, so rare among royalty, to set one, not accustomed to Royal interviews, immediately at his ease in his august presence. Of the many anecdotes on this point none is more characteristic of the King than the story told of the first visit to the Palace of a newly appointed Overseas Governor (now dead) who was to receive a knighthood. He was a Labour man of humble beginnings who had been a worker in the furniture trade, of which fact the King was aware. The visitor had regarded the visit with trepidation, and when the investing ceremony was over



Their Majesties at the London Hospital in 1910.



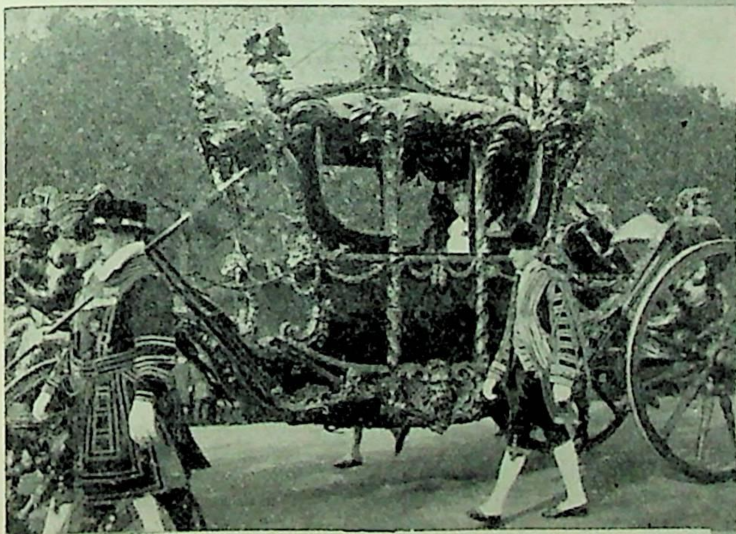
Her Majesty Queen Mary in 1887.



Leaving the Abbey after the Coronation.



A Family Group in 1911.



In the Royal Coach to open Parliament.



Her Majesty Placing Flowers on a War Shrine.



With King Edward at Sandown in 1897.



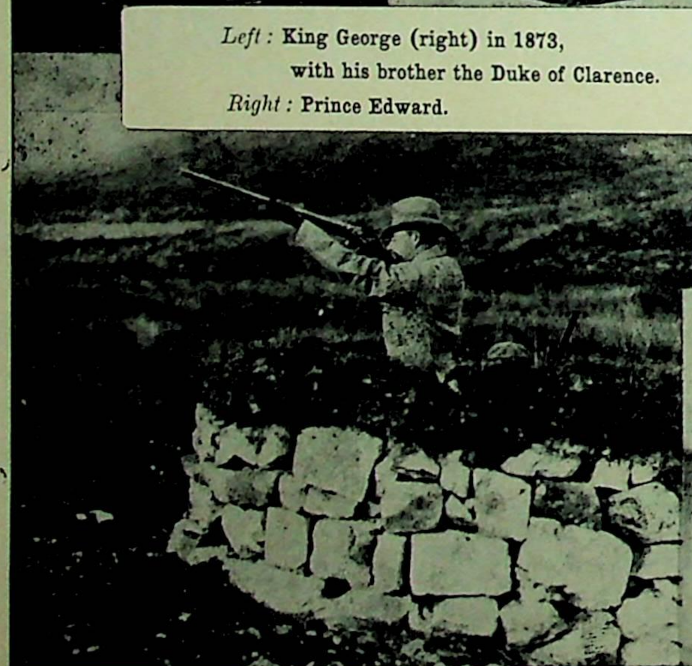
A Family Group in 1873, showing Prince George.

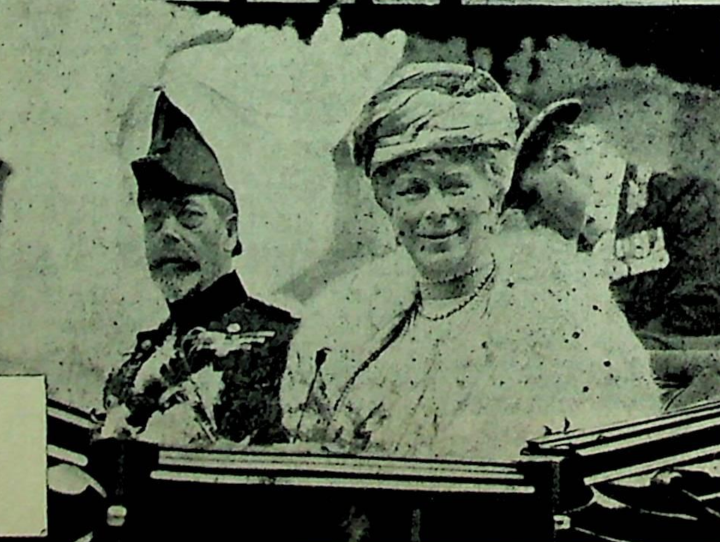




In the Horse Guards, Parade in 1934.

Left : King George (right) in 1873, with his brother the Duke of Clarence.
Right : Prince Edward.





Above : At the Balmoral Rifle Butts in 1912.
Right : Visiting Liverpool in 1924.

he found himself tongue-tied with nervousness and emotion. Whereupon, says the report, the King took his arm in the most friendly fashion, and led him to a more intimate room with the remark: "Come along, Sir James, let us talk of cabinet-making—not my sort, but yours." And they did.

Not only did His Majesty take hold of his people's heart by his goodness and simplicity. He equally endeared himself to his Ministers by his stupendous abilities and earnest devotion to the duties and responsibilities of his exalted office. Time and again statesmen have testified to the King's conscientious study of all the matters submitted to him, and to his remarkable grasp of the essentials of every piece of business which they were required to discuss with him. The late Lord Brentford (Sir William Joynson-Hicks) had a lawyer's mind, quick to appreciate whether the person with whom he was conferring had mastered his case. It was he who said that the Minister who went to the Palace with his case inadequately prepared soon found himself in a dilemma. Lord Brentford revealed also that, in spite of the mass of papers which the King had to read, His Majesty lost no time in dealing with them. At a morning audience the King began to discuss a certain matter with his Home Secretary. "Sir," said 'Jix' in surprise, "I sent the paper on that matter to the Cabinet only yesterday afternoon." "Quite true," replied the King, "but I read it yesterday evening."

A very large number of his subjects, of all sorts and conditions, had the privilege to hold at one time or another a brief conversation with their Sovereign. Probably there was not one of them who did not begin an interview of that kind with some degree of nervousness, and not one who failed to find, at the end of a minute or two, that his nervousness had entirely disappeared. This power of setting people at their ease was not due to the skill of an adroit conversationalist, but to something better—the immediate revelation of a simple, direct, amazingly straightforward and lovable personality. Of pose or condescension there was never a trace in the King's talk. To strangers and intimate friends alike he was just himself—outspoken, sincere, and the very soul of unselfish kindness.

The simplicity and candour of His Majesty's character were apt to conceal to some extent from the general view the unusual nature of his gifts. He might lack the diplomatic *finesse* which distinguished his father, and was not, like the Queen, a wide and rapid reader; indeed he often complained that he never had time to open a book. But his knowledge of men, places and affairs was marvellous. Like the rest of his house he was helped by the possession of a remarkable memory, not for faces alone, but for details of all sorts. And there never was in all England a harder or more conscientious worker than His Majesty.

One need not, therefore, wonder why King George was growing in popularity while in most part of the world Royalty was tottering on its throne.



CHAPTER VII.

VISIT TO INDIA

Delhi Coronation Durbar—Unprecedented Popular Enthusiasm—Momentous Royal Announcement.

ALMOST immediately after his accession King George had intimated his desire to his closest counsellors to visit India as soon as possible after his Coronation. The Coronation, at which the Princes and people of India were adequately represented, took place with befitting splendour on June 22, 1936. Before long preparations for the Royal departure for India were in full swing. Many eyes in Britain opened to their utmost width at the originality and boldness of the project. Never since the Crusade had a King of



Coronation of King George V in Westminster Abbey, 22nd June, 1911.

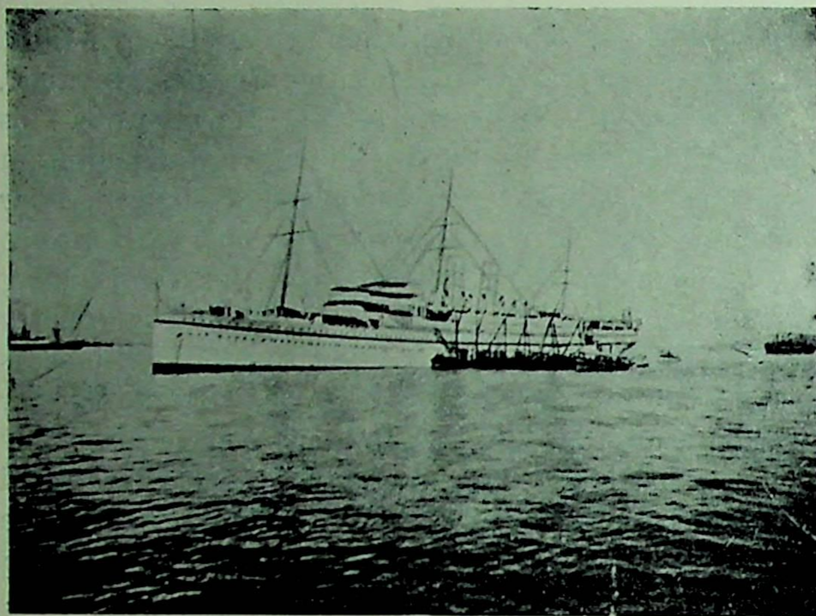
England journeyed so far from his accustomed sphere. The "experiment," as it was called, apart from its outstanding novelty, made not a few wise heads uneasy for other reasons also, by no means groundless ones. The long absence of the King from England was not considered advisable at that time on account of the disquieting haziness of the political horizon at home and in Ireland, nor was the time, it was feared, chosen for the King's visit to India propitious because of the unrest in that country.

At the time of His Majesty's previous visit to India as Prince of Wales there was plenty of political agitation in this country and immeasurably more of it in Bengal, but aimed rather at remedyiug certain specific grievances than at the general objective of Self-Government. When King George was preparing for his visit to India as King-Emperor, India had already reached a definite stage of political self-realisation in the trail of a new spirit that had taken hold of the country from end to end, heralded by the Partition agitation in Bengal, emphasised by the declaration of *Swaraj* as India's goal at the Calcutta session of the Congress in 1906, and intensified by the Congress split at Surat in 1907 which Mr. Nevinson in his illuminating book, *New Spirit in India*, rightly describes as the beginning of real politics in this country. India was in the melting pot of a new history in the making. Balgangadhar Tilak, with his earnest patriotism and incomparable force of character, had become a factor to be reckoned with in the evolution of Indian nationalism. Mrs. Besant, with her commanding eloquence and indomitable energy, was making her mark as a political leader. The country was also feeling the tremors of Mahatma Gandhi's mighty experiments in South Africa with ideas and tactics which were to play so large a part in his own country hereafter. Even whatever remained of the Congress with the Moderates after the Surat split had by this time considerably stiffened its demands. All this growing unrest, under the urge of Time forces, was aggravated rather than allayed by the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909. The outstanding hollowness of those Reforms—namely, acceptance of the elective principle in the Provinces without conceding anything more than an advisory capacity—boomed resoundingly through Lord Morley's notorious introductory message in the House of Lords:—" If I were attempting to set up a parliamentary system in India, or if it could be said that this chapter of reforms led directly or necessarily up to the establishment of a parliamentary system in India, I, for one, would have nothing to do with it." By the time the King's decision to visit India was announced the younger and more energetic leaders of the National Movement had unequivocally rejected the Morley-Minto Reforms, and even Moderates like Mr. Gokhale were no longer inclined to rest satisfied, as they had been at first, with such reforms, much less with such a sentiment as had so strikingly signalised the definite elevation of the good old John Morley to the blessed abode of Exalted Stagnation. And last, not the least, terrorism, particularly in Bengal, had begun to attract diseased mentalities " to offer an outlet," as an English writer puts it, " for their bitterness and subterranean hate."

It was not to be wondered that the King's desire to visit India at a time like that should arouse doubts and misgivings amongst his Ministers and friends. Yet what actually took place completely belied these forebodings. The whole country—so full of unexpected and, as was feared in certain quarters, dangerous potentialities—enthusiastically acclaimed the official announcement of the visit. The press was unanimous and exhuberant in its welcome, and public feeling could not have been more truly and faithfully voiced than in the following words of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta:—" It will be an historic event of deeper significance and import than a pageant or a Royal visit, this unprecedented advent of our gracious Sovereign to announce in his own person his accession to the Throne of the British Empire. It will be nothing less than an emphatic announcement that we are an equal and integral part of the British Empire. It will be a fervent, solemn and deliberate assurance that his watchful eyes will be always upon us, on our weal and our woe; that his unceasing interest and sympathy will cover and envelop the development of our destinies and will be a stimulus and example to all concerned in the administration of the country."

The King and Queen left London on November 15, 1911, for Portsmouth where they embarked on H.M.S. *Medina*. Prayers were offered all over the British Isles for the success of the Royal visit to India. As His Majesty afterwards remarked, but for the great confidence that existed between himself and the British people this piece of Imperial work could not have been accomplished, for to bring to millions of his Indian subjects the watchword of " Hope " seemed to the King-Emperor a task of supreme importance.

At 9 A.M. on the 2nd of December, 1911, H.M.S. *Medina* entered Bombay harbour, having the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress on board, and flying the Imperial Flag. The *Medina* was followed by four Dreadnought cruisers that made her escort. At 10 A.M. the *Medina* anchored; and immediately afterwards His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy and Governor-General, proceeded on board accompanied by Sir Edmund Slade, the Naval Commander, Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Chief Secretary and Major-General Alderson, Commanding the Poona Division.



H.M.S. "Medina."

Their Imperial Majesties landed at Bombay amidst scenes of festive demonstration unparalleled in India for colour and cordiality. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who had taken so prominent a part in the former visit, welcomed Their Majesties as President of the Municipal Corporation. The King-Emperor replied to the Address of Welcome as follows:—

"You have rightly said that I am no stranger among you and I can heartily respond that I feel myself no stranger in your beautiful city. Six years ago I arrived, indeed, as a new-comer. But the recollection of your cordial and sympathetic greeting is still fresh in my memory. The wondrous aspect disclosed by the approach to your shores, the first glimpse of the palms rising, as it were, from the bosom of the sea, have not been forgotten and have lost none of their fascination for me. From Bombay I set forth in 1905, encouraged by your affectionate welcome, to traverse at any rate a part of this vast country and to strive to gain some knowledge of its people. Such knowledge as I acquired could not but deepen my sympathy with all races and creeds, and when, through the lamented death of my beloved father, I was called to the Throne of my ancestors, one of my first and most earnest desires was to revisit my good subjects in India. It is with feelings of no common emotion that I find myself here again to-day with the Queen-Empress at my side and that desire fulfilled. And I come with a heart full of gratitude that the anxiety due to a threatened scarcity in certain areas of the Presidency has, thanks to favourable and opportune rains, been happily dispelled and that there is every prospect of your land being blessed with a good spring harvest.



Their Majesties at Bombay Harbour. Proceeding to the Dais.

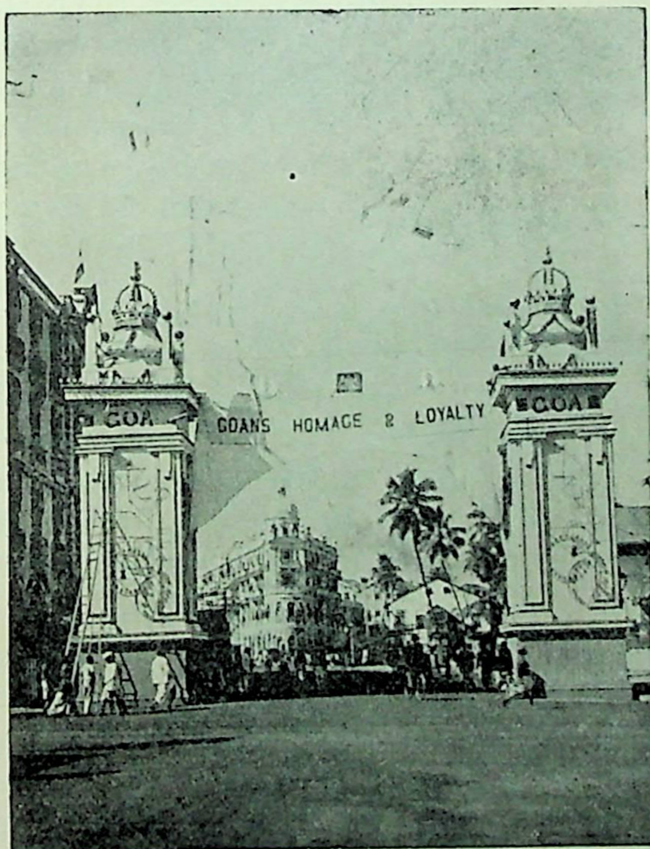
"Your eloquent address has recalled to me that Bombay was once the dowry of a British Queen. As such Humphrey Cook took it over two hundred and fifty years ago—a mere fishing village. You, gentlemen, and your forerunners, have made it a jewel of the

British Crown. I see again with joy the rich setting of its beautiful and stately buildings. I note also the less conspicuous, but also more profitable, improvement lately effected. But, above all, I recognise with pride your efforts to heighten what must always be the supreme lustre of such a jewel as this—the peace, happiness and prosperity of all classes of the citizens.

"From my heart I thank you for the generous reception accorded to the Queen-Empress and myself to-day. We earnestly pray that God's blessings may rest upon our Indian Empire and that peace and prosperity may be ever vouchsafed to its people."

Among the messages of welcome that poured in from various quarters the most noteworthy was one from the venerable Dadabhai Naoroji, an ex-Member of the British Parliament and the first President of the Indian National Congress to declare *Swaraj* to be the goal of India who was then living in retirement in a suburb of Bombay. This message from the doyen of Indian politics was cordially and gracefully acknowledged.

Their Imperial Majesties drove through the city amidst scenes of unprecedented popular enthusiasm. Immense crowds had gathered in the gorgeously decorated streets. The plan of adornment had been designed by an artist and was uniform throughout. A series of triumphal arches had been erected, most of which were copies of some famous piece of Oriental architecture. Thus the city was entered through a Saracenic arch, and by the Bombay Club was a Syrian arch. But the Cotton Arch, typifying the chief industry of Bombay, was considered to be the most interesting, its square pillars and dome being constructed of bales of pressed cotton. The



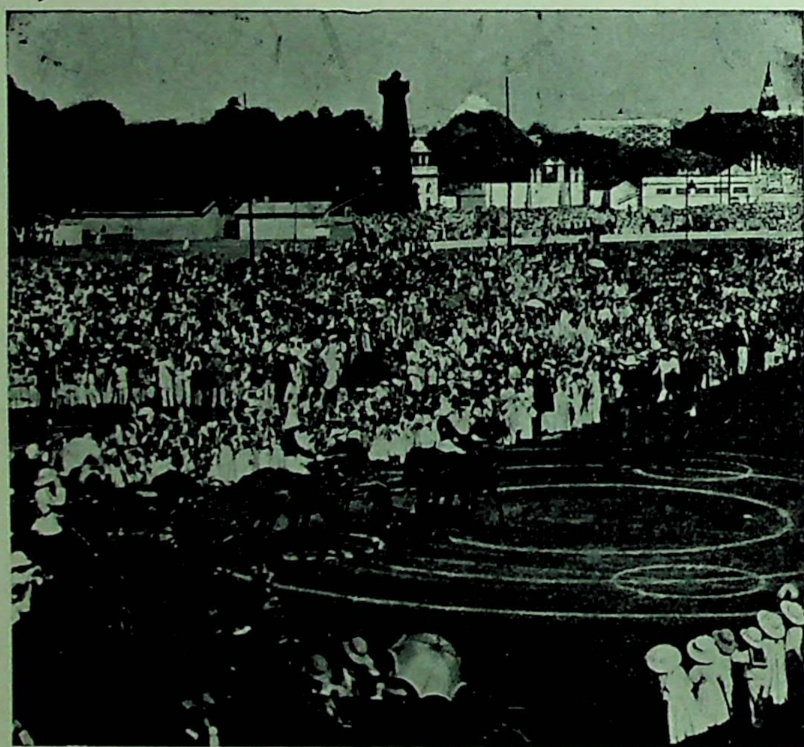
The Goan Arch, Bombay.



The Cotton Arch, Bombay.

streets were lined by tall, white, gold-tipped minarets and between these were festoons of red, white and blue with hanging bells of the same colour. The general effect was extremely picturesque; and the gaily dressed people in the streets and at the windows and the roofs of the houses gave to the scene a truly Oriental splendour. Everywhere Their Imperial Majesties were warmly welcomed. People cheered, salammed and waved flags and pocket handkerchiefs, and Their Majesties seemed to be glad to be back again among their Indian friends and subjects.

On the 4th December Their Majesties drove to the Children's Fete at the Old Bombay Exhibition. In the stadium 24,000 children of all nationalities had assembled, and the gay and varied costumes of the boys and girls made a pretty picture. The European children sang the National Anthem, then the Parsee and Gujrathi children sang a Gujrathi National Anthem, and then Marathi and Urdu Anthems were sung. Finally the Parsee and Hindu girls sang a blessing song in the usual dancing style, and this was much applauded. The delight and enthusiasm of the children was so spontaneous that Their Imperial Majesties smiled continually on their youthful subjects. After visiting the Old Bombay Exhibition, where they appeared to be greatly interested in the exhibits, Their Imperial Majesties returned to the Imperial yacht and spent there a quiet evening. In the night the whole city was illuminated and there was a display of fireworks on a scale that had never been seen in Bombay before. Indeed, what with songs and dances, feasts and processions, illuminations and fireworks, Bombay was in a furore of felicitation during Their Majesties' four days' stay in that city. The Bombay celebrations were by no means an unworthy prelude to the Imperial ceremonies that were to come in the Durbar City of Delhi.



Children's Fete, Bombay.

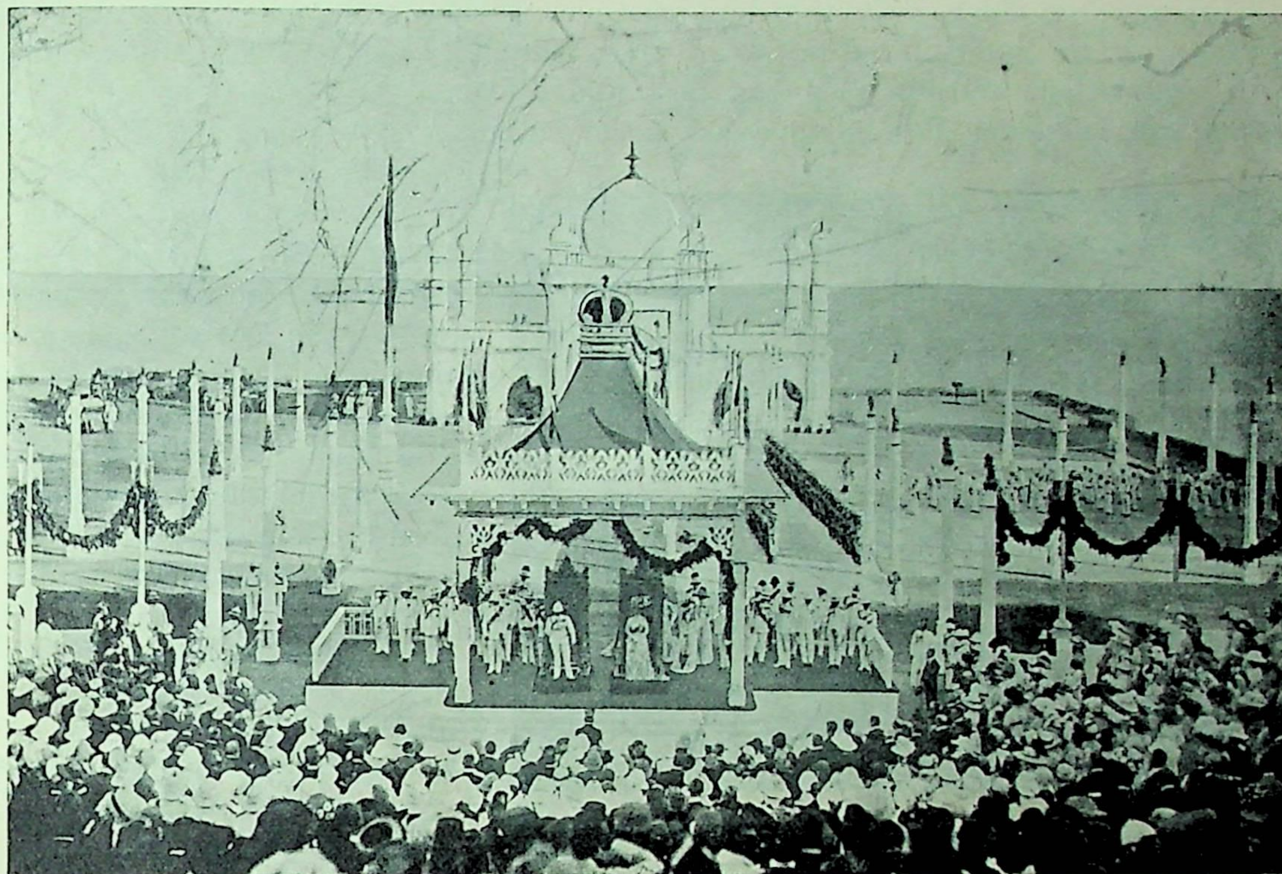
The preparations for the Imperial Durbar were placed by His Excellency the Viceroy in the hands of Sir John Hewett, then Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. The worth of his work could not have been more strikingly illustrated than in the following significant remark of the *Times of India* :—"We English are accused of being an unimaginative race. The man who, standing on the ugly waste north of Delhi, conceived the perfect arrangement of the Durbar, with its wonderful massing of every component element, is living proof of the unfairness of the gibe."

This great Imperial Durbar—memorable for Their Imperial Majesties' personal association with it and for a Royal announcement of far-reaching consequence to the country—is described in exhaustive detail in the well-known publication of our firm *The Imperial Coronation Durbar of 1911*. In the present work we will give a bare outline of some of its outstanding aspects to show what it was like and what it meant for the country and the Empire.

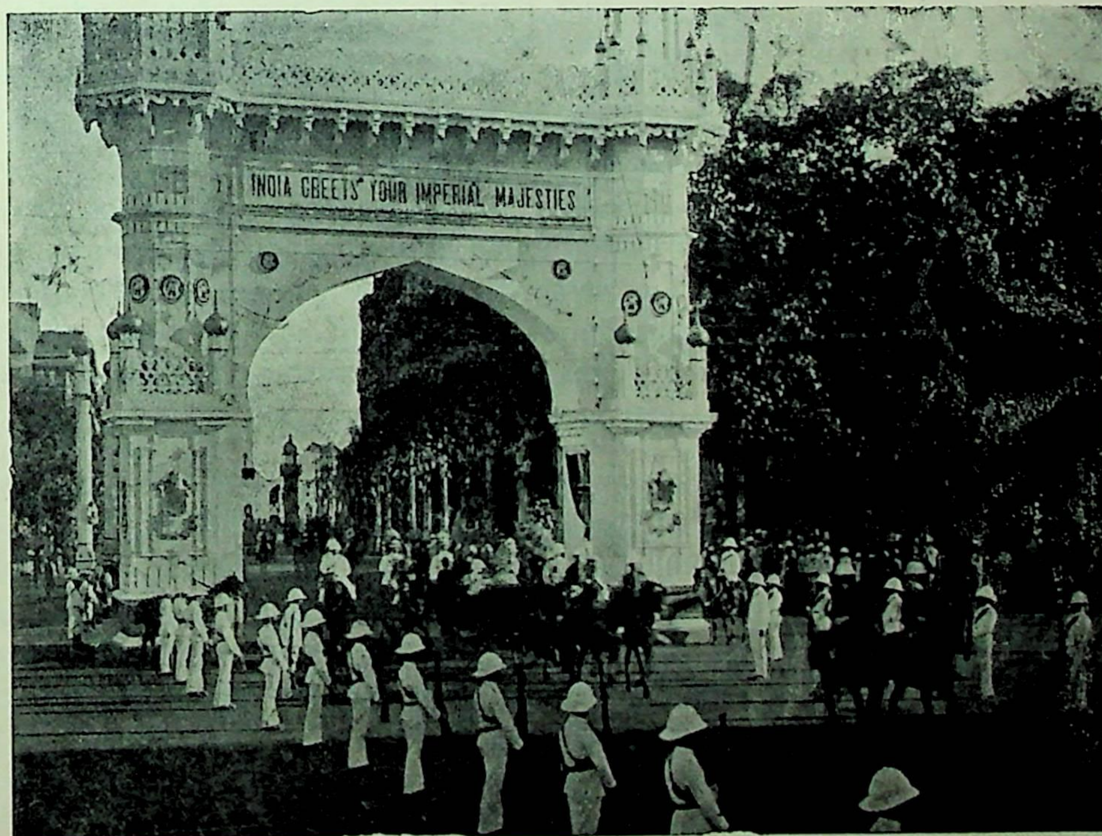
The first pucca building to appear was the Coronation Durbar Post Office, a handsome structure with a frontage of 250 feet and a garden that enhanced the architectural effect. It had twenty-four outlying sub-offices. The stupendousness of its task will be realised from the fact that on the morning of December 4 it dealt with something like 75,000 postal packages. The Telegraph Service was equally efficient ; and when it is noted that, on the 12th of December, over 9,000 messages of congratulation were received for recipients of Durbar honours and coped with, along with the ordinary business and cable messages to Europe, the work of the Telegraph Department will be understood and appreciated.

The next structure to command attention on the Durbar Camp area and become a landmark was the Kingsway Terminus with its long, wide platforms and magnificent entrance. At Kingsway the special trains of high officials and Ruling Chiefs were received and ample space was provided for the guards-of-honour that had to attend, while in front of the arched entrance was a spacious enclosed area to accommodate State carriages, retinues and escorts.

An equally noteworthy fact was the perfection of the railway arrangements. During the month of December 150 trains were sometimes worked through Delhi in a day; nevertheless no serious accident took place. Fifty thousand troops were conveyed to and from Delhi, to say



Sir Pherozeshah Mehta reading Bombay Corporation Address.



Their Majesties passing through Gaekwar's Arch.

nothing of the Ruling Chiefs and their retinues and the uncountable number of Government guests, visitors and sight-seers; and although trains were often very late to arrive and to depart, there

was no serious congestion of traffic. A broad gauge line to the Amphitheatre had junctions and detraining platforms in abundance and there was a light railway with twenty little stations made pretty by flowers and creepers.

Turf was laid down, grass that had been planted sprang up, and the barren valley beyond the Ridge began to break out in red lines and green patches. In every direction buildings were brought to completion, and fire picquets, post and telephone call offices, enquiry and telegraph offices sprang into existence, flowers appeared in the gardens as if by magic, fences were covered with convolvuli and roses, and a plentiful water-supply, aided by the indefatigable *bhisti*, converted the once barren wilderness into an earthly paradise. And at night the Durbar Camp area began to shine with innumerable electric lamps, twenty-five square miles of flat country being illuminated by a power station whose tall chimney was unfeelingly described by journalists as "the only blot on the landscape."

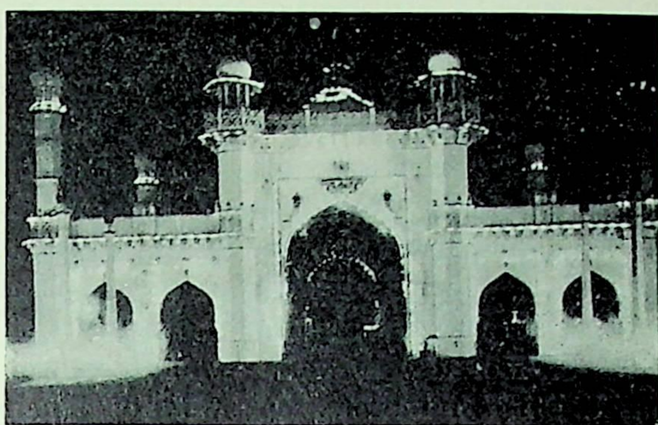


Another view of Children's Fete, Bombay.

The main gateway of the King-Emperor's Camp stood at the termination of Kingsway, a noble road that swept from the Imperial Camp to the Amphitheatre. A wide drive of red laterite led from the entrance of His Imperial Majesty's Camp to the main pavilion, in front of which was a circular lawn having in the centre a tall flagstaff from which waved the Royal Standard while Their Imperial Majesties were in residence. The drive continued in a straight line, on either side of which were white tents, and the whole appearance of the Camp was simple and businesslike.

On the right of the main pavilion were the private tents of Their Imperial Majesties, and on the left those of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. The tents of the Royal suite followed those of Their Imperial Majesties and the tents of the Royal guests. The private tents of Their Imperial Majesties were divided into six small apartments, all of which were simply but tastefully furnished under the personal superintendence of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge. The waiting-room of the King-Emperor had mahogany tables and chairs, a white Bikanir carpet on the floor and handsome Persian rugs. A few good engravings ornamented the walls, and on the mantelpiece was a small image of Buddha.

By common consent the Eastern Bengal and Assam Camp took the palm for external appearance; the central pavilion in front of this Camp was the only one situated on a raised mound and it made a striking impression on beholders. The earth to make the mound had been taken from behind the pavilion and the hole thus made had been converted into a charming little lake in the centre of a garden. A handsome lawn with a fountain and surrounded by gay flower beds delighted visitors; and the curved paths were a pleasing variety, the paths in the other Camp being straight. A sweeping gravel path, having on either side white posts and chains, led to the centre pavilion of the Bengal Camp. The furniture used in this Camp was all of imitation Sheraton made by Chinamen in Calcutta. The Government of India Camp was on the same plan as the Bengal Camp, only much larger. The tents allotted to Members of Council were the best in the whole encampment; in fact, those occupied by the Royal Suite could not compare with them. The Punjab Camp was particularly attractive, having a wealth of chrysanthemums in the gardens. Its reception pavilion was large enough to receive nearly one thousand guests.



Apollo Bunder by night.

The Veterans had several Camps, and many people went to see and talk with these heroes of past battles.

The Press Camp accommodated ninety Government guests, forty-five of whom were English and forty-five were Indian. The former were selected by the India Office and the latter by the Local Government. This Camp was very elaborate, and fitted up with everything that the scribes could desire. Motor cars and other conveyances were provided, also all the latest cables and newspapers. The journalists included a gentleman from Paris, another from Germany and one or two from Australia.

The Visitors' Camps were many and luxurious. The Military Camps skirted the more luxurious Camps of the Civilians. The Supply and Transport Corps numbered 2,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men and 5,000 animals. It had to ration 18,000 British troops, also the Indian troops who usually ration themselves, and to feed daily 18,600 animals. Twenty thousand loaves a day were turned out of the field ovens and 18,000 lbs. of fresh meat were daily distributed. Before the Coronation Durbar 90,000 maunds of grain and 70,000 maunds of wood had to be contracted for. Two thousand milch cows supplied milk and cream and fresh butter. The same Department undertook the fodder requirements of all the Camps and stocked 180,000 maunds of hay, 75,000 maunds of *bhoosa*, and 23,000 maunds of bedding grass.

Private contracts for provisions and refreshment rooms were evenly divided. The Coronation Durbar Committee showed no favouritism, and thus all over India business people benefitted by the visit of Their Imperial Majesties in Delhi.

By the express desire of the King-Emperor the Camps of the Ruling Chiefs were so situated that the State visits could be easily made and returned. Kingsway, Coronation Road and Princes' Road were lined by the magnificent Camps of the Princes of India.

The route of the King-Emperor on the 12th of December to the Coronation Durbar Amphitheatre was by Kingsway, and the return by Princes' Road, and nothing was left undone by the Ruling Chiefs to make these roads as magnificent as possible. Coronation Road was the longest road and had the greatest number of Camps, and this road was also visited by Their Imperial Majesties during their residence in Delhi. Although the Camps were near together, space was allowed to each Ruling Chief for a large garden, and as no two gardens were the same, the frontages of the Camps were a constant delight to passers-by.

To describe all the Camps of the Ruling Chiefs would be impossible, although each was different and not one was wanting in originality, richness and splendour. By common consent the Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir was the most beautiful and interesting of all the Camps. Its splendid gates of Kashmir wood were after the Coronation Durbar accepted by the King-Emperor and sent to England to be erected there at some place to be selected by His Imperial Majesty. The Camp of His Highness the Nizam cost many lakhs of rupees. It was the largest of all the Camps and accommodated the many guests from Hyderabad who enjoyed the hospitality of His Highness during the period of the Coronation Durbar. The Maharaja of Baroda had a fine site for his Camp, and his gardens were beautifully laid out, the flowers in them costing twenty-five thousand rupees. All the furniture for the Camp had been made in Baroda, thus allowing the people of that State to benefit by the Coronation Durbar. The white and gold gate posts of the entrance to the Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala were surmounted by small gold cannon that attracted the gaze of passers-by. In the garden was a wealth of cosmos

and roses, and palms lined the paths leading to the private apartments. In front of the Durbar tent was an open *shamiana* lined with crimson silk and supported by pillars thickly coated with silver. The Maharana of Udaipur had in his Camp many tents painted red. An archway of light blue with gilt decorations and large figures of Thakurs led to the Durbar *Shamiana;* and in the background was a large square enclosure of red canvas with a broad pattern running round the top that was very effective. The Idar Camp was noticeable for its many flags and much bunting. The Bikanir Camp showed life-sized portraits of Their Imperial Majesties, flanked by a Highlander and a Blue-jacket. The Maharaja of Jaipur had an appropriate emblem on his entrance—a golden sun surrounded by rays. The Bhavnagar Camp was entered by a curious archway covered with brass household implements, *lotahs*, spoons, &c., which, however, looked very well. The green arch of the Camp of the Jam Sahib of Navanagar was decorated with numerous portraits of Their Imperial Majesties, having in the centre an excellent picture of the King-Emperor. The Maharaja of Mysore had only one structure in its Camp—a large Durbar tent standing in a beautiful garden. The two frontages to this Camp were formed of handsome Corinthian pillars and the effect of the whole was handsome and imposing. The Bhutan and Sikkim Camps were Chinese in style.

Words can give but a feeble idea of the multiform designs used by the Ruling Chiefs and the varied colours brought together in order to make the roads through which Their Imperial Majesties would pass as bright and pleasing as possible.

As the time approached for the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, rehearsals of the principal events of the Coronation Durbar occupied a good deal of time and thought. Everything was rehearsed once, and some things were gone through several times so that no hitch might occur anywhere. Soldiers lined the streets and fired *feu de joie*, processions were formed, and even the Durbar ceremony itself was carefully practised in the Amphitheatre area. The Chiefs had to send their carriages and retinues, and in some cases to attend themselves, and in each Camp was bustle and excitement. Friendly rivalry existed among the Ruling Chiefs, and even more so among their suites, and every one was anxious to make everything perfect.

The principal streets of the Coronation Durbar Camp furnished a liberal education as regards things of the Orient. Diversity of race and colour, variety of costume and head-gear, brilliant hues skilfully blended together—all these things made kaleidoscopic views that delighted the people on foot who thronged the pavement and the richer folk who drove slowly backwards and forwards. Every sort of equipage was there, from the humble *ekka* and tonga to the motor-omnibus and the barouche covered with gold and silver. The carriage of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab drawn by camels and having six *shutar-sowars* in crimson excited universal admiration. The bodyguards of Governors and the escorts of Ruling Chiefs mixed with troops on the march, lorries carrying tents and bricks, motor cars, motor bicycles, pack mules and baggage carts.

Before leaving for Delhi on the 5th of December Their Imperial Majesties and their suite visited the Elephanta Caves. At 10-15 P.M. that evening they drove to the Victoria Terminus Station of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The city was brilliantly illuminated and the cheering along the route, which was lined by troops, was continuous. The Terminus presented a magnificent appearance, being illuminated externally by thousands of multicoloured lamps. Inside, the platform and pillars were draped with yellow and white muslin, and flowers and ferns completed the scheme of decoration, with banks of palms and pot plants. The Royal saloon coaches wore cream colour, picked out with gold; and the whole train was a moving palace, being fitted with everything that could add to the comfort and the pleasure of the Royal travellers and their suite.

Their Majesties shook hands with those in attendance at the station, headed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and steamed out of the station amidst cheers.

His Excellency the Governor-General had returned to Delhi in time for the final rehearsals of the Coronation Durbar. By December 6 everything was in readiness, and to the joy

of the vast assemblage that had gathered to take part in and witness the Coronation Durbar, perfect weather prevailed, the sun shining regally on the great White Camp that spread itself over the twenty-five miles of country which only a few months before had been a barren wilderness but was then a fair city replete with comfort, luxury and magnificence.

STATE ENTRY

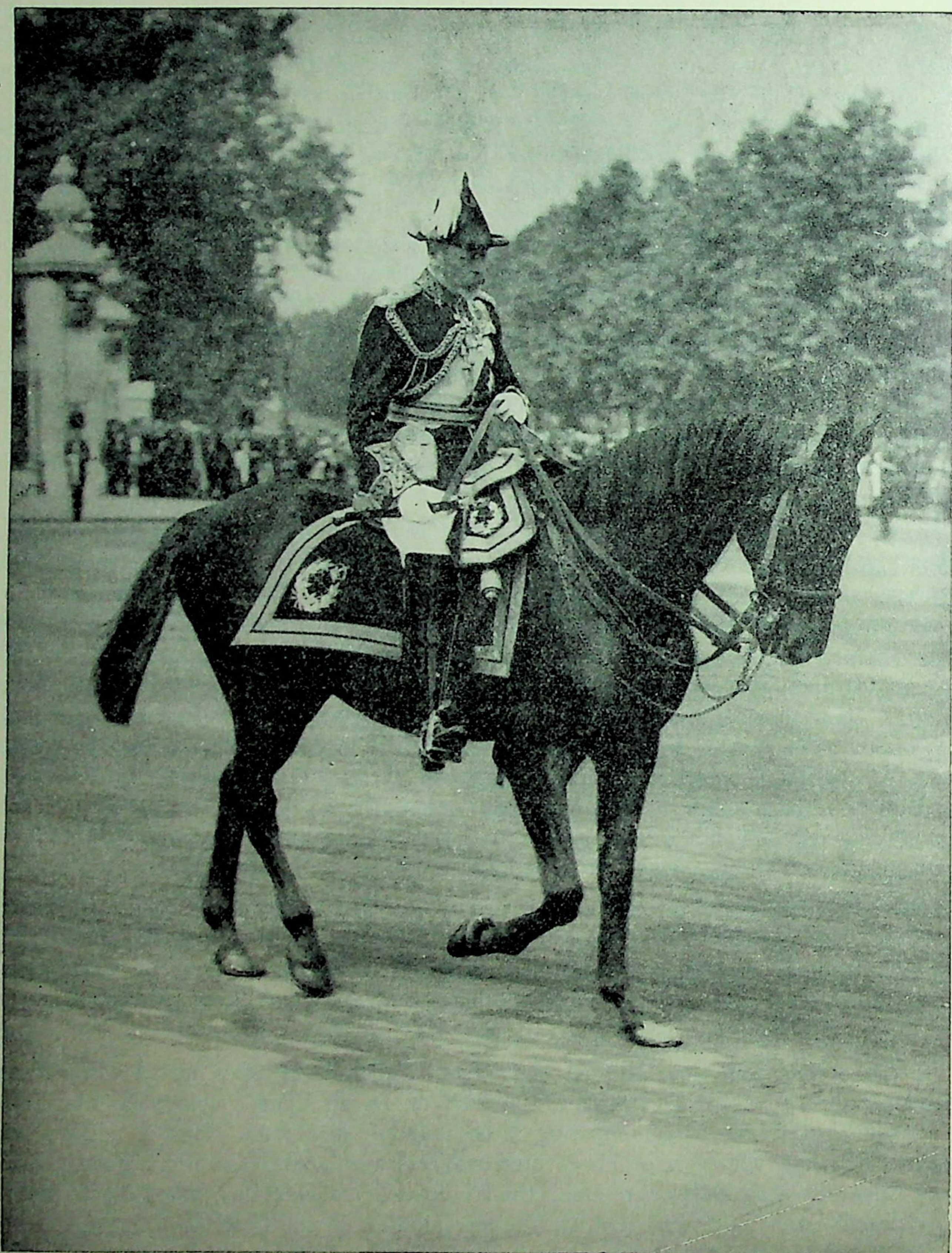
On the morning of the 7th of December, the memorable day of Their Imperial Majesties' State entry at Delhi, the citizens were awakened long before daybreak by martial music and the marching of many soldiers to line the streets. The Selimgarh Station, at which Their Majesties were to detrain, offered owing to its proximity to the Selimgarh forts an opportunity for pageantry impossible elsewhere. The 128th Pioneers and the 30th Lancers were on duty, and the Royal Berkshires, in vivid scarlet, formed the guard-of-honour. On the broad green turf of the Bastion representatives of every arm of the fighting forces of British India, also 850 Veterans, were drawn up. Dancing pennons and glittering spear points greeted the rising sun, and on the emerald grass were plots of red, green and brown, marking the places held by the soldiers who had been selected to salute Their Imperial Majesties on the historic Selimgarh Bastion.

The fifty thousand troops that were in Delhi for the Coronation Durbar were also so busy on the day of the Royal entry that they had no opportunity to break their fast from the evening of the 6th until late on the afternoon of the 7th. The perfect order that prevailed everywhere and the clock-like regularity of the proceedings were largely due to the English and Indian troops who formed the great historic pageant of the State Entry of the first Emperor of an United India into Imperial Delhi.

With Royal punctuality the train arrived at 10 A. M. and drew up opposite the pavilion on the Selimgarh Station. The King-Emperor, who was wearing the full dress of a Field-Marshal in the British Army, and had the light blue ribbon of the Star of India across the breast, stepped out, immediately followed by the Queen-Empress. Her Imperial Majesty carried on the breast the ribbons and badge of the Garter and the badge of the Crown of India. Their Imperial Majesties smiled graciously upon the select company on the platform, headed by the Governor-General, and glanced with evident interest at the Selimgarh Fort—a fort with a history older than the Fort of Delhi—where by some happy inspiration their first reception had been arranged. Meanwhile, 101 guns boomed from the ramparts of the Fort and *feu de ioie* ran the whole way up to the Ridge and back again. The Royal Salute was divided into three parts, and between each part *feu de joie* sent forth the joyous message, telling the vast assemblage in Delhi that the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress had arrived.

The customary presentations having been made, the King-Emperor inspected the guard-of-honour; and, seeing the Veterans just outside the right of the line, in full uniform and wearing medals and orders, His Imperial Majesty stopped to speak to each of them about his service, and they were proud men when the King-Emperor shook them one and all warmly by the hand.

A procession was then formed, and Their Imperial Majesties moved slowly across the bridge leading from the Selimgarh Fort into the Fort of Delhi. The glacis near the Fort had been levelled into terraces accommodating thousands of spectators. But so closely was His Majesty guarded that very few of his devoted subjects were able to see him. For the first time during this Royal move to the Fort of Delhi the trumpeters and Heralds, who afterwards played such a prominent and imposing part in the ceremonies of the Coronation Durbar, came into notice. The Heralds, both British and Indian, all in tabards of crimson and gold, and splendidly mounted on white horses, were without doubt the most gorgeous feature of the whole Coronation Durbar. In the order of the procession they now came first, proclaiming Their Imperial Majesties' approach; and they closed the procession when Their Imperial Majesties had entered the *Shamiana* where the Ruling Chiefs had gathered to greet them. A guard-of-honour of the 16th Rajputs



His Majesty King George V in full dress of a Field Marshal.

presented arms; and then, with high officials and the Royal suite, Their Imperial Majesties passed to their gold and silver Thrones. The Heralds blew a blast on their silver trumpets, the Royal Standard was hoisted over the Fort, and the Ruling Chiefs came forward one by one for presentation.

Unfortunately the beautiful *Shamiana* lent by the Bahawalpur Durbar had been destroyed by fire a few days before. In a hastily improvised *Shamiana* the Ruling Chiefs, headed by the Nizam of Hyderabad, passed in turn before the King-Emperor, moving from right to left, and made their reverence. No *nazzars* were presented, by order, but a Chief from the Shan States was so much overcome by his feelings that he unwound his gold embroidered sash and laid it down at the feet of His Imperial Majesty. For the little Nawab of Bahawalpur, aged seven, His Imperial Majesty had a kind smile. So the Rulers of India passed before the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, some wearing cloth of gold and jewels of priceless worth, others in soldierly attire, the Nizam in simple English mourning owing to the death of his father. In most cases the Ruling Chiefs wore the costumes that had come down to them from generation to generation, and the great variety of apparel and the magnificent jewellery lent to the scene much of its charm and interest.

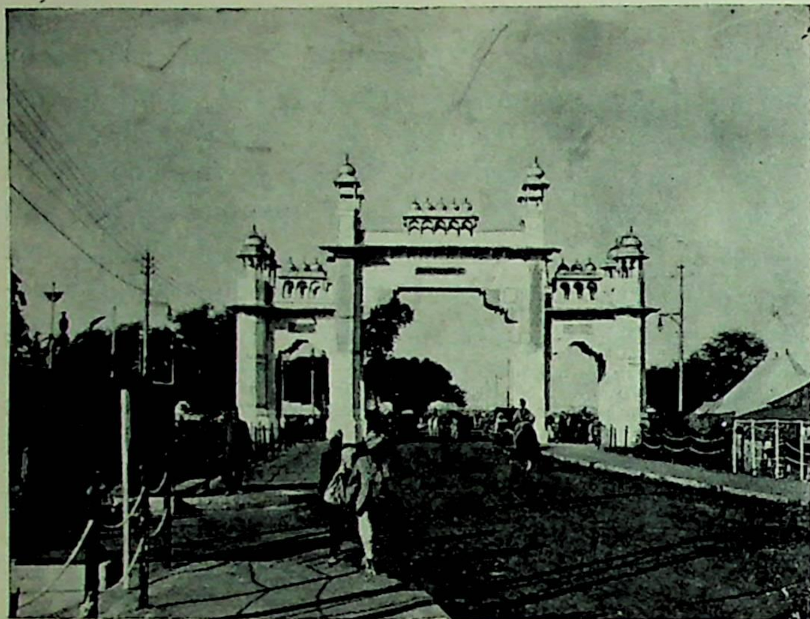
The presentation ceremony being finished, the trumpeters sounded a flourish, and Their Imperial Majesties left the *Shamiana* and prepared to pass through Delhi. His Imperial Majesty, seated on his horse, a magnificent bay of over sixteen hands, could now be seen by people in the streets and was recipient of an enthusiastic popular ovation all along the route. Easily he sat in the saddle, and regally he led the way through the Fort of the Moghul Emperors to the homes of his humble subjects. The Queen-Empress followed in an open landeau, drawn by six bays, and was warmly cheered by the people throughout the procession.

As the procession left the Fort another Royal Salute was fired, and this time from the Ridge. By salvoes of a battery it roared and thundered and all Delhi then knew that the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were coming into the crowded town and going to their Camp beyond the Ridge where they would spend ten days among their devoted subjects.

Sir John Hewett, in his well-known white motor car, and Sir James Willcocks, who commanded the troops on duty and who was on horseback, preceded the first procession in which were the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Chief Commissioner of the N.-W. Frontier Province and the Lieutenant-Governors of other Provinces with their escorts. At the Pavilion on the Ridge, where four thousand seats had been provided for privileged spectators, high officials awaited the arrival of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, and with them, on the lawn that had been made gay with flower beds, were Judges and Bishops, the Members of the Imperial Legislative Council and other dignitaries from all parts of India.

Slowly the Royal Procession moved forward, and the people in the streets strained their eyes to see one human figure and one only. When the gorgeous trumpeters on white horses, with gold saddles, clothes and trapping to match and in dazzling golden tabards, sounded shrill notes on their silver trumpets, the people whispered, "Our Emperor is coming." The glistening sabres and lances, the graceful red and white pennons, all spoke of him whom before daylight, and many without food, hundreds of thousands of men, women and children had gathered to see. His Imperial Majesty's Staff and Household, the stately Lifeguards, the Blues in their gleaming breastplates, the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Teck, Prince George of Battenberg, the Maharaja Scindia, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Nawab of Rampur, all these were noticed. But the people, silent and filled with emotion, waited for their Emperor. The band played "The King," and a murmur ran along, "Our Emperor is coming!" "Our Emperor is here!" Again the band played "The King;" and the Governor-General and Lord Crewe were noticed. And a third time the band played "The King," and the people saw a graceful, gracious lady sitting in a carriage, bowing here and there and looking with loving eyes on the people whom she had come so far to visit. "O, that our

Emperor had been with her!" was the general comment as the Queen-Empress passed by. "O, that our Emperor had been mounted on an elephant so that we all could have seen him!" said the crowd. And so the Royal Procession passed through the streets, the King-Emperor saluting and the Queen-Empress smiling and bowing, and the people were made glad by the thought that Their Imperial Majesties had come across the seas to be for a time among their Indian subjects.



A Triumphal Arch.

THE PEOPLE'S ADDRESS

On reaching the Pavilion, on the top of the Ridge, Their Imperial Majesties were received with joyous cheers. As they prepared to receive the People's Address there was a flourish of trumpets and the bands played "The King." The Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief and the Minister of State for India drew near to His Imperial Majesty, and the Vice-President of the Imperial Council, after rendering due homage, read the Address as follows:—

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,

"On behalf of the peoples of British India we, the Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, with dutiful respect, desire to tender to Your Imperial Majesties a sincere and hearty welcome.

"We welcome Your Imperial Majesties as the first Sovereign of all India who has appeared on Indian soil in this ancient city, full of historic memories where many famous Kings and Emperors have kept regal state. The noble monuments of past glories which survive attest their greatness, yet the greatest of them in the plenitude of his power never held undivided rule over the vast Empire which owns Your Imperial Majesty's sway. Your Imperial Majesty's presence here is, therefore, an event without precedent in all the varied and moving scenes of Indian history and will for ever be memorable.

"Loyalty to the Sovereign is pre-eminently an Indian virtue inculcated by sages and religious preceptors from time immemorial and in all Your Imperial Majesty's wide dominions Your Imperial Majesty has no subjects more loyal and faithful than the inhabitants of British India.

"The Indian Empire holds many peoples of diverse races, speaking various languages and professing different religions, but from the snowy heights of the Himalayas to legendary Rameshwaram, from the mountain barriers of the west to the confines of China and Siam, they are all united in loyalty and devotion to Your Imperial Majesty's throne and person, and during the all too brief period of Your Imperial Majesty's sojourn among us the feeling of joy and pride to which we endeavour to give expression here will be manifested in every city and town and village throughout the land, with less pomp and circumstance but no less enthusiasm.

"The pleasure which we feel at Your Imperial Majesty's coming is immeasurably enhanced by the gracious presence of Her Imperial Majesty whom we welcome not only as the illustrious consort of Our Sovereign but in the character held in the highest reverence in India and dear to all Indian hearts.

"We pray that Your Imperial Majesties may be granted health and happiness and length of days, and we wish that under Your Imperial Majesties' beneficent rule the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the ways of peace, prosperity and contentment.

" We are well assured that there is no wish nearer to Your Imperial Majesties' heart."

There was loud applause at the conclusion of the Address. The King-Emperor, receiving the scroll, handed it to one of his staff. His Imperial Majesty then read his reply as follows in clear and resonant tones which every one facing him could hear distinctly :—

" In the name of the Queen-Empress and on my own behalf I heartily thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, the words of which deeply touched us. They recall those countless messages of affectionate devotion with which India in common with all parts of my Dominions greeted us on our Coronation in England, and which have been repeated by all classes and creeds of my Indian subjects since our arrival in your country.

" I know from my Governor-General what strength and support he has received from the wide experience of the Members of his Legislative Council, the chosen representatives of India.

" I much appreciate the welcome you offer us on behalf of its people.

" Rest assured that there is no wish nearer to our hearts than that, in the words of your Address, the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the ways of peace, prosperity and contentment."

Loud and renewed cheers greeted His Imperial Majesty's gracious speech, and, afterwards, with flourish of trumpets, Their Imperial Majesties moved on in procession and passed down the Ridge to their Camp.

PROCESSION OF CHIEFS

The Royal Procession was followed by a grand procession of the Ruling Chiefs, presenting to the wondering gaze of spectators a moving feast of colour, wealth and magnificence, in kaleidoscopic variety and effect, seldom seen outside dreamland. The Nizam came first, clad in black and wearing the Hyderabad turban, followed by nobles and members of ancient families and retainers drawn from Arabia and the Somali Coast. As the yellow carriage with white horses and English postilions in yellow drove by, many a thought went back to the distinguished father of the present Ruler of Hyderabad. The Gaekwar of Baroda came next, in his familiar dress of pale blue, surmounted by a red Marhatta turban. His troops wore red and yellow, and from their shoulders hung white coats. His Highness was well received, and his escort drew forth exclamations as the whole cortege swept by. The Maharaja of Mysore wore a flowing blue robe and the turban of the Urs, and his handsome face won for him rounds of applause. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir was dressed as usual in simple black and a large white turban. He was preceded by Halbadiers in scarlet and escorted by his Imperial Service troops in red and blue. With him was his nephew and heir, the present Maharaja. The Maharaja of Jaipur headed the long string of Rajputana Chiefs, his venerable grey beard parted and brushed up on each side in Rajput fashion. The famous mailed horsemen of Jaipur followed their Chief's carriage, clad in the armour of bygone days from head to foot and reminding spectators of the ancient origin of their august Ruler and his State. The young Maharaja of Jodhpur was on horseback, his handsome bay horse having a gold saddlecloth. He wore a white uniform and was escorted by a detachment of the Jodhpur Lancers in similar attire. He saluted gravely in response to the cheers with which he was greeted and rode bravely on. The other Rajput Chiefs drove by amid cheers and acclamations. Before each Ruling Chief rode standard-bearers carrying standards of varying colours—red, blue, green, yellow, purple, pink, orange, magenta. The kettle-drums were draped with gorgeous colours and the *jhuls* and bridles of the led horses glistened with silver and gold.

The Ruling Chiefs of Central India followed the Ruling Chiefs of Rajputana, and the loudest welcome of all was given to Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. The Central India Chiefs drove slowly by, each in distinctive dress, and some wearing jewels that were priceless and matchless. After Central India came Madras, the Maharaja of Travancore driving first and

having as his escort the Nairs Brigade in a gay uniform of red and yellow. The Raja of Cochin followed. Then came the Ruling Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency, and among them was the Jam of Nawanagar, a gorgeous figure in pink silk robes and red and gold turban and sitting in a carriage every bit of which was covered with precious metals. He received an ovation from the English people who were mindful of his past prowess in the world of sport and regretted the days that are no more.

The Maharaja of Patiala led the Punjab Chiefs, his beautiful horses exciting general admiration as his grand carriage rolled smoothly along. His Halbadiers in green with gold facings and his Lancers with green and yellow pennons were greatly admired. Then came in an impressive equipage the Maharaja of Jind, whose ancestor behaved so gallantly during the siege of Delhi and was the only Indian Ruler who led his troops in person and fought side by side with the English in 1857. The Maharaja of Kapurthala, who was in a closed carriage, was recognized and cheered.



Kingsway Station.

The Baluchistan Ruling Chiefs were mostly on horseback. They were followed by foot soldiers wearing smocks and kilts of black and white and carrying formidable-looking weapons. The Chiefs of the Frontier Province were also on horseback, and their stalwart appearance won for them loud applause.

The Maharaja of Bhutan had a fine reception and his followers in smocks and head-gear turned down over their ears excited great interest. The Ruler of Sikkim in gorgeous Chinese costume moved slowly past with his escort.

The Ruling Chiefs of the United Provinces and those of Bengal were recognised and cheered; and none had a warmer reception than the young Maharaja of Cooch Behar, whose carriage was drawn by magnificent horses. The Burmese and Assamese Ruling Chiefs closed a procession that took over two hours to pass a given point.

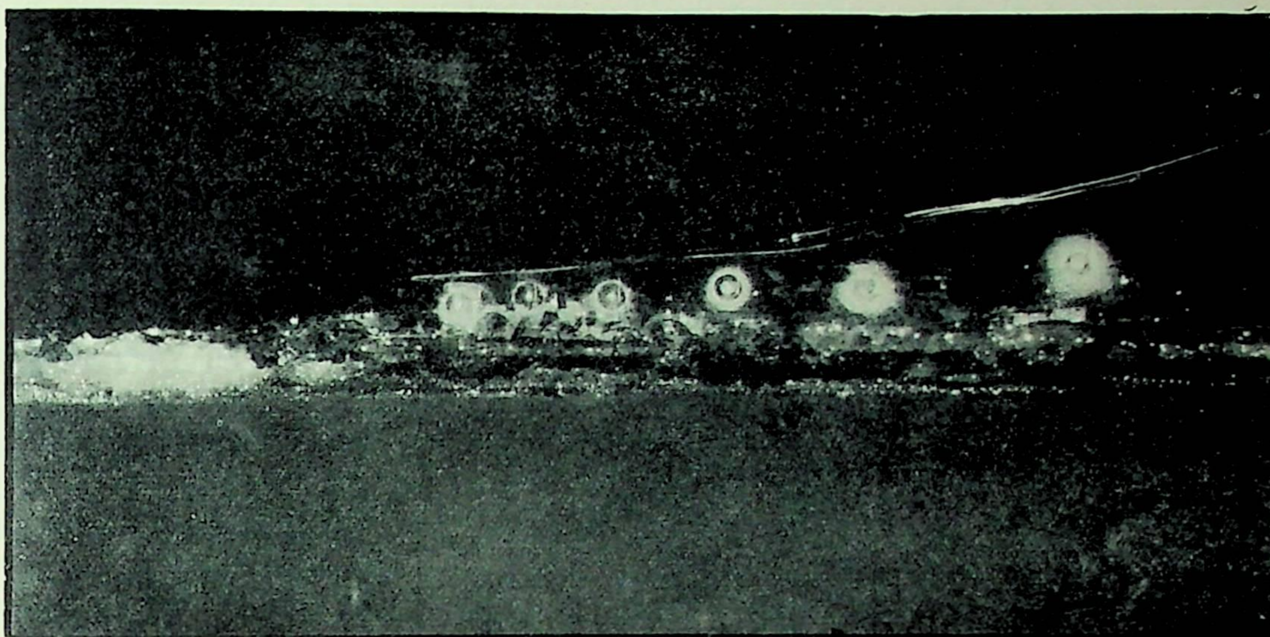
Nowhere out of India would it be possible for so much hereditary wealth to make such a magnificent appearance. No two Chiefs had the same sort of carriage or the same entourage; and the wonder grew as the long, long procession passed slowly along, that so much variety and such wonderful combination or colour could exist without being duplicated.

AN EVENTFUL INTERVAL.

The interval between Their Imperial Majesties' arrival in Delhi and the Coronation Durbar on the 12th had little or no room for rest or respite for them. On the afternoon of the 7th of December and the morning of the 8th His Imperial Majesty received many of the Ruling Chiefs. During the ceremony a guard-of-honour of the Royal Berkshire Regiment and the 16th Rajputs was mounted in front of the Reception Tent. No salutes were fired; but all other

honours were paid; and the King-Emperor devoted ten minutes to individual conversation with each Chief and was, it is said, exceedingly gracious.

For the first time at a Royal Durbar held at Delhi the visits of the Ruling Chiefs were returned; and this was done by Command of the King-Emperor. The Governor-General,



General View of the Camp (night).

with a fitting escort to mark his dignity as the King-Emperor's representative, returned the visit of each Ruling Chief received by His Imperial Majesty, and remained in his Camp for ten minutes.

The Chiefs vied with one another as regards the magnificence of the reception accorded to the representative of His Imperial Majesty; and the Camps, and more especially the gorgeous Durbar tents, made these return visits like scenes from the Arabian Nights.

On the afternoon of the 8th His Imperial Majesty unveiled the memorial tablet of the All-India King Edward Memorial in the form of a bronze equestrian statue of the late King-Emperor Edward VII of blessed memory standing on a high pedestal of red Agra sandstone in a garden on the open ground between the Fort and the Jumma Musjid. This historic statue had seventy-five thousand contributors residing in all parts of India, and the King-Emperor's presence in Delhi was made the occasion of a most stately and touching ceremony in connection with the memory of his august predecessor and parent.

The historic walls of the Fort, gleaming red and crimson in the afternoon sunlight, made a stately background for the solemn ceremony, and the Jumma Musjid, crowded with spectators, added to the grandeur of the scene. Thoughts crowded the mind while looking at these eloquent reminders of Moghul times.

The address presented to His Majesty on behalf of the Executive Committee contained the following noble sentiments:—

"In the statue that is to adorn this pedestal will be enshrined a lasting pledge of the gratitude of the many millions of your Indian people for the peace, justice and prosperity that prevailed during the late King-Emperor's all too short but strenuous reign, which brought him in the glorious victories of peace, the reward of high endeavour and of duty unflinchingly fulfilled.

"In this city of ancient historic memories and heroic achievements, the statue of our great and revered King-Emperor will stand not only as a splendid sentinel guarding the records of the great dynasties of the past and of the loyal devotion to your Throne of the countless races

and peoples of Your Majesty's great Empire in India, but it will remain as a lasting symbol of the love of England and her Rulers for India and her people, and a guarantee of their power and desire to lead India forward on the path of noble aims and high aspirations."

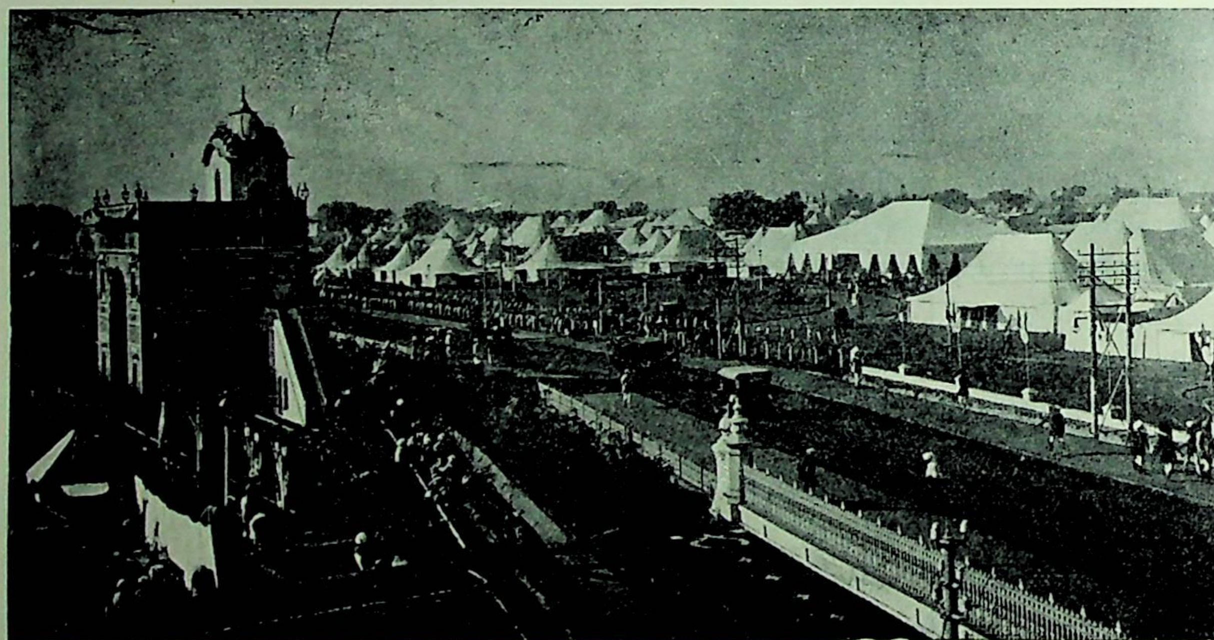
To this address His Imperial Majesty made the following reply :—

"The address which you have just read has touched my heart and awakened memories of what we all, and I most of all, owe to my dear father, the late King-Emperor.

"He was the first of my house to visit India, and it was by his command that I came six short years ago to this great and wonderful land. Alas! little did we then think how soon we should have to mourn his loss.

"You tell me that this memorial represents the contributions not only of a few who may have had the privilege of personal acquaintance with my father, but of thousands of his and my people in India. I am glad to know that the deep and abiding concern which he felt for India has met with so warm a response from the hearts of her children. I rejoice to think that this statue will stand as a noble monument on a beautiful and historic site to remind generations yet unborn of your loyal affection and of his sympathy and trust, sentiments which, please God, always will be traditional between India and members of my House."

His Imperial Majesty then ascended the steps to the place where the inscribed slab of red sandstone was kept in position by ropes suspended from scaffolding. At this height he was clearly visible to the vast crowds that had gathered round the Memorial garden, to the people on the roofs of the neighbouring houses, and to the serried rows of spectators on



The Coronation Road.

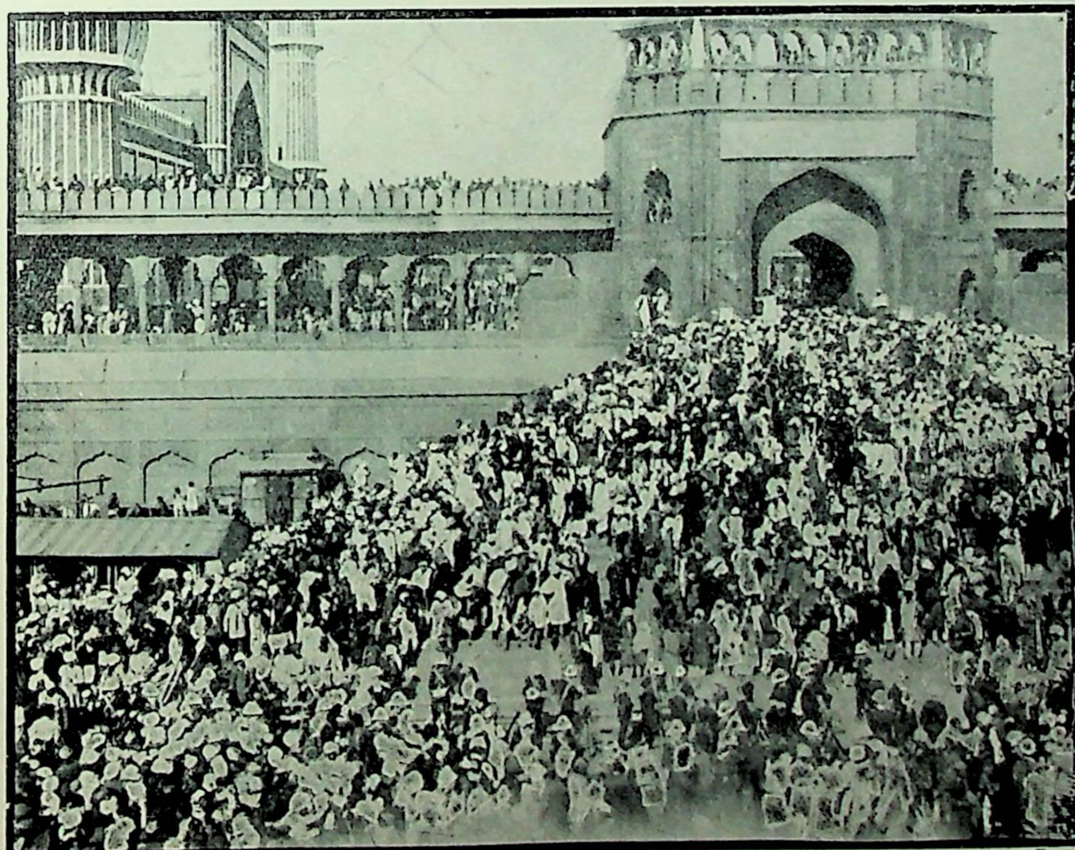
the steps of Jumma Musjid. Cheers broke forth and were echoed far and near; and thus for a time stood the King-Emperor, in Imperial Delhi, which has been rebuilt again and again and was made magnificent by Shah Jehan, the Imperial City where Her Most Gracious and Glorious Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in 1876, and King Edward, the Peace-maker, was proclaimed Emperor in 1903. The band played "God Save the King," rifles gave forth the Royal Salute and guns thundered from the Fort while His Imperial Majesty, after bowing to the people, unveiled the memorial tablet.

On the afternoon of the 9th Their Imperial Majesties drove in state to the Tournament grounds where a close game in polo was going on between the Inniskilling Dragoons and Kishengarh. Their Majesties were greatly concerned when a collision took place resulting in a somewhat serious accident to Risaldar Moti Lal, one of the finest players in the Kishengarh team. Their

Majesties returned to their Camps amidst continuous cheering by the crowd that lined the roads. His Imperial Majesty remained uncovered and Her Imperial Majesty continuously bowed, and it was evident that the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were pleased with the spontaneous and hearty greetings of their loyal subjects.

The Massed Bands, which added greatly to the charm of the Coronation Durbar, had for weeks before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties practised on the polo ground during the afternoon and evening and large crowds had gone to hear them. And on the night of the 9th December they took part in a great military tattoo on the polo ground that was honoured by the presence of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. The night was perfect; not too cold, but cold enough to make wraps pleasant. The waning moon gave light to the thousands that made their way to the polo ground, and in the throng were ladies in evening dress, officers in every variety of uniform, Ruling Chiefs with their retinues, Indian nobles and merchants, soldiers, both English and Indian, and the great unnamed multitude that had helped to turn the site of the Coronation Durbar from a desert into a mighty Camp. Separating into lines and flaming torches, the bands played singly, and then united again. The music passed from band to band, sometimes fifes and drums preponderating, and then the pipes taking up the fading strains and breaking forth into some well-known march, or selection from a hymn, or Indian melody. The performance closed with a battle fantasia, rendered realistic by the explosion of imitation bombs and rapid rifle-firing; and amid the booming of guns, and the burning of lights and fireworks, Their Imperial Majesties returned to the King-Emperor's Camp, having spent quite a long time in watching a tattoo that delighted the people who had gone to see it.

On the morning of the 10th, which was Sunday, Their Imperial Majesties were present at Divine Service, which was held on Jagatpur island, opposite the Delhi Garrison Troops Camp. Special prayers for the King-Emperor, the Royal Family, the Viceroy, and the Government of India, the Church, the Indian Princes, and the peoples of India were offered. The Bishop of Madras preached the sermon, taking for his text—"The Kingdom of the World has become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ." It contained some remarkable sentiments.



Waiting for the State Entry.

"Our service," he said, "this morning forms part of a great historic event, unique in the history of the British Empire, and it is too more impressive because it is being offered not only by this congregation, but by many thousands of our brethren and Europeans throughout India. The prayers that we have used are being said this morning in cities and villages, in cathedrals and mud prayer-houses, in twenty different languages; and this union in prayer, on this historic occasion, expresses our deep sense of the spiritual and religious truths which lie

behind the Coronation Durbar. This service brings home to us the vast responsibility of Empire. As all power comes from God, so it is given us to fulfil the purpose of God. The history of the world is the gradual fulfilment, even through the working of the human passions and ambitions, of God's eternal Will. Whatever is out of harmony with that Will comes to naught; whatever opposes it is swept away. Here then lies the work of our Empire in the coming year, and let us not forget that the achievement of the great end does not lie merely with statesmen and politicians, but far more with ordinary people in the ordinary routine of daily life. What is needed above all things is the sweeping away of the narrow traditions and un-Christian feelings that make brotherhood impossible, and a sincere effort on the part of individual men and women to look fairly at the facts of life in the spirit of Christ and to apply to their relations with all classes and races the principles of brotherhood. We need to keep steadily before us the very highest ideal that the Gospel of Jesus Christ can give us. We must not be content with lower standards. The Englishman in India stands for efficiency, for duty, for justice. Let him stand yet more definitely for brotherhood and love. Nothing less than the love and self-sacrifice of Christ will avail for the great work of Empire which God has entrusted to us to-day. There are high barriers and deep gulfs that separate race from race and class from class in our Empire and in the world. The one power that can enable us to bridge the gulfs that break down the barriers is the love of God, and the power of the living Christ in our hearts and lives. God grant that



State Entry.

this power may be ours. May this great gathering at Delhi of so many races and peoples united in one common sentiment of loyalty to our King-Emperor be the foreshadowing of a still higher unity in the days to come when, through stress and storm, through conflict and self-sacrifice, through faith and love, we move steadily on towards the final goal when brotherhood becomes no longer an ideal but a reality."

Before the departure of Their Imperial Majesties from England the Archbishop of Canterbury had announced that special prayers would be offered up in all English churches during the period of Their Imperial Majesties' absence; and on the 10th of December, only a few hours after the service held on Jagatpur island, all England joined in these prayers for the success of the Royal Visit and the safe return of Their Imperial Majesties from India.

On the 11th of December His Imperial Majesty presented new colours to nine Regiments—seven European and two Indian. The ceremony was held on the polo ground, a wide expanse of turf near the left centre of the Durbar Camp. In presenting the colours His Imperial Majesty said:—

"I am very glad to have this opportunity of giving new colours to so many of my battalions while I am in India. The presentation of colours is a solemn occasion in the history of a regiment, for you bid farewell to the old flag, which bears upon it the records of past achievements, receiving in return a new flag, upon which it lies with you to inscribe the names of future victories, recalling with pride the deeds of those who have gone before you and looking forward with hope to the coming days."

Then came the pathetic ceremony of carrying the old colours to the rear to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" in slow time. The whole ceremony was concluded with a Royal salute and "three cheers" for the King and Queen shouted by the whole parade.

Their Imperial Majesties then proceeded to the East polo ground where the two Indian Regiments, the 18th Infantry and the 90th Punjabis, were drawn up in a square to receive their colours. The former of these fine regiments was raised in 1795, the latter in 1799. Both

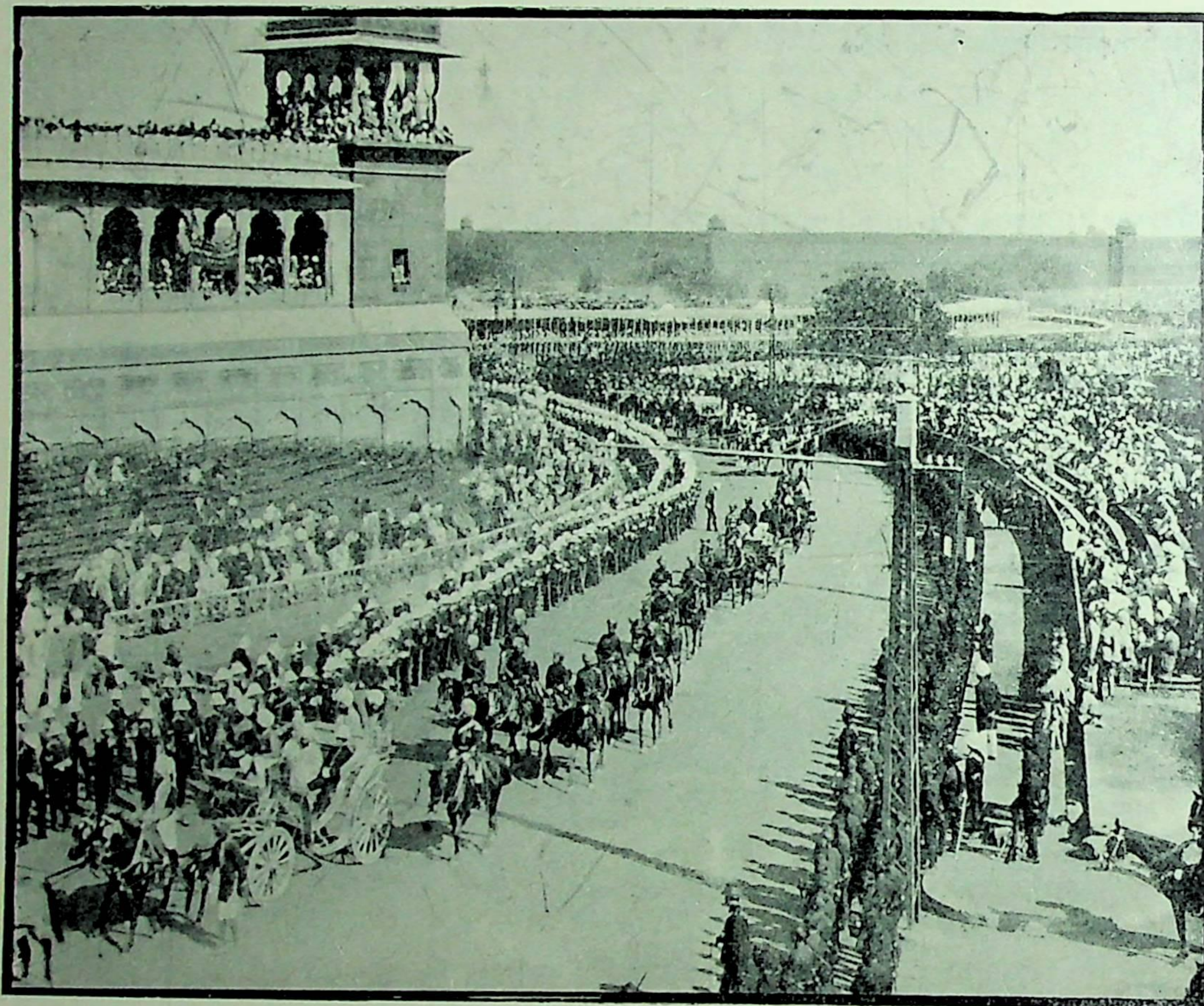


Procession of Chiefs—His Highness the Nizam.

had seen active service, the 18th bearing on its colours "Burma, 1885 to 1887," and the 90th having the honours "Ava," "Afghanistan, 1878 to 1880," and "Burma, 1885 to 1887." To the Indian troops the King-Emperor made the following speech:—

"For many ages the colours of a regiment were its rallying points in battle. To-day they remain an emblem of duty, the outward symbol of allegiance to God and Empire; and as a record of past victories. As such I commit these new colours to your keeping. May they recall to the old soldiers gallant deeds of the past and kindle within their younger comrades zeal for fresh achievements and for devoted service to the Crown. Religious freedom is now your birthright. Consecrate these colours as you will recognize in them a sacred trust. In your hands they are safe. Under their inspiration you will, I know, ever maintain untarnished the proud record of your forefathers."

Amidst ringing cheers Their Imperial Majesties moved to leave the polo ground and no heartier cheers were heard than those that came from the Indian veterans. Drawn up on the ground and making three sides of a square were a number of old veterans, all wearing uniform, and the breasts of most of them covered with medals. Before leaving the East polo ground His Imperial Majesty walked down the line and greeted these splendid old men, continually stopping to speak and make enquiries as to their services, congratulating them on their records, and wishing them a long enjoyment of their pensions. It would have been impossible, of course, for His Imperial Majesty to speak to each man individually, but not a man was unnoticed, and



Procession of Chiefs—His Highness the Maharaja of Jind,

where the King-Emperor did not address himself to a single individual he spoke to the men in groups. There was one especially noticeable incident when an old grey-beard, in coming smartly to the salute, overtaxed his strength and very nearly collapsed. The King-Emperor at once gave him permission to leave the ranks, and in fact urged that he should do so; but the splendid old fellow would not leave his post and continued to stand at the salute until His Imperial Majesty had passed on.

THE CORONATION DURBAR

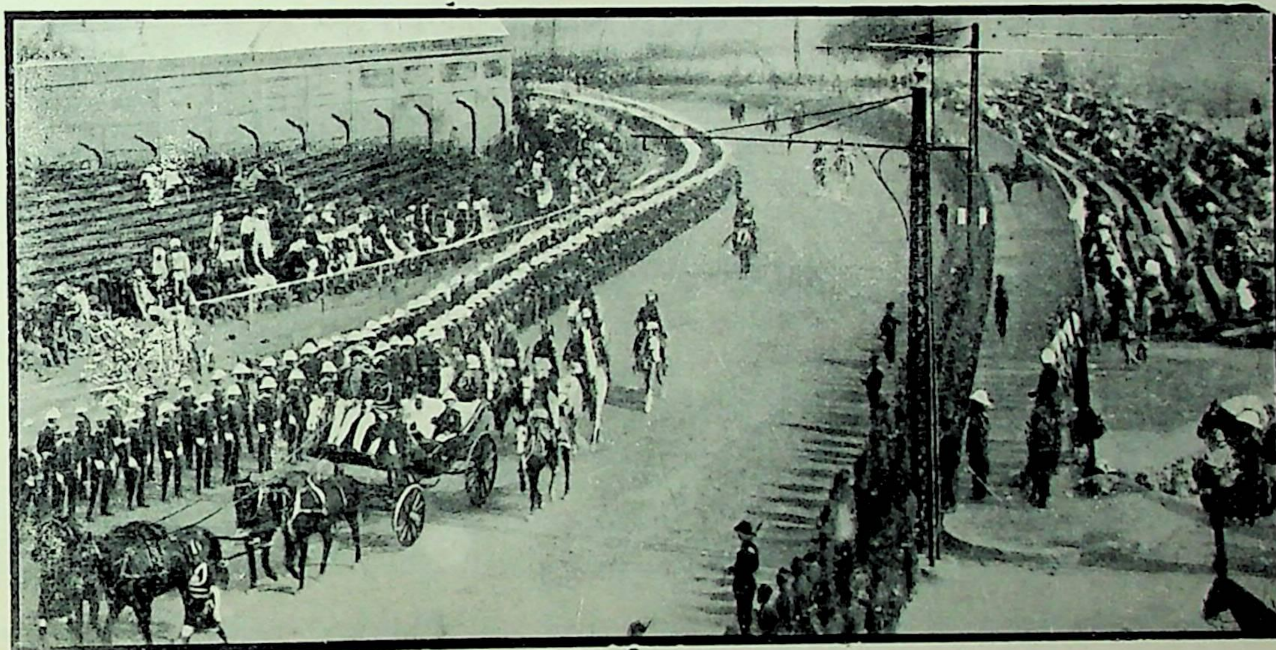
The 12th of December, 1911, will ever be remembered as a red letter day in the annals of India, for on that day, for the first time in the history of Indo-British relations, the Sovereign was associated in flesh and blood with the Coronation Durbar in this land and further because His Imperial Majesty commemorated the occasion with grants of far-reaching import to the country.

The site chosen for the Coronation Durbar of 1911 had a history of its own. There the first Imperial Durbar had been held in 1877, when Lord Lytton had announced the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India. And there, twenty-six years

later, Lord Curzon had proclaimed the Coronation of King Edward VII. "India would dearly love to see the face of her Emperor," Lord Curzon had said on the day when the last great Durbar was held. And he had spoken the truth; for proud Indian Princes, who went as a duty to the Durbar held at Delhi in 1903, gladly paid their homage to their Emperor when he came from beyond the seas to announce in person his accession to the Throne of England and his Coronation as Sovereign of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen.

As the time grew near for the great event the Durbar area took on new and interesting features. The Amphitheatre on the south was found to be a graceful, covered building of carved work in the Saracenic style, with seats rising tier on tier until they reached boxes of trellis work for the accommodation of the many Maharanis, Begums and Indian Princesses who had accompanied their sons, husbands and fathers to the Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty George V.

Crimson carpet covered the floor of this Amphitheatre, and the chairs wore white with crimson seats. It faced the Durbar *Shamiana* where His Imperial Majesty would receive the homage of the Ruling Chiefs; and it accommodated twelve thousand persons, including the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, the Ruling Princes, the officers of State, and privileged guests. A broad walk led from the Durbar *Shamiana* to the Royal Pavilion, on which were



Procession of Chiefs—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

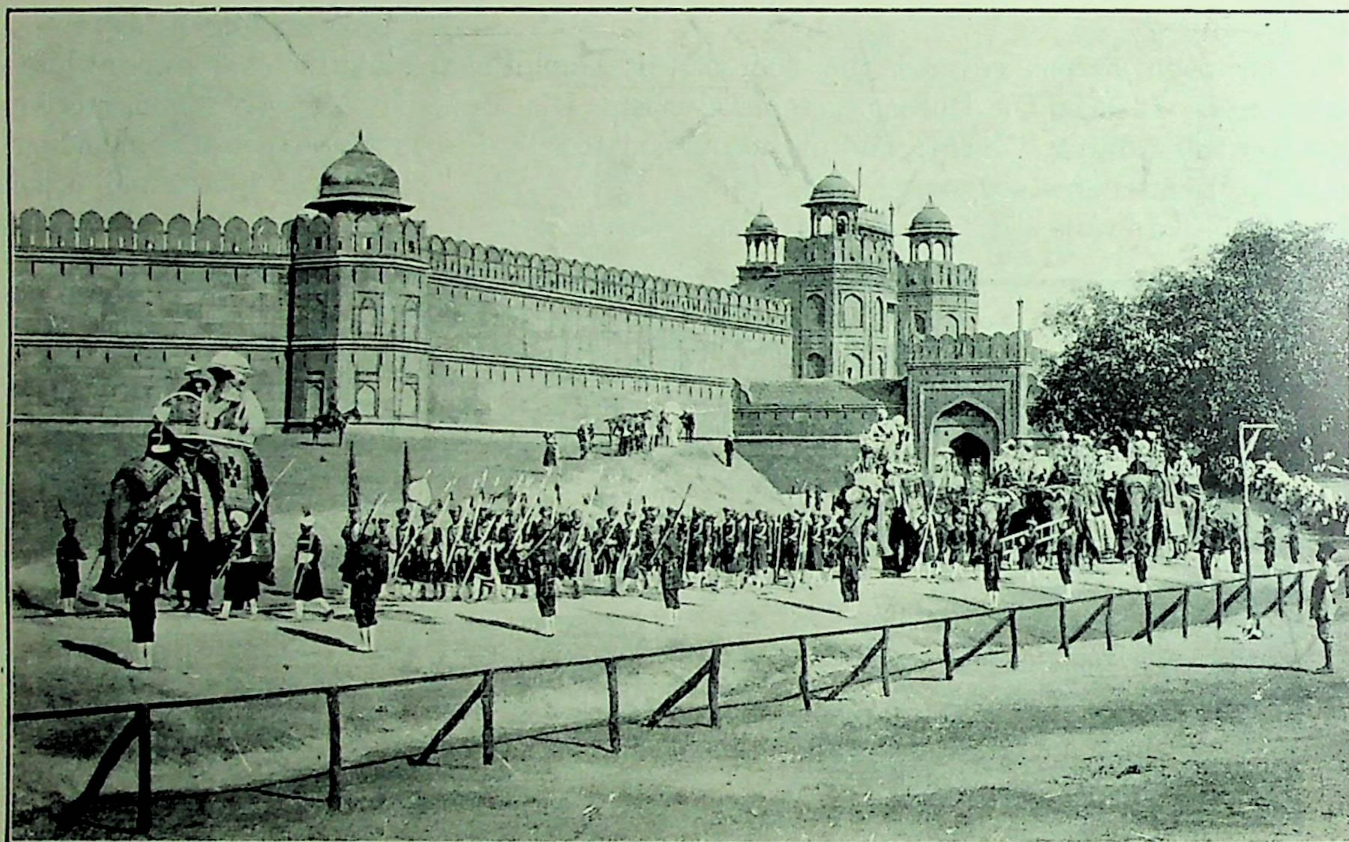
the thrones. This pavilion was of imitation marble, and rose in three stages, and was covered with a gold dome. From the dome the Royal Canopy was suspended, a gorgeous piece of work done in the Lahore Art School and worth, it was said, together with the covered ceiling and the carpet, three lakhs of rupees. The Royal Canopy was of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, and it had a Crown of gold above the head of the King-Emperor and the initials of the Queen-Empress beside the Crown. For many months before the Coronation Durbar took place this magnificent Canopy was being made in the Art School of Lahore; and there too the brass pillars that supported the dome were cast and gilded; in fact, the Royal Pavilion and the Durbar *Shamiana* were almost entirely constructed in Lahore.

The Royal Canopy was finished with a deep gold fringe, and above all was the gold dome, which, when seen from the Ridge, looked like the glowing sun. The gold dome, the gilded pillars, and the glittering Royal Canopy were completed by two Coronation Thrones made in His Majesty's Mint, Calcutta. These were of solid silver richly gilded and exquisitely chased. The cushions, of crimson velvet, were embroidered with gold, and the footstools were of crimson velvet with gold settings.

The Thrones faced the larger Amphitheatre where fifty thousand persons were accommodated during the Coronation Durbar ceremony. This was terraced for seats and divided into sections, and places were reserved for six thousand school children.

The two Amphitheatres enclosed the arena where twenty thousand troops would be mustered during the great ceremony and this was divided by three roads of shining red laterite, one running northward and two running east and west.

Very early on the morning of the 12th vast crowds began to move towards the Coronation Durbar area. The railways were busy from 5 A. M.; and many people preferred to go by special trains, for which they had secured tickets rather than risk being caught in the congested traffic. Every imaginable conveyance was seen on the prescribed route from the

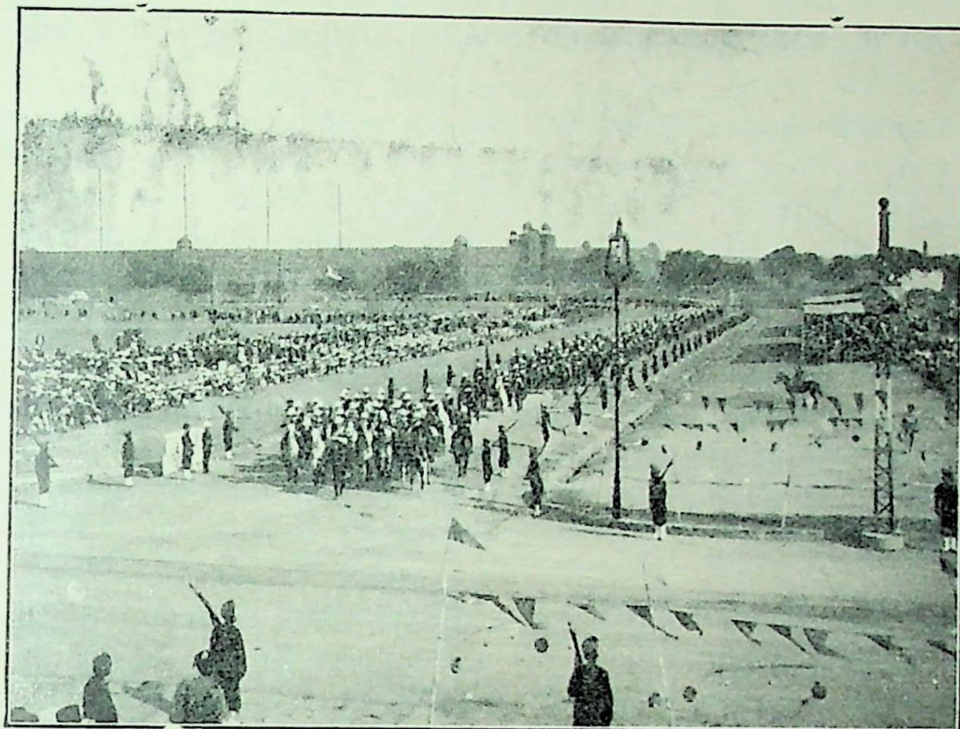


A view of the procession proceeding from the Fort. The Hon'ble Sir Louis Dane and Lady Dane are seen seated on tho elephant in the front and H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala is seen proceeding next on the elephant.

magnificent carriage of the Indian Prince to the humble tonga. Horse and Foot held the Kingsway and Princes' Road, and twenty thousand armed men marched into the Durbar arena long before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties. Spectators arrived early in both Amphitheatres; and the Spectators' Mound began to assume distinct colours. The Ruling Chiefs with their escorts came before eleven, and each was recognized as he passed to the place allotted to him. The Governors arrived with their escorts and bodyguards, and no salutes were fired, His Imperial Majesty being in Delhi. The massed bands gave selections from well-known music. Each moment the scene gained in splendour, and the enthusiasm and excitement of the assembled people increased. Then with pipes and drums the Black Watch marched in and formed up on the right side of the Durbar *Shamiana*. The 53rd Sikhs, with their band, followed. The ceremonial of the day was about to commence.

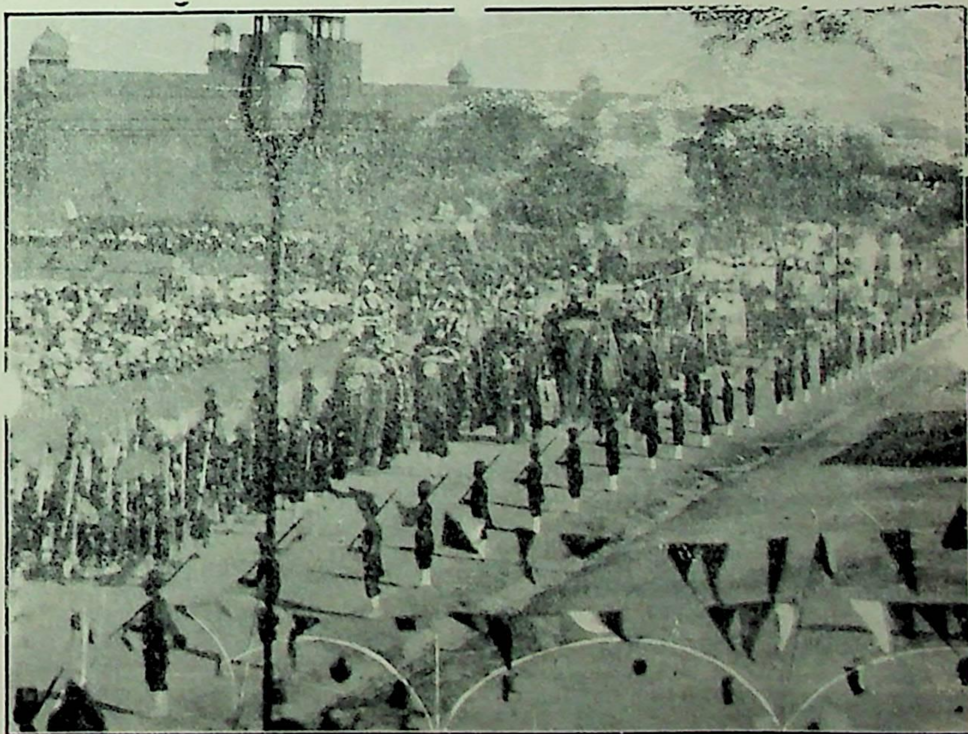
Suddenly excitement and commotion was seen in the arena, and a mounted officer rode in, waving his helmet. The Sikhs' band struck up, "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the people rose to their feet, for they saw, slowly marching into the arena, eight hundred old men. Proud and erect, the old men marched to their places, while soldiers cheered and spectators clapped. These were the Veterans of 1857. These Veterans had been honoured with

His Imperial Majesty's special invitation to witness the Royal Delhi Durbar and on the day preceding the Durbar had sent to Their Majesty, through Major-General A. S. Hunter, a letter containing the following touching sentiments:—"As Ruler of the mightiest Empire in the world, Your Majesty directs the destinies of millions of Your Majesty's subjects, and we fervently pray that God may assist you in this difficult task. We sincerely hope that Your Imperial Majesties' reign may be long, happy and glorious, and that Your Majesties' efforts may be rewarded by the thankfulness and love of Your Majesties' loyal subjects. We pray Your Imperial Majesties to think sometimes of the old veterans of the Indian Mutiny and soldiers of Their late Majesties Queen Victoria and King Edward of blessed memory, and to continue to them that kindness Your Imperial Majesties have ever shewn. Be assured that our prayers are always for Your Imperial Majesties' welfare." They had from His Imperial Majesty the following gracious reply:—



Another view of the procession as it started from the Fort.

"The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were much pleased to receive the address from the Indian Mutiny Veterans forwarded by you on their behalf. The sight of so many old veterans on parade to-day was for Their Imperial Majesties a most touching scene, for they were looking into the faces and speaking to those who in a time of sore distress stood loyal to their Queen and country, and were ready to sacrifice their own lives in defence of that sacred trust. Please assure these old veterans and soldiers of Queen Victoria and King Edward that they will never be forgotten by their present King-Emperor who with Her Imperial Majesty will ever pray that their declining years may be spent in peace and happiness."



View of the elephant procession coming from the Fort. H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala is seen proceeding on the elephant in the front.

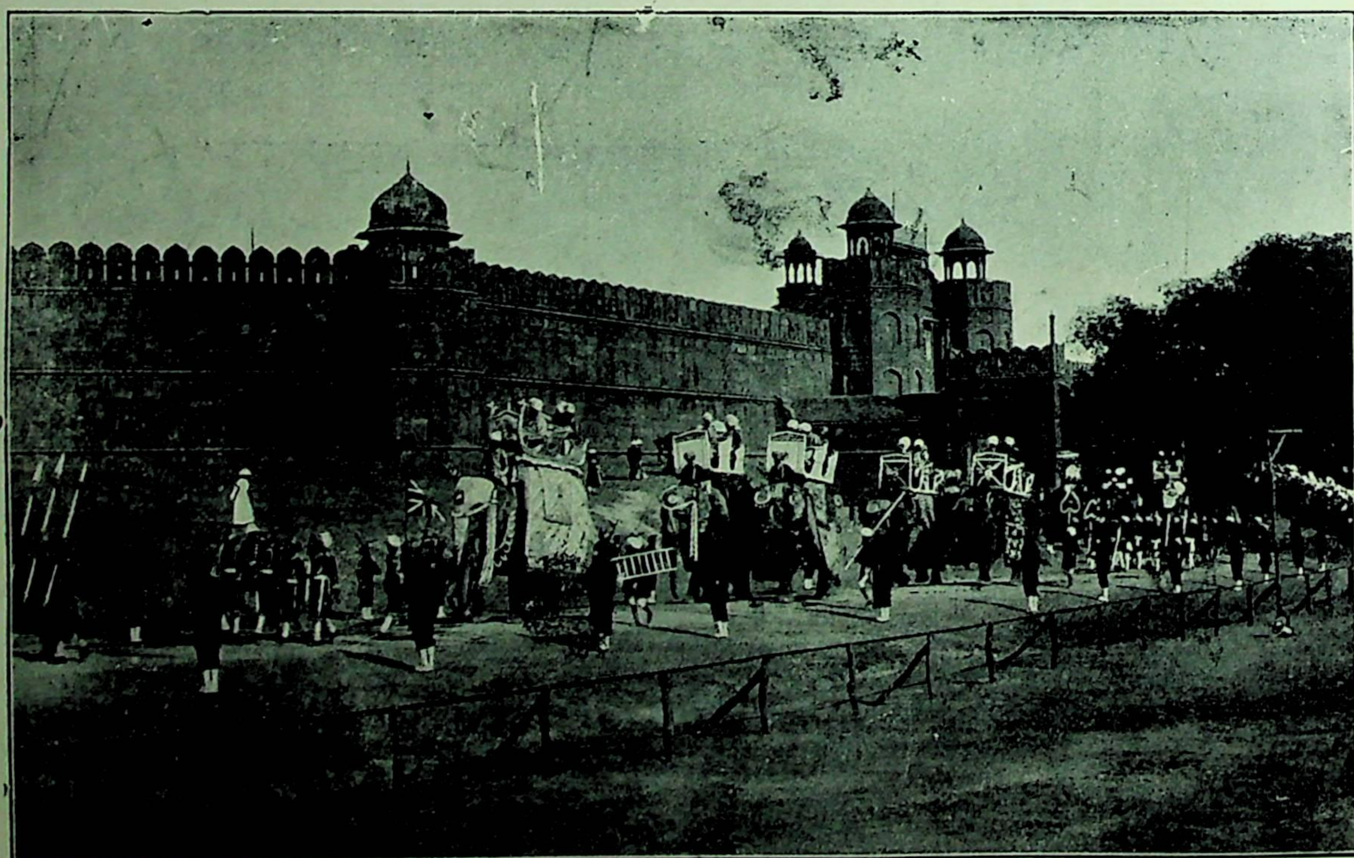
After the veterans arrived the members of the Royal Household. The Duchess of Devonshire stopped to speak to the little pages, scions of Royal Houses, who would carry the trains of Their Imperial Majesties. The Duke of Teck, the Earl of Durham, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, and other distinguished members of the Royal Household party took their seats in the Durbar *Shamiana* on the left of the Throne.

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge arrived shortly afterwards, escorted by a squadron of the 1st King Dragoon Guards and a squadron of 11th Lancers. People rose to their feet and cheered as the tall, dignified, popular Governor-General and Lady Hardinge passed to their seats on the right of Their Imperial Majesties, and smiles followed the little princely pages who gravely took their places beside Their Excellencies. In surtouts of gold cloth and turbans fastened with aigrettes, these little Princes lent to the scene not a little of its beauty and significance.

At half past eleven the booming of guns announced that Their Imperial Majesties had left the King-Emperor's Camp and were on their way to the Royal Durbar. They were escorted by a great cavalcade of horse and the Imperial Cadets. Their Imperial Majesties drove in a State landeau drawn by four bays, with scarlet postillions and outriders, and they were immediately preceded by a picked bodyguard of their own Household Cavalry, three men from the Lifeguards and the Blues in shining steel. A gigantic Guardsman, in his bear-skin head-dress, took up a position on the highest step of the Royal Pavilion.

Their Imperial Majesties were preceded by the heralds and trumpeters, who dashed into the arena on their white horses, sounding blasts on their silver trumpets. Dazzling and magnificent, they rode round the arena proclaiming that Their Imperial Majesties were about to arrive and, shining like gold in their brilliant tabards, they retired to take up a position near the Royal Pavilion.

Immediately afterwards the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress drove up to the Durbar *Shamiana*, and one hundred and one guns told the people of Delhi that the Royal Durbar was about to commence. Their Imperial Majesties wore Coronation robes of Royal purple velvet and ermine and Imperial diadems resplendent with jewels. The Imperial Crown consisted of a band of diamonds, studded with four large emeralds and four large sapphires. Above this band were



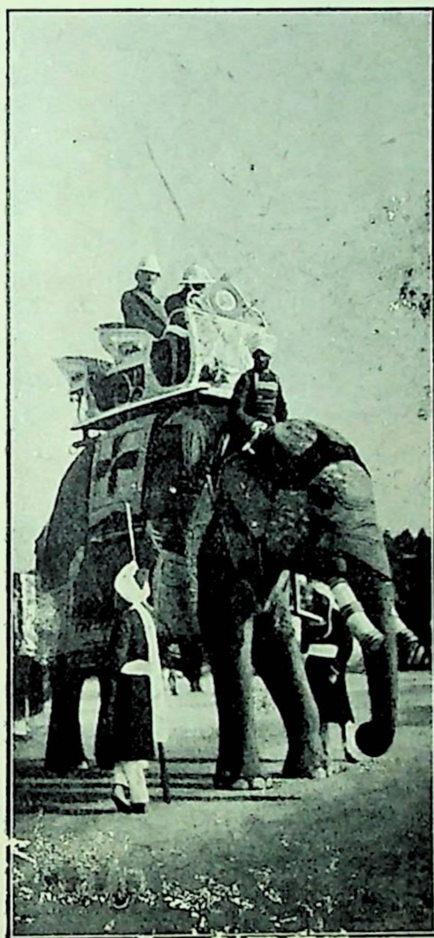
A view of the elephant procession proceeding from the Fort. H. H. the Maharaja of Jind is seen proceeding on the elephant in the front.

four *crosses patees* with ruby centres, alternated by four *fleurs de lys* with emerald centres. The cap was of purple velvet turned up with ermine. Gold umbrellas of royalty were held over their heads; and as they entered the arena amid booming guns, the strains of "The King" from the

massed bands, and the cheers and the *salaams* of the multitudes that had sprung as one man to its feet, they made a picture unique, beautiful and magnificent.

The Royal standard spread itself above the Durbar *Shamiana*, and the Governor-General stepped forward to receive the King and Queen. Six Indian pages bore the King-Emperor's train. They were (1) Bir Singh of Orcha, (2) Krishna Singh, Maharaja of Bharatpur, (3) Sahibzada Zafar Khan, grandson of the Begum of Bhopal, (4) Biseswar Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, (5) Himmat Singh of Idar, and (6) Maharaja Kumar Sadul Singh of Bikaner. The train of Her Imperial Majesty was borne by the Thakur Sahib of Palitana, Maharaja Kunwar Gulab Singh of Rewa, Raj Kumar Ram Chandra Singh and Maharaja Mandhatta Singh, both of Sailana.

The dress of the Queen-Empress was of white satin, embroidered with a design of gold roses, thistles and shamrocks, with a border of lotus flowers. Her robe was of purple velvet trimmed with ermine and gold. Her Orders were the Garter and the Crown of India. Diamonds and emeralds sparkled on her neck. On her beautiful fair hair was a diamond and emerald diadem. Radiant and graceful, she followed the King-Emperor up the steps of the *Shamiana* and stood beside him, acknowledging the enthusiastic reception of the cheering multitude.


The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson seated on the elephant.

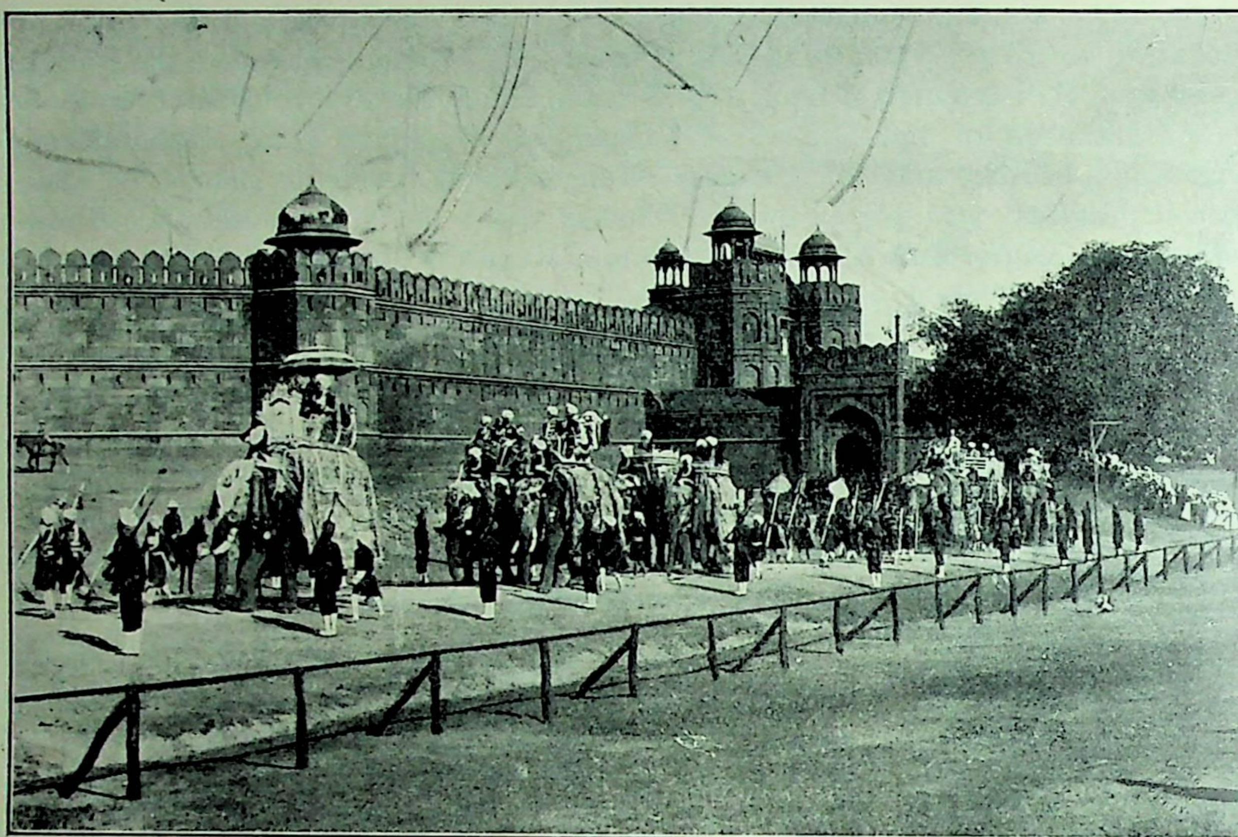
After bowing right and left, Their Imperial Majesties seated themselves on their thrones, and Sir Henry McMahon, the Master of the Ceremonies, approached and craved leave to open the Durbar. His Imperial Majesty having given his assent, the trumpeters sounded a blast on their silver trumpets and the massed bands beat a great roll of drums.

The Durbar being open, the King-Emperor rose, signified his intention to speak, and took from the hands of the Governor-General a roll of manuscript.

The Queen-Empress rose and stood beside the King-Emperor, and history will relate that the slight figure of the King-Emperor stood regally before the assembled people, and that the Queen-Empress, tall, fair and graceful, enhanced the charm of the wondrous scene. Behind Their Majesties, garbed in crimson and gold, were tall, bearded Indians on whose breasts were medals and clasps won in battles fought in India, China and Africa. Each had a record of prowess. One had been the personal attendant of Lord Roberts, and carried a watch given to him by that famous warrior when together they visited the spot where the only son of Lord Roberts fell. These old soldiers had been chosen as the personal attendants of Their Imperial Majesties at the Coronation Durbar on account of their brave deeds; and proudly they grasped and held aloft the Eastern emblems of royalty, the fringed *chhattri*, the *morchal* of peacock's feathers, the *suraj mukhi*, the *chowri* of flaxen yak's tails, also the English golden mace surmounted by a Crown. Their turbans were stiff with gold and their crimson coats were embroidered with gold, and each of them was a tall, strong and valiant warrior. The pages, in their cloth of gold tunics, stood on the steps leading to the thrones; behind the thrones were His Imperial Majesty's A.D.C.'s, both English and Indian, and the Imperial Cadets Corps, in white and blue, formed the Imperial Bodyguard.

Before Their Majesties stood the great Ruling Princes, with their Ministers and nobles, the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, the Judges of the High Court in old-time wig and scarlet gown, the Bishops in canonicals, the distinguished officers of the British forces in India, the leading Indian nobles, and eminent men from all parts of India in levee and Court

dress, also privileged ladies in every variety of Durbar attire. And in the background, beyond the Royal Pavilion, was a vast concourse of men, women and children who had come from far



A view of the elephant procession coming out of the Fort. H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala is seen proceeding on the elephant in the front.

and near to see Their Imperial Majesties. In the arena stood the troops, in varied uniforms, giving to the scene a martial air and speaking of its Imperial significance.

The applause having subsided, the King-Emperor read the following speech in far-reaching tones:—

"It is with genuine feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction that I stand here to-day among you.

"This year has been to the Queen-Empress and myself one of many great ceremonies and of unusual, though happy, burden and toil. But in spite of time and distance the grateful recollections of our last visit to India have drawn us again to the land which we then learned to love, and we started with bright hopes on our long journey to re-visit the country in which we had already met the kindness of a home.

"In doing so I have fulfilled the wish, expressed in my message of last July, to announce to you, in person, my Coronation celebrated on the 22nd of June in Westminster Abbey, when, by the grace of God, the Crown of my forefathers was placed on my head with solemn form and ancient ceremony.

"By my presence with the Queen-Empress I am also anxious to show our affection for the loyal Princes and faithful peoples of India and how dear to our hearts is the welfare and happiness of the Indian Empire. It is moreover my desire that those who could not be present at the solemnity of the Coronation should have the opportunity of taking part in its commemoration at Delhi.

"It is a sincere pleasure and gratification to myself and to the Queen-Empress to behold this vast assemblage, and in it my Governors and trusty officials, my great Princes, the representatives of the peoples, and deputations from the military forces of my Indian dominions.

I shall receive in person with heart-felt satisfaction the homage and allegiance which they loyally desire to render.

"I am deeply impressed with the thought that a spirit of sympathy and affectionate good-will unites the Princes and the people with me on this historic occasion. In token of these sentiments I have decided to commemorate the event of my Coronation by certain marks of my special favour and consideration, and this I will later on to-day cause to be announced by my Governor-General to the Assembly.

"Finally, I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and privileges, and of my earnest concern for your welfare, peace and contentment.

"May the divine favour of Providence watch over my people and assist me in my utmost endeavour to promote their happiness and prosperity. To all present, feudatories and subjects, I tender our loving greeting."

His Imperial Majesty's gracious speech was followed by the ceremony of Homage. His Excellency the Governor-General first approached the Throne. He bowed, drew nearer, bowed again, kissed His Imperial Majesty's hand and retired. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief followed and bowed; and afterwards the Ordinary Members of His Excellency's Executive Council advanced in a body and made a deep obeisance.

Then came the Ruling Chiefs, the Agents to the Governor-General, and the Residents in territorial order. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad advanced first, in virtue of His position as Ruler of the Premier Native State. Slowly and proudly he advanced, looking to right and left, conscious of his position as Ruler of a great Kingdom within a vast Empire, and mindful

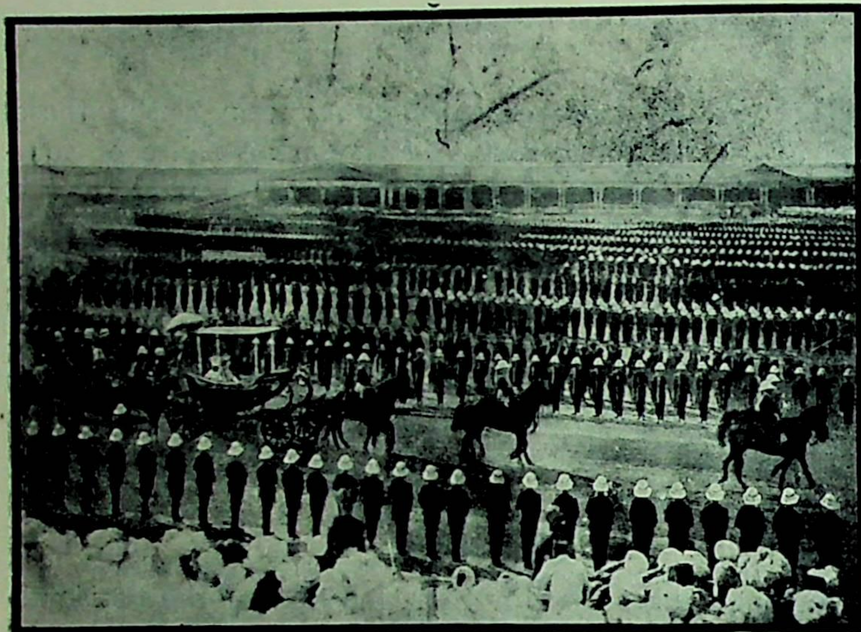


Presentation of Colours.

that the Ruling Princes of India look on him as their leader and follow his example. It was noticed that His Imperial Majesty bowed at the same time as His Highness the Nizam, that he did this in the case of every Ruling Prince, and that he looked long and earnestly at each of the Chiefs who did him homage. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda followed the Nizam of Hyderabad. Then came the Maharaja of Mysore, a princely figure, who made his homage with the dignity and grace that characterise all his movements. His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, in plain black and with a large white turban, next came up and bowed before His Imperial Majesty, and then before the Queen-Empress, and being the first to set this precedent he was greeted with rounds of applause that followed him until he returned to his seat.

Then in the same way followed the Ruling Princes of Rajputana, Central India, Baluchistan, Madras, Punjab, Sikkim and Bhutan, and Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Judges of High Courts and Executive Councillors.

The massed bands played soft music, and the imposing ceremony of homage lasted over an hour.



Their Majesties going to Durbar.

Many persons had never before seen the Judges of the High Court in their scarlet robes and long wigs, and some said that the homage of the Judges was the most picturesque part of the ceremony. But the clapping was reserved for the Ruling Chiefs. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal received an ovation as, in a gold *burqa*, she advanced towards Their Imperial Majesties, bowed in regulation way, and returned to her seat. The little Nawab of Bahawalpur was loudly clapped when he mounted the steps, walked with childish dignity to the place where he had to bow, bowed to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, and stepped backward until he had left the Imperial presence. The young Maharaja of Jodhpur was cheered when he placed his sword against his forehead and then laid it at the feet of his Sovereign.

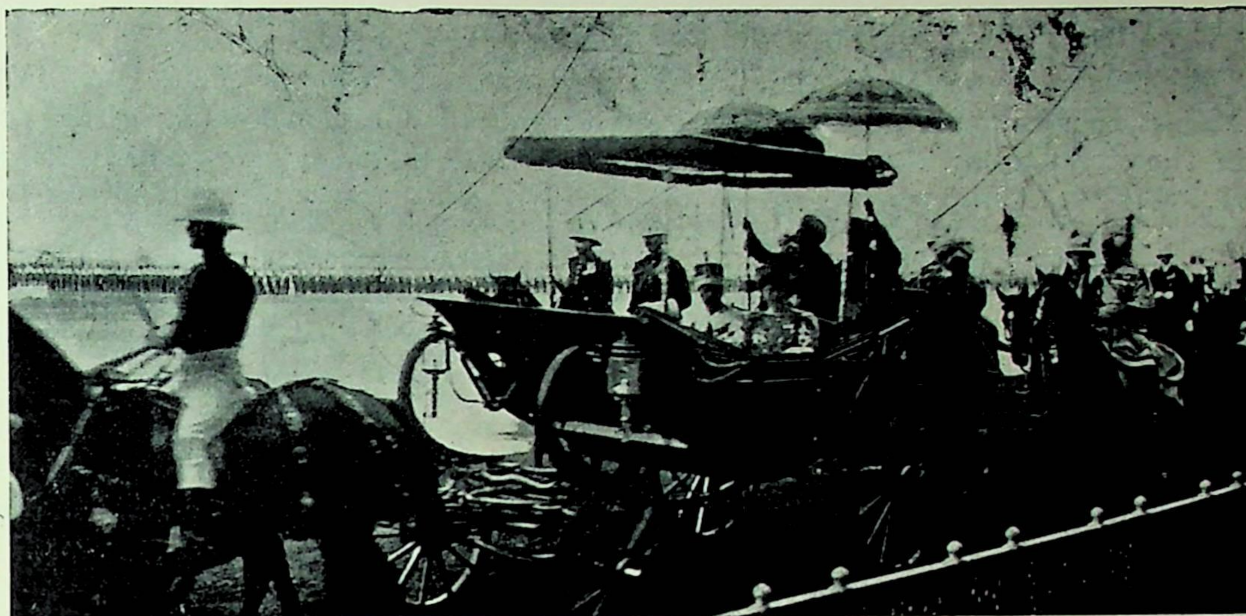
The homage varied greatly. Sometimes it was a bow from an English official in gold lace, at others a low *salaam* from an Indian Ruler who wore emeralds as large as pigeon's eggs and gorgeous silk robes. Some of the Ruling Chiefs saluted in stiff military style, while others spread whte scarves before the feet of Their Imperial Majesties and removed their head-gear. The Chiefs from Burma and Siam, in golden, pagoda-shaped head-dresses, spoke of "the silken East"; and the stiff skirts of the Rajputana Chiefs reminded spectators of the days when their gallant ancestors had used the swords. Nowhere else in the world could such a wonderful ceremony be seen, for no empire possesses so many independent Rulers as the British Empire; indeed, but for India there could be no British Empire.

When the ceremony of homage was over, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress rose from their seats, and, as centres of a gorgeous procession, descended the steps leading from their thrones to the broad open path leading to the Royal Pavilion.

The massed bands sounded a summons to the Heralds, who replied with a flourish of trumpets, and rode up to the Amphitheatre, where they sounded a second flourish of trumpets, and finally rode to the front of the Royal Pavilion, where they sounded a third flourish. The masses in the two Amphitheatres rose to their feet, and all eyes followed Their Imperial Majesties while the procession moved slowly along the open path and up the steps of the Royal Pavilion. The massed bands played a Coronation March, especially composed for the occasion, and when the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress reached their Thrones the multitude on the Spectators' Mound broke into rounds of applause, which continued until Their Imperial Majesties had taken their seats.

By His Imperial Majesty's Command the Chief Herald, Major-General Peyton, read the Royal Proclamation announcing the solemnity of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation in London on the 22nd of June, 1911, and it was afterwards read in Urdu by the Assistant Herald, Malik Umar Hayat Khan.

The Governor-General then advanced and by His Imperial Majesty's Command made the following announcement regarding Imperial boons :—



Their Majesties' arrival at Delhi Durbar in State Carriage.

" To all to whom these presents may come, by the command of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, I, his Governor-General, do hereby declare and notify the grants, concessions, reliefs and benefactions which His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon this glorious and memorable occasion.

" Humbly and dutifully submissive to His Most Gracious Majesty's will and pleasure the Government of India have resolved, with the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State, to acknowledge the predominant claims of educational advancement on the resources of the Indian Empire, and have decided, in recognition of a very commendable demand to act themselves, to make education in India as accessible and wide as possible. With this purpose they propose to devote at once fifty lakhs to the promotion of truly popular education, and it is the firm intention of Government to add to the grant now announced further grants in future years on a generous scale.

" Graciously recognising the signal and faithful services of his forces by land and sea the King-Emperor has charged me to announce the award of half a month's pay of rank to all non-commissioned officers and men and reservists, both of his British Army in India and his Indian Army, to the equivalent ranks of the Royal Indian Marine, and to all permanent employees of departmental or non-combatant establishments paid from the Military estimates whose pay may not exceed the sum of Rs. 50 monthly.

" Furthermore His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that henceforth the loyal native officers and men and reservists of his Indian Army shall be eligible for the grant of the Victoria Cross for valour; that membership of the Order of British India shall be increased during the decade following His Imperial Majesty's Coronation Durbar by fifty-two appointments in the first class, and that in mark of these historic ceremonies fifteen new appointments in the first class and nineteen new appointments in the second class shall forthwith be made; that henceforth Indian officers of the Frontier Militia Corps and Military Police shall be deemed eligible for admission to the aforesaid order; that special grants of land or assignments or remissions of land revenue, as the case may be, shall now be conferred on certain native officers

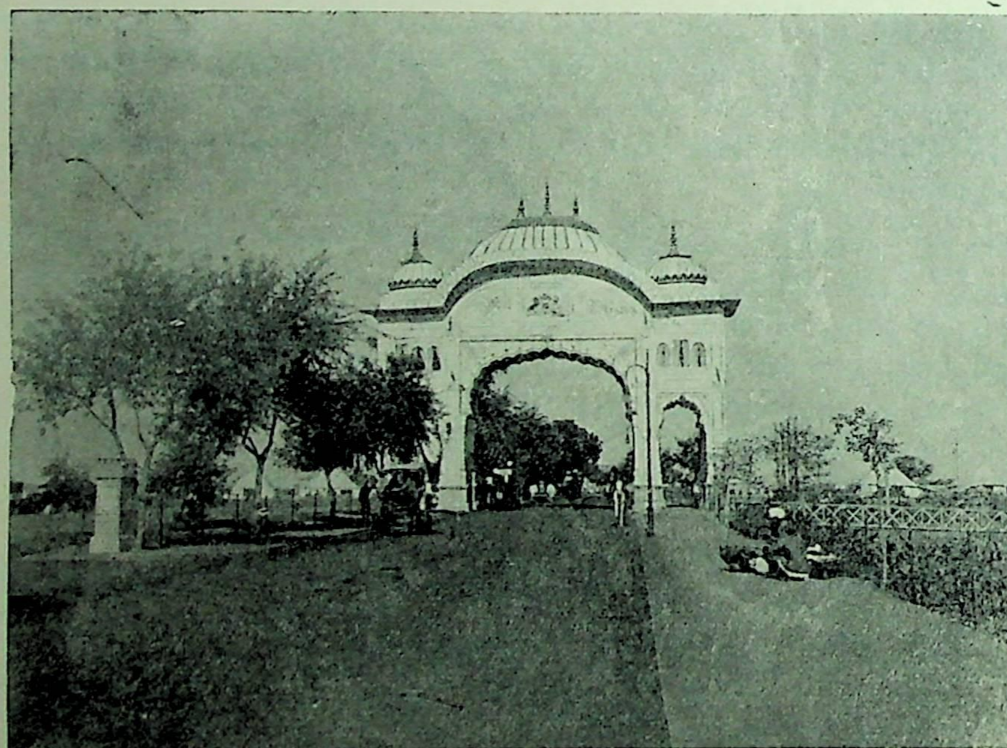
of His Imperial Majesty's Indian Army who may be distinguished for long and honourable service; and that the special allowances now assigned for three years only to the widows of deceased members of the Indian Order of Merit shall with effect from the date of this Durbar hereafter be continued to all such widows until death or marriage.

"Graciously appreciating the devoted and successful labours of his Civil Service, His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to declare the grant of half a month's pay to all permanent servants in the civil employ of Government whose pay may not exceed the sum of Rs. 50 monthly.

"Further, it is His Imperial Majesty's gracious behest that all persons to whom may have been, or hereafter may be, granted the titles of Dewan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib or Rao Sahib, shall receive distinctive badges as a symbol of respect and honour, and that on all holders, present or to come, of the venerable titles of Mahamahopadhya and Shams-ul-Ulama shall be conferred some annual pension for the good report of the ancient learning of India.

"Moreover in commemoration of this Durbar and as a reward for conspicuous public service certain grants of land, free of revenue, tenable for the life of the grantee or in the discretion of the local administration for one further life, shall be bestowed or restored in the North-Western Frontier Province and in Baluchistan."

The heralds and the trumpeters again sounded a flourish and the Chief Herald called for three cheers for the King-Emperor and then for the Queen-Empress. In these the troops



Triumphal Arch (Durbar).

joined, the soldiers outside the arena cheering with the thousands of people on the Spectators' Mound. Flags and scarves were waved, helmets were lifted high in the air and twirled on bayonets, and from eighty thousand throats came "Hip! hip! hip! hurrah," again "Hip! hip! hip! hurrah!" and again "Hip! hip! hip! hurrah!" Never before had Imperial Delhi heard such a volume of human sound. Their Imperial Majesties stood smiling and bowing until the enthusiasm of the multitude had exhausted itself. Then, hand in hand, slowly and with great dignity, the King-Emperor and the Queen Empress descended the steps of the Royal Pavilion and returned by the broad open path to the Durbar *Shamiana*, the massed bands playing a Coronation March.

Their Imperial Majesties resumed their seats on the thrones, and when those present thought that the great Durbar was about to be closed little did they know that there was yet to come a momentous and dramatic incident. A little Indian page advanced behind the throne of the King-Emperor and pushed into His Imperial Majesty's hand a scroll of paper. The King-Emperor then made the following

HISTORIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

"We are pleased to announce to our people that on the advice of our Ministers, tendered after consultation with Our Governor-General in Council, We have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient Capital of Delhi, and simultaneously, and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation at as early a date as possible of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council administering the areas of Behar, Chhota Nagpur and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as Our Governor-General in Council, with the approval of Our Secretary of State for India in Council, may, in due course, determine.

"It is our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India and the greater prosperity and happiness of Our beloved people."

His Excellency the Governor-General advanced, bowed low, and received the roll of paper from His Imperial Majesty. Silence alone was the natural reception for the announcement. The whole assemblage was taken by surprise by that dramatic divulgence of a carefully concealed secret. It is said that very few even of those directly concerned were aware of it. The entire company was spell-bound and could not realise at the moment the magnitude of the startling changes made. The most gratifying aspect of the announcement was the unsettling of that "settled fact" of Bengal Partition, the historic agitation against which had already given birth to the famous Swadeshi Movement which was later on to play so important a part in the national struggles of India. Bengal was naturally delighted.

After this fateful announcement the historic and momentous Coronation Durbar was declared to be closed amid the strains of "God Save the King."

On that very day 11,763 prisoners were released, including 199 poor debtors whose debts did not amount to more than Rs. 100, their debts being paid by the Government. Convicts, who in the interest of society could not be released but who were deserving of some concession, were granted remission of sentence at the rate of one month for each year of sentence imposed on them. The list of Coronation Honours announced was the largest on record, and the value of the decorations was enhanced by the presence in Delhi of the King-Emperor who himself invested some of the recipients at the investiture.

On the same night Their Imperial Majesties gave a State Banquet in the Royal Camp on a scale worthy of the occasion. In proposing the Royal Toast His Excellency the Governor-General made the following notable speech :—

"Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

"With His Imperial Majesty's gracious permission, it is my proud privilege, on this unique occasion in the history of India, to have the honour of proposing the health of Their Imperial Majesties our King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. Many conquering hosts have in bygone centuries swept over this land, some leaving devastation behind them, while others established famous dynasties of which many historic monuments happily still remain in testimony of their splendour and magnificence, and not a few of the finest of these in Delhi itself. Still, whatever may be the past historic memories of Delhi, none can vie with that of the scene which we have all witnessed to-day when our noble King-Emperor, in company with His Most Gracious Consort the Queen-Empress, received the public homage of all the great Ruling Chiefs and representatives of all classes and from every part of India.

"Surely no such vast and notable assemblage has ever gathered in India before, nor has any announcement made by a Sovereign ever appealed so deeply to the sentiments of all classes as that made by Your Imperial Majesty to your loyal and devoted Indian subjects at the Durbar to-day.

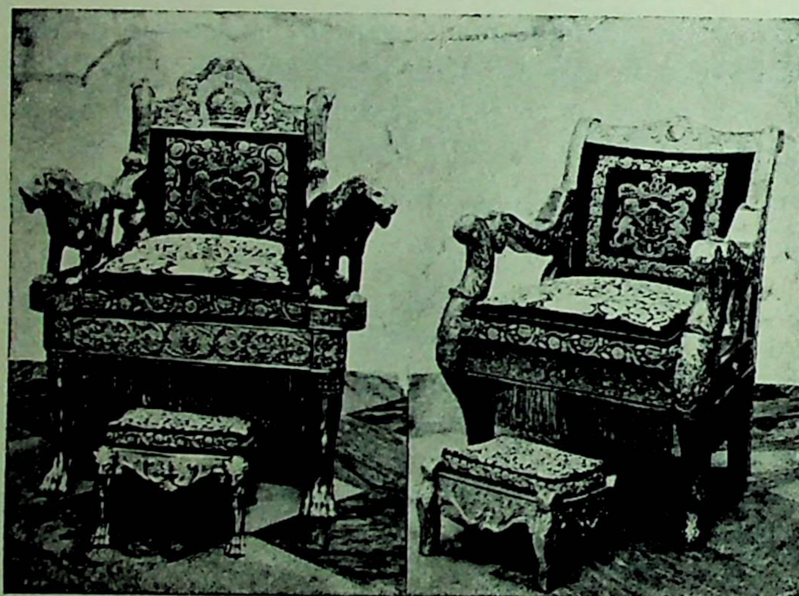
"Delhi with all its teeming wealth of historic incidents once more becomes the Capital of the Indian Empire, and on this the first official celebration in Your Majesties' newly-appointed Capital, we all, with true loyalty and devotion, thankfully accept a decision of which the true import and profound significance could not have come home to the millions of the Indian people had it fallen from any lips but your Imperial Majesty's own, a decision which the Government of India believe at the same time to be essential to the better government and greater prosperity of the Indian Empire.

"I now propose the health of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress."

THE PEOPLE'S DAY.

On the morning of the 13th the King-Emperor received two important and influential deputations, one on behalf of the Madras Presidency and the other from the Delhi Municipality. In course of the reply to the address of the Delhi Municipality the King-Emperor made the following illuminating observations regarding Delhi, past and future:—

"We have looked forward with keen pleasure to the prospect of re-visiting your ancient and famous city which, as your address reminds us, has been the scene of events memorable in the history of this country and some of them intimately associated with my House and Throne. In the future it will be bound to us by yet closer ties. The traditions of your city invest it with a peculiar charm. The relics of dynasties of bygone ages that meet the eye on every side, the splendid places and temples which have resisted the destroying hand of time, all these bear witness to a great and illustrious past.

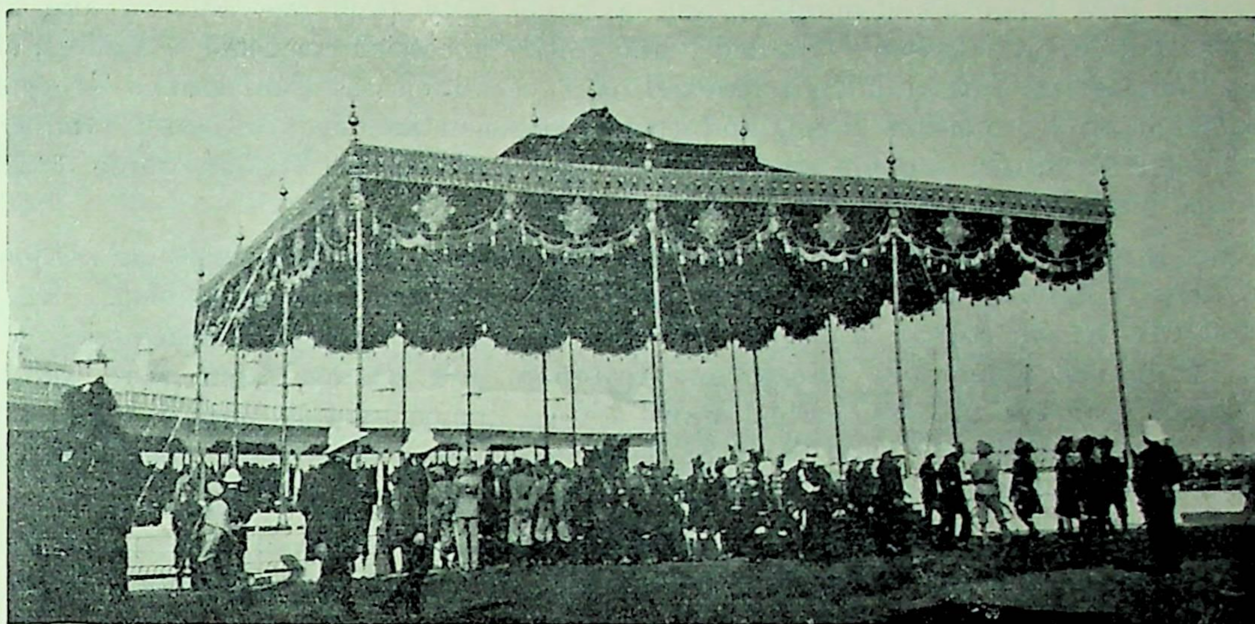


The Royal Chairs used at Delhi.

"In seeking a more central spot for the seat of the Government of India, these traditions and characteristics conduced in no small degree to the decision which I have so recently announced, that from this time forth Delhi shall be the Capital of our Indian Empire. At the same time I wish to bear testimony to the care with which the Government of the Punjab, during the fifty years since Delhi was incorporated in that Province, have developed this beautiful city while doing their utmost to preserve its historic monuments and thus preparing the City of Delhi for its restoration to its former proud position of the Capital of the Indian Empire.

"This change will necessitate considerable administrative re-arrangements, but I am assured that the Imperial City may anticipate from the Imperial Government a care for its ancient monuments and a solicitude for its material development by no means less than the provincial city of Delhi has in the past received from the Provincial Government. I pray that this Empire, of which Delhi is now the Capital, may ever stand for peace and progress, justice and prosperity, and that it may add to the traditions of your city still brighter chapters of greatness and glory."

The same morning His Imperial Majesty held a reception of the officers with the Volunteer Contingent and the Indian officers of the Indian Army and the Imperial Service troops on duty at Delhi. The scene was a very impressive one, for no less than 1,500 Indian



Durbar Shamiana.

officers saluted the King-Emperor, each presenting his sword hilt which His Imperial Majesty touched. During the morning the King-Emperor motored to the Camp of the Naval Contingent, where he mounted his charger and rode through the various Camps.



The Imperial Pages.

Meanwhile religious services were being held by Hindus, Mohammadans and Sikhs, prayers were being made in temples and mosques for the long life and happiness of His Imperial Majesty and the Queen-Empress, and thanks for the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties were being offered by the various communities in Delhi. Afterwards processions

were formed and on the Bela, below the Fort, the different communities offered prayers in conjunction with one another.

The Mohammadans started in a procession from Jumma Masjid and the procession included all the Pirs, Ulemas and notables, and a large party from the Bilochs and Pathans. The Hindus met in the Queen's Gardens, and their procession consisted of Sadhus, Mahants, Vidyarthis, Pundits and Sawari of Vedas, and Hindus of all classes from prince to ryot. The Sikhs assembled on Coronation Road, and their procession included Sri Guru Granth Sahib, Sants, Mahants, Granthis, soldiers on horseback and on foot, the Nishan Sahib (Sikh flag), Chiefs, Raises, Sardars and people of high and low degree.

The three processions marched to the Fort, where the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, His Highness the Nizam and other Ruling Chiefs had assembled. They then proceeded slowly to the Saman Burj and stopped within a few yards of a space reserved for the ceremony. Here the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Ruling Chiefs were waiting, and when the leaders of the processions had drawn up in a line before a platform, a combined prayer was offered. The band played "God Save the King," and cheers were given for Their Imperial Majesties, each procession joining in the cheers according to its own fashion.

This People's Day was also the crowning day of the *Badshahi Mela*, which took place during the Coronation Durbar on the place where the Moghul Emperors in bygone days held the Royal sports. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala carried out the lighting of the *Mela*, and His Highness the Maharaja of Jind made all the medical and ambulance arrangements. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur gave a performance with his trained elephants, the Maharaja of Patiala and Nawab of Rampur arranged circus and musical rides, and His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior lent a Chinese fort for a show attack; and on the 13th of December the events included various indigenous sports of games, dances and music, also fireworks.

Unfortunately the fireworks that were to have been used on the night of the 13th December caught fire before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, and the fireworks hastily brought from Bombay and Calcutta proved a disappointment. The daylight fireworks imported from England were, however, new to most of the people, and these gave a vast amount of pleasure and amusement. Most noticeable among these fireworks was a gigantic cobra that hovered over the head of Their Imperial Majesties and did not leave the Fort while they were there.

On the Badshahi Mela day the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress had to show themselves on the historical marble balcony of the Saman Burj and a vast crowd had gathered on the *Bela* before midday. Many people had marched there in processions; others had gathered there at noon to take up good positions. Some thousands of persons had been commanded to a Garden Party within the Fort, and long before 3-30 P.M., the time at which Their Imperial Majesties would arrive, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, officers of British and Indian regiments, high officials from Native States and from all parts of British India, Ruling Chiefs, English ladies of high degree in exquisite costumes and non-*pardah* Indian ladies attired in costly *saris*, entered the Fort gates and spread themselves over the gardens that surrounded Shahjahan's palace. Bands played on the lawns, fountains showered water among the flower-beds, and from a *shamiana* erected on the roof Indian Maharanis and Princesses watched the gay throng. The palace, sad to relate, had in many places been whitewashed and the quick-and-span new appearance of some historical apartments jarred on students of history, but by common consent the past was put aside and the commanded guests avowed that they were enjoying a "perfect garden party." Refreshments were liberally provided, champagne flowed, and cigars were of the best quality; and on the soft, well-kept lawns walked Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Hindus and Buddhists in friendly conversation, waiting for the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties.

The procession to the Fort was with fitting military display. The King-Emperor wore a staff uniform, and the Queen-Empress was dressed in a delicate shade of heliotrope. After speaking to some of the guests, Their Imperial Majesties retired, and presently re-appeared in the Imperial robes and wearing their crowns. Then the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress entered alone the marble balcony of the Saman Burj. British soldiers had been excluded from the *Bela* and the great multitude there was composed entirely of Indians. As far as the eye could reach was a seething mass of Indian humanity, clad in holiday attire. On seats of honour were the religious leadersof the Hindu, Mohammadan and Sikh religions. And interfused among the people were Indian soldiers and policemen.

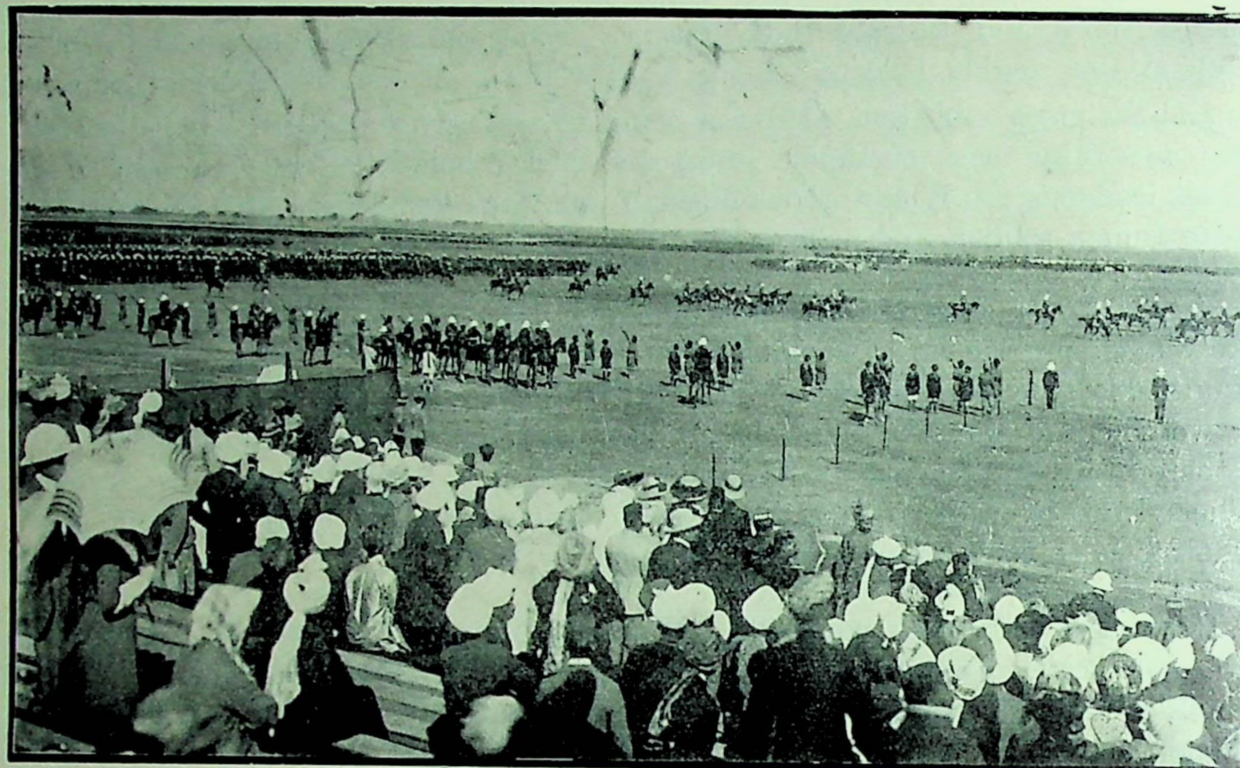
When Their Imperial Majesties appeared before the multitude, a great shout went up, flags were waved, and the *Bela* became a scene of joyous excitement. Then, to the great delight of the multitude, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the small balcony and took their seats on two gold and crimson thrones on an open platform between the Burj and the Rani-Mahal, and sat there in royal splendour for the people to gaze upon them. Princely pages stood on either side of Their Imperial Majesties; but the suite retired; and for nearly an hour the multitude feasted their eyes on their Emperor and Empress.

It was growing dark when Their Imperial Majesties returned to the King-Emperor's Camp in a motor car. Afterwards the city was again illuminated with innumerable little oil lamps. All the public buildings were made fairy-like and beautiful in this fashion, and the changes thus brought about were such that the city became almost unrecognizable. The ancient Fort appeared like a picture from fairyland, and for miles silver and yellow lights—small, steady and subtle in effect—kept spectators spell-bound. In the most frequented parts of the city, such as the Chandni Chauk, the illuminations were more varied and brilliant, Japanese lamps being largely used. Variety and bright colour were aimed at in the places where people chiefly congregate. But the Central Railway Station, the Post Office, and, above all, the ancient walls of the city were outlined by countless little oil lamps that were more effective and pleasing than any other form of illumination. Looking down from the Ridge, the Camps were seen in shining masses of gold and silver, and in Coronation Road and Kingsway the magnificent arches set up to the Ruling Chiefs were lighted by electricity. Inside the gates the Camps were equally brilliant, for the night of December 13 was one of universal feasting and rejoicing. Music, laughter, cheers, snatches of "God Save the King" and merry voices were heard, and night had given place to morning before the festivities closed and the lights were extinguished. Music was heard everywhere, and many persons gathered outside the King-Emperor's Camp to listen to the stringed massed band that played while Their Imperial Majesties gave their final dinner party.

GRAND REVIEW.

On the morning of the 14th a large and imposing review was held by the King-Emperor. Nearly fifty thousand rank and file were present, consisting of the bulk of the Army concentrated for the Coronation Durbar and the Delhi Garrison Troops. Conspicuous among the Imperial Service Troops were the Gwalior Lancers, led by the Maharaja Scindia in the First Cavalry Brigade, and while they marched past the Saluting Base, in blue uniforms with red facings and with red and white pennons on their lances, shouts of applause rose from spectators. In the 2nd Cavalry Brigade the young Maharaja of Jodhpur, on a white horse and wearing a white and gold uniform, received a loud welcome. In the 3rd Cavalry Brigade the popular Maharaja of Patiala led his troops past, and their uniform of dark green with primrose facings was greatly admired. The Maharaja of Bikanir led his Camel Corps and he was well received, and the little Nawab of Bahawalpur, aged 7, who appeared at the head of his Camel Corps, with an attendant behind him, and saluted like a man as he passed his Sovereign, received an ovation.

The Gallop Past caused a scene of wild excitement, the Royal Horse Artillery—guns and horsemen—thundering past the Saluting Base amidst rounds of applause. Then the Commander-



The Grand Review.

in-Chief rode out to take command of the parade that had been formed and the King-Emperor advanced to the front of the Saluting Base. The command to advance was given, and as the



The Review—Artillery.

massed bands played "The British Grenadiers," the whole fifty thousand foot, horse and guns advanced. From each flank of the line a Royal Horse Artillery Brigade galloped up and came into

action. After a Royal Salute had been given the Commander-in-Chief called for three cheers for the King-Emperor and three cheers for the Queen-Empress. Division after division joined in the cheering, while white helmets were raised, and from the flanks broke out the firing of an Imperial Salute. The vast crowd of spectators took up the cheering and amid this scene of enthusiasm the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress left the Review ground and returned in procession to the Dahipur village, where Their Imperial Majesties entered their motors and returned to the King-Emperor's Camp.

On the evening of the 14th one of the most stately and interesting of the Coronation Durbar ceremonies took place in the State Reception Pavilion of the King-Emperor's Camp. This was the investiture of the new Knights and Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood, the Imperial Service Order, and the Kaiser-i-Hind medals.

Some three thousand spectators were seated in two semi-circular tiers facing the Royal *dais*, and on the *dais* were the thrones that had been in the Durbar *Shamiana* on the 12th of December. Behind the thrones was a curtain of ruby velvet with the Royal Arms embroidered in gold, and to the rear of the thrones were the grand old soldiers who on the day of the Coronation Durbar had acted as Their Imperial Majesties' attendants. A brilliant assemblage filled the reception tent before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, every Englishman present wearing either uniform or levee dress, the ladies shining with diamonds and the Ruling Chiefs being clad in their richest and most costly attire.

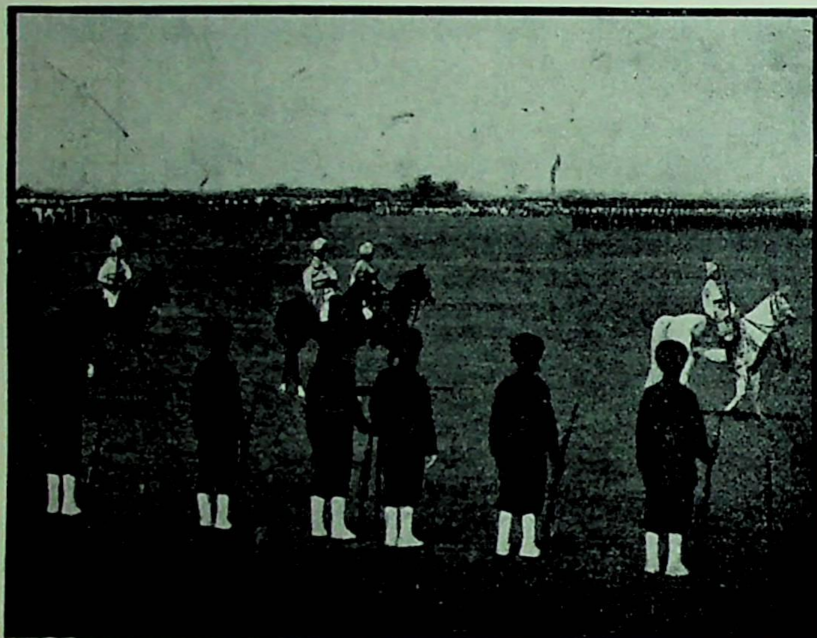
The entry of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress was announced by a flourish of trumpets and the National Anthem, and a Grand March was played while Their Imperial Majesties, bowing right and left, walked hand-in-hand to the *dais* and took their seats on the thrones. The King-Emperor wore the robes and insignia of the Star of India and Her Imperial Majesty wore a robe of pale blue satin with a diamond collar and pointed *tiara*.

Almost immediately after Their Imperial Majesties had taken their seats, the Queen-Empress rose again and, bowing profoundly to the King-Emperor, left the Reception Pavilion, escorted by the Governor-General and followed by her Ladies-in-waiting. After a brief interval Her Imperial Majesty returned to the Reception Pavilion, preceded by a Knight of the Star of India carrying the insignia of that Order. On reaching the King-Emperor's throne, Her Imperial Majesty courtesyed low to His Imperial Majesty, who invested her with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Star of India and kissed her on the cheek on the conclusion of the ceremony. The Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Shaftesbury robed the Queen-Empress in blue and white, and Her Imperial Majesty then took her place on the throne in robes harmonizing with those of the King-Emperor.

By His Imperial Majesty's command the Master of the Ceremonies then introduced in turn the gentlemen who had had conferred on them the Honour of Knighthood and the Riband and Badge of the division of the Order into which they were admitted. The new Knights received their honour by being tapped on each shoulder with a sword according to time-honoured custom, and picturesque scenes were enacted while one by one the recipients of honours knelt before their Sovereign and kissed his hand. The investiture of Her Imperial Highness the Begum of Bhopal and the Maharani Shri Qundkanparha of Bhavnagar was a feature of special interest; and when Her Excellency Lady Hardinge knelt before the King-Emperor and he pinned on her dress the *Kaiser-i-Hind* medal there was a murmur of rejoicing, Her Excellency having already distinguished herself in India by many charitable acts.

The investiture was fraught with anxiety and danger. At a quarter past ten, three quarters of an hour after the commencement of the ceremonial, fire whistles were heard close to the Reception Pavilion and the electric lights flickered. Spectators rose in their seats and stern voices bade them be seated again. The ceremonial proceeded but fear was in every heart and it

was borne in upon the minds of the people present that to hold such ceremonials under canvas was exceedingly dangerous. Few knew before the following day what had actually happened. The tent of Mr. Lucas, the Private Secretary to the Marquis of Crewe, had caught fire. The tent was in line with, and not far from, the Reception Pavilion, and before the fire could be extinguished several tents had to be cut down. The cause of the fire is said to have been a bicycle lamp leaning against the canvas, and left there by some careless peon. There was no wind, and the fire was soon brought under control, but the thought that the Reception Pavilion itself might have caught fire made people shudder and turn pale. The whistles ceased and the electric lights burned steadily again, and the ceremonial continued until nearly twelve o'clock. At that hour Their Imperial Majesties left the Reception Pavilion in procession as on arrival, bowing graciously right and left, the trumpets sounding and the bands playing "God Save the King."



The Grand Review—H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur in front.

DARSHAN.

Among the memorable events of the Durbar days was the time-honoured ceremony taking place at the famous *Diwan-i-Khas* of Delhi, namely, the public *Darshan* of Their Imperial Majesties. This ancient Indian custom of public appearance of the King at an appointed time to enable his subjects to have a sight of their Sovereign was scrupulously observed by the Moghul Emperors and formed an important part of their daily routine.

The *Diwan-i-Khas*, built of white marble, was no doubt, in the days of the Moghuls, a dream of loveliness. "*Agar Firdous bar rúe zamin ast, hamin ast o hamin ast o hamin ast* (if a paradise is on the face of the earth, it is this, it is this, it is this"— was written twice on the panels of the narrow arches. The ceiling was of embossed silver and the hall was decorated throughout with precious stones. The private apartments of the Emperor and the rooms of the *Zenana* were of white marble; and the Moti Masjid, or private mosque of the Court, added in 1659 A.D. by Emperor Aurangzeb, was of white marble adorned with precious stones. The *Diwan-i-Khas*, a building of peerless beauty and magnificence, contained at one time the celebrated Peacock Throne, constructed in the reign of Shahjahan at a cost of one crore of rupees. Travernier, who visited Delhi in 1665, thus describes it:—"The throne was of the shape of a bed, supported by four golden feet twenty to twenty-five inches high, from the bars above which rose twelve columns to complete the canopy; the bars were decorated with crosses of rubies and emeralds, and also with diamonds and pearls. Three steps led up to one of the longer sides of the throne, on which were three golden cushions; round it were suspended a mace, a shield, a bow and a quiver of arrows. In all, there were 108 large rubies on the throne and 116 emeralds, but many of the latter had flaws. The inside of the canopy was covered with diamonds and pearls, and had a fringe of pearls all round it; and on the four-sided dome stood a peacock with large bouquets of gold inlaid with precious stones on either side of it. The peacock's tail was made of saphires and other coloured stone, the body being of gold inlaid with precious stones, having a large ruby in front of the breast, from whence hung a pear-shaped pearl of fifty-six carats or thereabouts, and of somewhat yellow water. On the front side of the canopy was a jewel consisting of a diamond (the *Koh-i-Nur*), from eighty to ninety carats weight, with rubies and emeralds round it. Placed in front of the throne, at the sides, were two umbrellas of red

velvet embroidered and fringed with pearls with sticks seven to eight feet high, covered with diamonds, rubies and pearls."

This Hall of Private Audience, as it was called in Moghul times, witnessed the greatest glories of the Moghul Emperors, and also the saddest scenes during their period of decay. In it Nadir Shah was received by the Emperor Mohammad Shah, who was the last to sit upon the Peacock Throne. The conqueror cast greedy eyes upon the throne and in 1739 A.D. carried it away to Persia. In the *Diwan-i-Khas* the Emperor Shah Alum was blinded by Ghulam Kadir Khan, the Rohilla, and, when asked by his cruel foe whether he could see, replied:—"I see only the Holy Koran between us."

In the *Diwan-i- Khas* Lord Lake was received in 1803 by the blind King, who conferred on him the titles of Samsam-i-Daulah, Ashjah-ul-Mulk, Khan Dauran (Sword of the State, Hero of the Realm, Ruler of the Age); and in it the last King of Delhi took his trial in 1858, an old man 85 years of age, "a striking looking personage with aristocratic looking features, a pleasant expression and a sense of humour; too old to have initiated or taken any part in the horrors of those days, the tool of bolder and more truculent spirits, male and female, about him."

In the *Diwan-i-Khas* was held the thanksgiving service for the capture of Delhi when Moghul rule gave way before the British and Indian soldiers of Queen Victoria. In it Her Majesty's health was drunk at the close of the Mutiny of 1857-58; and in the *Diwan-i-Khas* the army at Delhi gave a great ball to King Edward VII when he visited India as Prince of Wales in 1876. And in 1887, when the Imperial title of India was assumed by Queen Victoria, and again in 1903 when Lord Curzon celebrated the Coronation Durbar of King Edward VII, the *Diwan-i-Khas* was the scene of brilliant ceremonies.

Never, however, had the *Diwan-i-Khas* seen a happier and more historical moment than on the 13th of December, 1911, when Their Imperial Majesties King George and Queen Mary, wearing the Imperial robes of velvet and ermine, and having crowns sparkling with jewels on their heads, showed themselves there to the great crowd below the walls of the palace and received the homage of many thousands of Hindus, Sikhs, Mohammadans, Christians, Buddhists and Parsees. In the garden of the Fort were high officials and Ruling Chiefs from all parts of India, a brilliant throng. Below, in the valley, were people brought from the Native States and others who had come of their own accord to see the King-Emperor who had crossed the seas with his Imperial Consort and had on the previous day made known that once again Delhi was to be an Imperial City and the Capital of India. Never had the *Diwan-i-Khas* witnessed a more momentous occasion of far-reaching consequences than when the King-Emperor, whose message was "Peace upon earth, good-will towards men," stood with his beautiful and gracious consort before the multitude in the valley below the palace of the Moghuls, and bowed to the great concourse that would see a new Delhi rise on the plain that had been made hallowed ground by ancient "Dilli" whose history was lost in the dim past, and modern Delhi whose palace and Fort were still "beyond compare and greatly glorious."



King-Emperor at Police Review, Delhi Durbar.

INAUGURATING THE NEW CAPITAL

On the morning of December 15 a ceremony took place that had not appeared on the official programme. The previous day an official circular had been sent out with the heading "Ceremony of inaugurating the restoration of Delhi as Capital of India by laying foundation stones." The announcement was received with bewilderment, for the King-Emperor's boon had been kept so secret that probably only a score of persons in India had known about it before His Imperial Majesty made the announcement at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th of December. Already newspapers in all parts of India were discussing the momentous change of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi, and every one in the Coronation Durbar Camp was profoundly interested.

A visit to the Government of India Camp on the 14th of December showed that the Public Works Department was working day and night to have everything in readiness for the important ceremony. By the morning of the 15th a wall seven feet high, running some fifteen feet from east to west, had been built. Two blocks of dressed stones were slung by pulleys over the masonry, and these stones were two-and-a-half feet wide and one-and-a-half feet deep.

Only five hundred persons, including the residents of the Government of India Camp, received invitations to be present at the laying of the foundation-stones by Their Imperial Majesties. The Ruling Chiefs, Heads of Governments, High Military Officers, and Provincial Representatives who did homage at the Durbar were invited—that was all.

The route from the King-Emperor's Camp was lined with troops, the Gordon Highlanders extending their line to the *dais* where, under a small *shamiana*, two thrones had been placed. His Imperial Majesty was in Field Marshal's uniform and the Queen-Empress wore a cream dress, a magnificent crimson velvet cloak that had been specially embroidered in Kashmir, and a large hat with black feathers.



His Majesty laying the Foundation Stone of Delhi.

Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Governor-General and the Members of His Executive Council and conducted to their thrones on the *dais*. The Governor-General and his Councillors then walked towards the foundation-stones, on which in gilt lettering were the words "15th December, 1911," and at the foot of the platform all faced toward the *dais*. His Excellency then spoke as follows:—

"May it please your Imperial Majesties,—By graciously consenting to lay the first stones of the Imperial Capital, to be established at Delhi, Your Imperial Majesties will set a seal upon the announcement made by His Imperial Majesty on the day of the Coronation Durbar, a day which will ever be memorable in the history of India, partly owing to the splendour with which it was celebrated, but much more on account of the fervent demonstrations of loyalty which it evoked. Many capitals have been inaugurated in the neighbourhood of Delhi, some of which are so ancient that their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity; but none has ever arisen under happier auspices than those which attend the ceremony which Your Imperial Majesties are about to perform, and assuredly none ever held promisé of greater permanence or of a more prosperous and glorious future.

"The decision to remove the Capital of the Government of India from Calcutta was not reached without mature and anxious consideration. Proposal of a similar nature had been fully discussed as long ago as 1868, and ample materials were on record for the formation of a just opinion upon all debateable points. No great change, however beneficial, can be carried out without some sacrifice, without some injury to personal interest or some offence to local sentiments. Yet, if I may be permitted to speak as Your Imperial Majesty's Governor-General on behalf of myself and my colleagues in Council, I desire to say that we are confident that there have been changes so important and which have been so much to the advantage of the many and so little injurious to the interests of the few that the injury which the few may anticipate will be merely temporary, and within no long time will be greatly outweighed by the benefits which will ensue; and that Your Imperial Majesty's decision, constitutionally, upon the advice of Your Imperial Majesty's Ministers will, with the concomitant changes which are necessarily involved, result in a vast and progressive improvement in the methods of government of the Indian Empire, will put an end to strife and dissension, and will usher in an era of general peace and contentment.

"We are convinced that the decision could have been taken and announced in no way which would have been provocative of so little discord and debate or so well calculated to enlist the enthusiastic and loyal support of all classes of Your Imperial Majesty's faithful subjects.

"We sincerely trust that the noble city which, under God's Providence, we hope to rear around the spot where these stones are laid will be worthy of the occasion to which it owes its birth. The stones themselves will for ever remain a monument of Your Imperial Majesty's gracious presence at this ancient seat of civilization and Empire and of the momentous decision which was declared and published to Your Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects at this place."

His Excellency's closing announcement that Gwalior had offered a gift of the statue of the King-Emperor was received with applause.

His Majesty the King-Emperor then made the following reply :—

"It is a matter of supreme satisfaction to the Queen-Empress and myself that it has been possible for us before leaving Delhi to lay the first stones of the Imperial Capital which will arise from where we now stand.

"This is the first step to give material effect to the important announcement which it was my pleasure to make on that magnificent and to us deeply impressive occasion of my Coronation Durbar three days ago.

"I earnestly hope that the anticipation of the beneficial and far-reaching results from the great changes now to be effected may be amply fulfilled, securing to India improved administration and to its people increased happiness and prosperity.

"It is my desire that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberations and care so that the new creation may be in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city.

"May God's blessings rest upon the work which is so happily inaugurated to-day."

Loud applause followed His Imperial Majesty's speech.

The King-Emperor then left the *dais*, attended by the Governor-General, the Lord High Steward, and the Lord-in-waiting, and proceeded to the platform where the stones were raised by pulleys worked by Madras Sappers under the superintendence of Mr. Angus. A gold trowl was handed to His Imperial Majesty who spread the mortar on one of the stones, which was then lowered into position and tapped in the usual ceremonial way.

General Pyton proclaimed that the stones to inaugurate the restoration of Delhi had been "well and truly laid" by Their Imperial Majesties, and ended the announcement by words,

"God save the King-Emperor and the Queen Empress." Malik Umar Hyat Khan made in Hindustani a similar announcement, and a flourish of trumpets was sounded.

Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, called for three cheers for the King-Emperor and for "the old Capital that is the new." These were heartily given and were followed by three cheers for the Queen-Empress. His Imperial Majesty said :—"It is my desire that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care so that the new creation may be in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city." The King-Emperor's wishes have been carefully carried out by the Government.

After laying the foundation-stones Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the western polo ground where a review of the Police took place.

Towards evening Her Imperial Majesty, attended by Lady Shaftesbury and General Sir Stuart Beatson, motored round the principal camps, and afterwards visited Nicholson's Statue and the Roshanara Gardens. His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor did not forget the Press correspondents. The following gracious message was sent to the English Press Camp during the afternoon of December 15 and circulated by Mr. C. B. Bayley, the Officer-in-charge of the Camp :—"His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor sent General Keary, A. D. C., to this camp and commanded him to convey to the correspondents His Majesty's thanks for the splendid service they have rendered during the Durbar. His Imperial Majesty sympathises with them for the arduous work they had to perform and desires his appreciation to be conveyed to all correspondents." And during the evening of December 15 Brigadier-General Birdwood, A.D.C. to the King-Emperor, visited the Indian Press Camp and gave a message of thanks and good wishes from Their Imperial Majesties. Dewan Bahadur Karunakar Menon, speaking on behalf of his brother journalists, asked the General to convey their loyal and dutiful greetings to Their Majesties for their gracious solicitude in their welfare. And after dinner that evening Mr. Alma Latifi, C. S., the Officer-in-charge of the Indian Press Camp, gave the loyal toast before a distinguished party which included Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Dr. and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Haydari, and Mr. Herold Cox.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND INDIAN LADIES.

Not the least important function of the Coronation week at Delhi was the presentation to the Queen-Empress by a deputation by Indian ladies of two pieces of jewelry, one being a large emerald diamond carved and engraved and set in diamonds, a historic jewel dating from Moghul times, and the other a necklace composed of large cabouchan emeralds, with a large drop emerald pendant. After accepting the presents, Her Imperial Majesty spoke as follows :—

"The beautiful spirit of your welcome affects me deeply, and I trust that those who meet me here to-day will themselves accept and convey to the sisterhood of this great Empire my warm thanks for their gentle greeting and sincere homage.

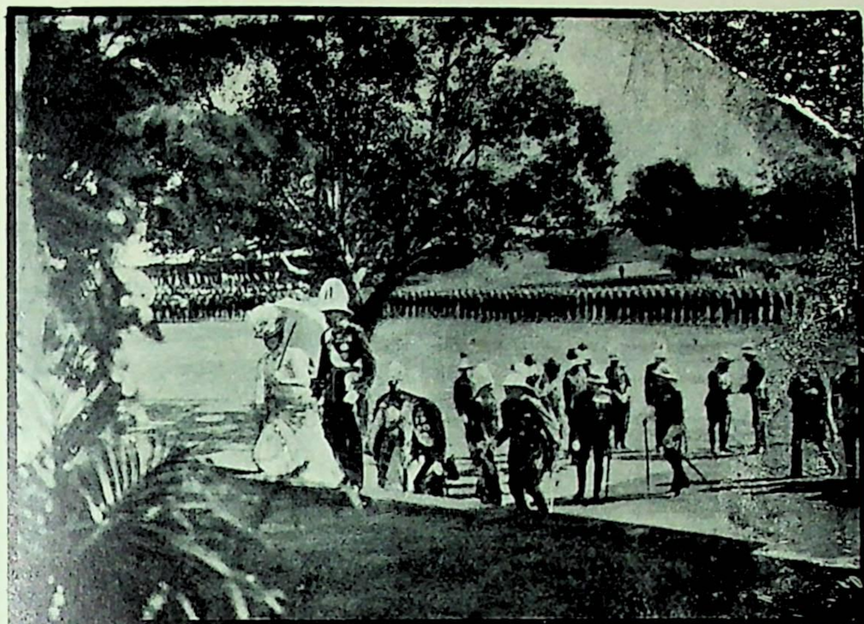
"I desire to assure you all of my ever-increasing solicitude for the happiness and welfare of those who live within the walls.

"The pages of history have set forth what splendid influence for good can be brought to bear in their homes by the women of India, and the annals of noble races are coloured by acts of devoted fealty and magnificent service as fruits of the lessons instilled by mothers in the hearts and minds of their children.

"I have learnt with deep satisfaction of the evolution which is gradually but surely taking place amongst the inmates of the *purdah*, and I am convinced that you will desire to encourage education amongst your children, so that they may grow up fitted to become useful and cultivated companions to their future husbands.

"The jewel you have given me will ever be very precious in my eyes, and when I wear it, though thousands of miles of land and sea separate us, my thoughts will fly to the homes of India and recall the love your tender hearts have yielded me.

"Your jewel shall pass to future generations as an Imperial heirloom, and always stand as a token of the first meeting of an English Queen with the ladies of India.



Their Majesties' Departure, Selimgarh.

"I thank you for your congratulations, and for the good wishes expressed by you towards the King-Emperor and myself, and join my prayers to yours for the strength, unity, and well-being of the Empire."

Her Imperial Majesty's gracious speech was translated into Urdu by Mrs. Grant, and listened to with deep interest by the Indian ladies. The address, printed on white satin embroidered with gold, had been read by Lady Hardinge and afterward handed to the Queen-Empress. The presentation of the jewels was made by the Maharani of Patiala, the idea having originated with the Maharaja of Patiala and his Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Khan.

Each Indian lady was presented by Lady Hardinge. The ceremony over, the Queen-Empress bowed to the ladies and went away.

Among the Indian ladies present were the Maharani of Patiala and the three sisters of the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharani of Kapurthala, the Maharani of Maurbhanj, the Begum of Janjira, Lady Harnam Singh, the Maharani of Vizianagram, Lady Tata, Lady Mehta, Mrs. M.A.N. Hydri, the Rani of Malerkotla, the Rani of Gajapati, Mrs. Dadabhoy, Mrs. Sinha and Mrs. Madholkar.

On the 13th of December Her Imperial Majesty gave a *purdah* party at which over one hundred Maharanis and Indian Princesses were present. Her Imperial Majesty wore a cream chiffon dress with lace, and among her ornaments was the historic emerald presented to her a few days previously by the ladies of India. She was accompanied by Lady Hardinge and the Duchess of Devonshire.

The Indian ladies were presented to Her Imperial Majesty by Lady McMahon. The Begum of Bhopal was presented first, being the Ruling Chief to her own right. The Indian ladies were magnificently dressed, and some wore priceless jewels, heirlooms that had descended from generation to generation. They were quite at home in the Imperial Presence and behaved as Royalties are wont to do. With those who could speak English Her Imperial Majesty entered into conversation, reminding those whom she had met before of various little incidents and showing that she had not forgotten them or their interests. The party lasted over two hours; and the Indian ladies will never forget the kind words spoken to them by the Queen-Empress and the knowledge that she showed of the life that goes on in India "within the walls."

DEPARTURE FROM DELHI.

On the morning of the 16th Their Imperial Majesties received the representative heads of the Hindu, Mohammadan, and Sikh religions who had taken part in the prayer ceremony on the 13th of December. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab first presented the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, who as leader of the Hindus had first settled the scheme at Simla in August, 1911, in consultation with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and laterly worked out the same at Delhi. Then were presented Sri Sankaracharya of Goberdhan

Math, Mahamahopadhyayas Sukumar Sastri, Chitradhar Misra and Krishna Sinha Thakur, and the heads of other Hindu sects and leading Pundits. Then the heads of the Mohammadan sects were presented, followed by those of the Sikhs. The Hindu heads uttered benedictions and presented benedictory verses specially composed for the occasion, and Their Majesties gladly received the same. The Mohammadan heads also presented benedictory verses enclosed in a hand-



Their Majesties' Departure from Delhi.

some cover, and the Sikhs presented the emblem of their faith enclosed in a beautiful cover. After the presentations had been made Their Imperial Majesties received the blessings of the religious heads and thus a notable and solemn ceremony was concluded.

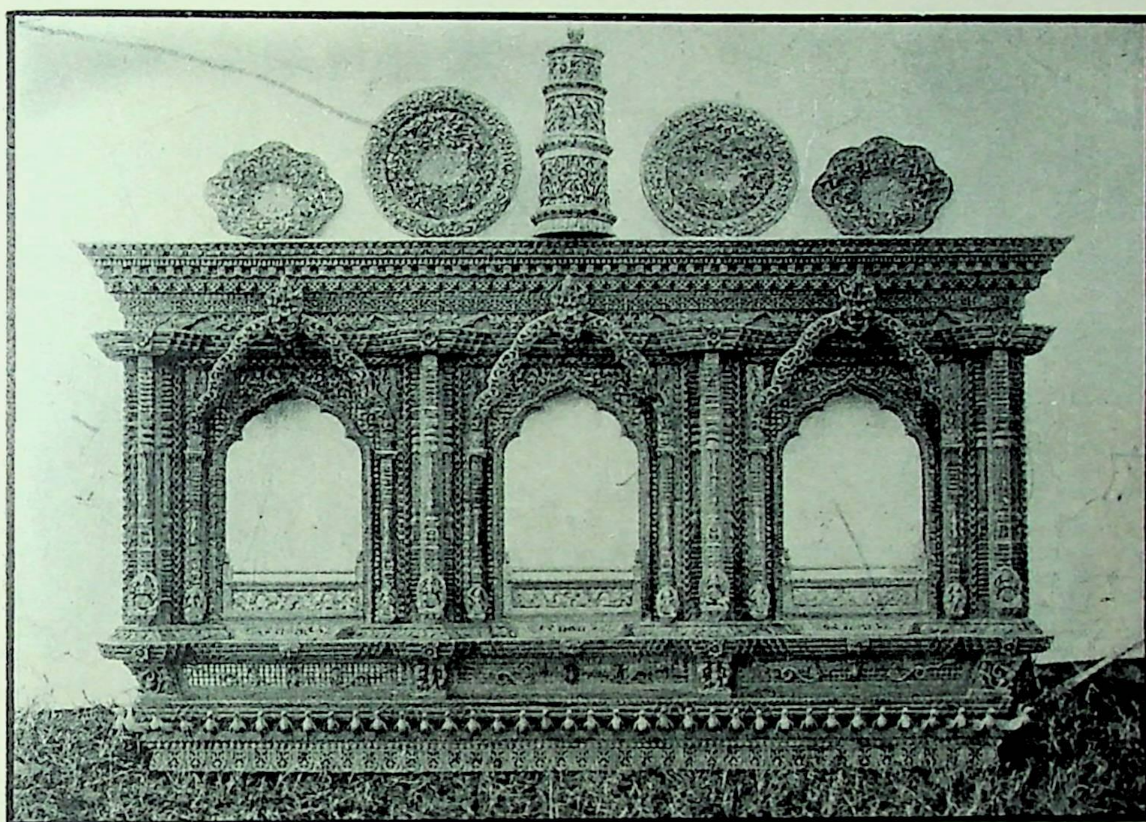
The following is the text of the address presented to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress by the Punjab Hindu Sabha :—

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—We, the members of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, crave leave to offer, on behalf of the Hindus of this Province, our most loyal and cordial

welcome to Your Imperial Majesties to the ancient and sacred land of India and tender you our profound and heart-felt homage.

"We gratefully rejoice that Your Imperial Majesties have been pleased to honour this country by commemorating the auspicious ceremony of the Coronation, and that the ancient city of Delhi in our Province has been selected for the purpose.

"The Imperial traditions of Delhi date back in ancient Hindu history to the times of the Pandava brothers by whom it was founded, and the eldest of whom, Maharaja Yudhishthira, was crowned here after its foundation. The great Hindu epic, the Mahabharata, speaks of Imperial Assembly, the Rajsuya Yajna, held in the city on that occasion. In later times it regained its position as the centre of Imperial authority. It was, therefore, chosen as the place where the assumption of the Imperial Dignity by Queen-Empress Victoria of blessed memory was proclaimed, and where subsequently an Imperial Durbar to celebrate the accession to the Throne of His Most Revered Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII was held. This long line of Imperial traditions has rendered it hallowed ground and made it the fittest place for the holding of the first Coronation Durbar in India by Your Imperial Majesties.



Some of the wood-carving presented to His Majesty in Nepal.

"To the Hindu, Royalty is an expression of the Divinity, and he associates with it all that is noble, beneficient and just. His religion had taught him to look upon the Sovereign as the embodiment of righteousness and as the father and protector of his subjects.

"The British Government has secured an abiding place in the hearts of the people of India by its high sense of justice and its enlightened solicitude for the welfare of its subjects. The three august Sovereigns who have reigned since the passing of the Indian administration under the Crown have, by the ample evidence of Their Royal virtues, won for the Throne the esteem and affection of the millions of its Indian subjects, and the further proof of the personal love and attachment for the subject people now given by the presence of Your Imperial Majesties on this auspicious occasion has touched the innermost chords of their hearts.

"In the simple and unsophisticated faith inculcated by our religion, we, therefore, beg to assure Your Imperial Majesties of our unfailing loyalty and devotion to Your Throne, and to place ourselves, our services and our all at Your Imperial Majesties' disposal for the well-being of the Empire; and we pray to the Almighty that He may grant to Your Imperial Majesties health and long life, shower His choicest blessings upon your illustrious reign, and enhance for ever and ever the glory of the Crown over whose dominions the sun never sets."



His Majesty standing near a shot rhino in Nepal.

At 11 A.M. the Ruling Chiefs and their Political Officers and Sardars assembled in the reception tent of the King-Emperor's Camp to say farewell to Their Imperial Majesties. The Coronation medals were distributed and worn forthwith. The recipients of honours were wearing their new insignia and all the Ruling Chiefs were magnificently dressed.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties who passed down the Chamber, Sir Henry MacMahon, Master of Ceremonies, announcing the name of each Chief who made the usual reverence.

When the leave-taking had been completed, Their Imperial Majesties left and entered the royal carriage. The King-Emperor was wearing his Field-Marshal's uniform and the sash of the Star of India, and the Queen-Empress wore light blue and white in honour of her admittance to the Order of the Star of India.

The band played the National Anthem, the guard-of-honour presented arms, and the procession was formed as on the occasion of the State Entry on the 7th December.

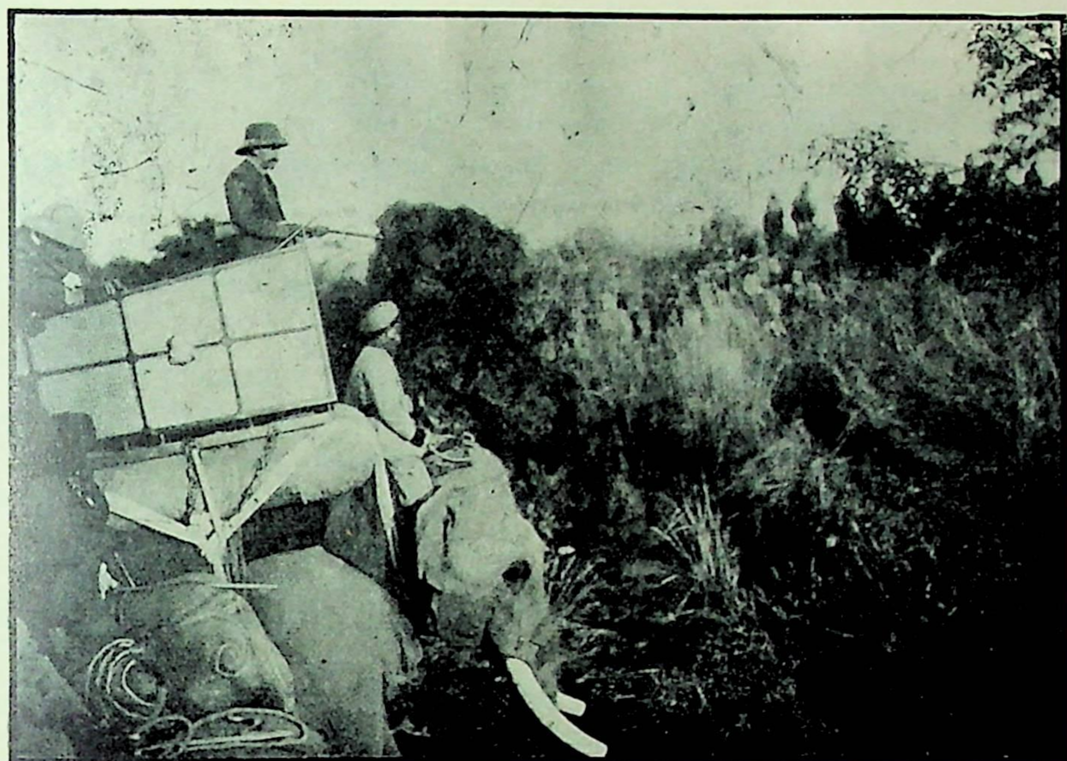


His Majesty, His Royal Highness Duke of Teck and His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal.
His Majesty pointing at a wounded tiger.

The Golden Umbrella and other emblems were in full evidence, and Their Imperial Majesties could be distinguished at once by all who watched the procession pass. Troops lined the whole route which was by way of Chauburja Road and Alipur Road to Kashmir Gate, and thence by way of Lothian Bridge to the Lahore Gate of the Fort, outside which on the *Champs de Mars* stood troops in solid mass. The procession was at a trot and as it passed loud cheers were heard. Enormous crowds had gathered, though the route did not lie through the heart of the city and was consequently much shorter than on the day of the State entry. The

cavalcade was practically as imposing as on that day, but there was no procession of Ruling Chiefs. A Royal Salute of 101 guns announced the entry of the King-Emperor and the Queen Empress into the Fort and *feu de joie* rattled up and down the line of troops guarding the route.

Their Imperial Majesties were received on the platform by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and Staff, who had arrived previously in a separate procession, also by the heads of the Local Governments and Administrations, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Ordinary Members of the Governor-General's Council, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the General Officers Commanding the Southern and Northern Armies, the Chief of the General Staff, the General Officer Commanding the Meerut Division, the Adjutant and Quarter-master-General in India, the President of the Railway Board, the Commissioner of Delhi, and the Members of the Durbar Committee, *viz.*, Sir John Hewett, His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, Sir T. Wynne, Sir H. McMahon, Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas, Brigadier-General Cox, Brigadier-General Grimston, Colonel Bamber, Colonel Maclagan, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray and Mr. Gabriel.



His Majesty in Nepal jungles, looking out for a tiger.

The ceremony of the Selimgarh Station was very brief. The King-Emperor talked to the Governor-General for a few minutes, and afterwards inspected the guard-of-honour. The Queen-Empress accepted a beautiful bouquet of Burman orchids produced by Messrs. Chatterjee, who had adorned the Selimgarh Station with palms and flowers. The King-Emperor is believed to have said that he could never forget the great impression made on his mind by the magnificent ceremony on the 12th of December, and to have thanked Sir John Hewett for his untiring efforts. It was noticed that the farewells of Their Imperial Majesties were particularly cordial as regards the members of their Indian suite.

After various presentations had been made the Governor-General kissed His Imperial Majesty's hand and Lady Hardinge kissed Her Imperial Majesty's cheek, and soon after 1 o'clock the King-Emperor, having bade an affectionate farewell to the Queen-Empress, entered his train, which steamed off amid the hearty and continued cheers of those on the platform.

The Queen-Empress's train drew immediately alongside, and there was again an enthusiastic outburst of cheering as it bore Her Imperial Majesty away. The Viceregal train quickly followed, and the select company on the platform of the Selimgarh Station dispersed.

Thus closed the great and momentous Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George V. The reunion of the two Bengals called forth the cry from Indian hearts, " Behold our Emperor who is the Father and Mother of his people." In King George Indians saw their ideal—an ideal of justice, virtue, honour and protection.

CHAPTER VIII.

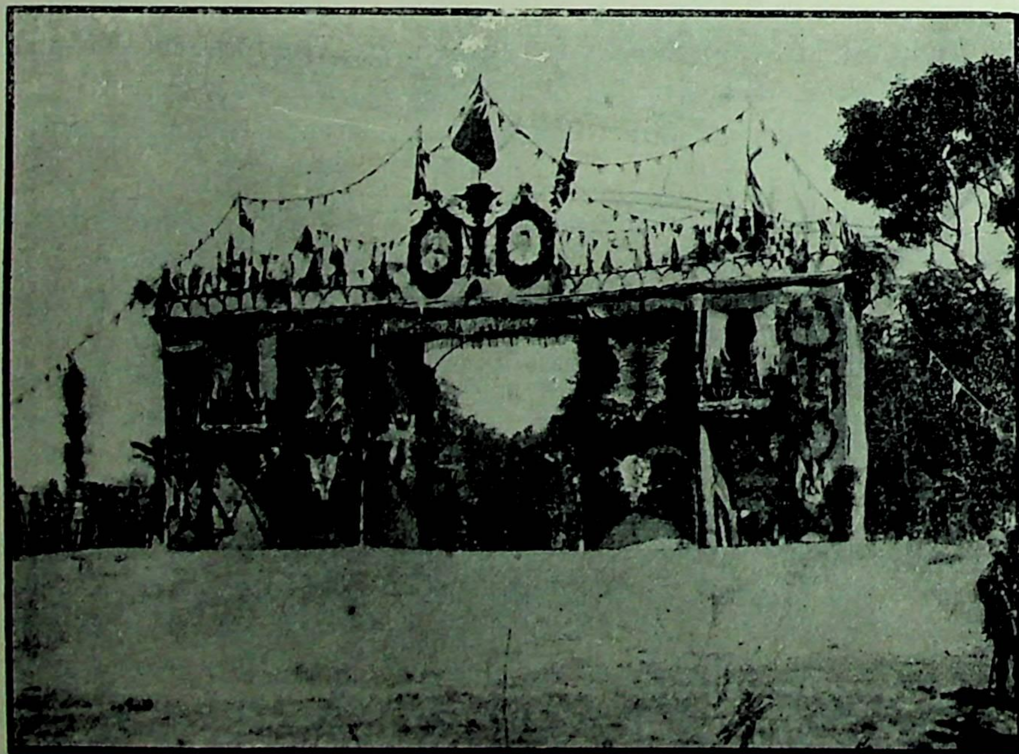
THE KING'S HOLIDAY

Nepal Shoot—Visit to Calcutta—Watchword of Hope.

AFTER leaving Delhi His Imperial Majesty proceeded to Nepal for a shooting expedition. The death of the King of Nepal saddened this pleasure trip, but by the express wish of the deceased Ruler no alterations were made in the programme. The expedition was carried out privately, no Court Circular being sent to the newspapers and no Press correspondents being permitted to accompany the royal shooting party. Excellent sport, we are told, was found in the Nepal jungles, and to the gun of King-Emperor fell many tigers and other beasts of the forest.

The King-Emperor spent Christmas Day in Camp, and he received wonderful Christmas presents, including a collection of Nepal animals that was sent to Calcutta for shipment to England. The London illustrated papers produced pictures of the King-Emperor as "Nimrod," and to the artists, who were allowed to accompany the Royal shooting party, we are indebted for the greater part of the information concerning His Imperial Majesty's well-earned holiday. The King-Emperor, as every one knows, is a keen sportsman and one of the best shots in Europe, and that his gun proved his skill in the Nepal jungles we are assured by gentlemen who had the honour of being included in the Royal shooting party.

Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress went from Delhi to Agra, and spent some days there visiting the Fort, the Taj Mahal, and the Palace of Emperor Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri. Afterward Her Imperial Majesty visited Jaipur where His Highness the Maharaja met the Queen-Empress at the station. The next town visited was Ajmer where the sacred lake Ana Sagar was illuminated in her honour. At Mayo College, by the express wish of the Queen-Empress, each boy was presented to her, and afterwards she took tea in the College and witnessed the sports. From Ajmer the Queen-Empress went to Bundi, where the Chief laid his sword at her feet and the whole State greatly rejoiced at the honour conferred by her visit. Christmas Day was spent by the Queen-Empress at Kotah, and the Maharao of Kotah offered her the "peshkash," consisting of elephants, horses, jewels and costly fabrics, which the Queen-Empress inspected and remitted.



Triumphal Arch, Nepal.

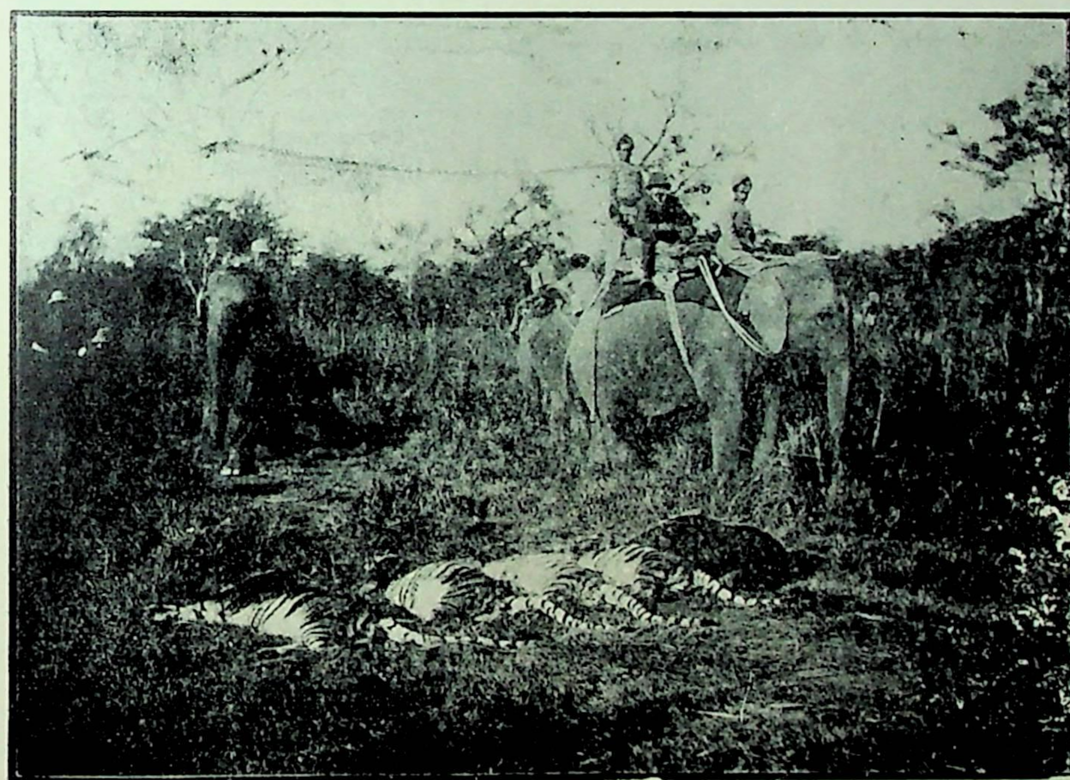
On the 29th of December the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress met at Arrah and thence they journeyed together to Calcutta where they arrived at the Howrah Station at

12-30 P.M. the following day. Their Imperial Majesties were received at Howrah by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. Directly His Imperial Majesty set foot on the platform the guard-of-honour gave the Royal Salute. Both of Their Imperial Majesties wore the insignia of the Star of India, and the Queen-Empress looked very charming and graceful in a gown of white lace. After a few formalities Their Imperial Majesties left the station and proceeded down the Hooghly in the S.S. *Howrah*, escorted by a procession of boats; and the Royal progress was witnessed by vast crowds who lined the banks of the river and cheered the Royal steamer.

A carpet of royal blue, especially made in India, was spread on the deck, which was furnished with luxurious chairs and lounges and ornamented with palms and pot plants. The rails were draped with rich hangings of royal blue and gold, the paddle boxes were emblazoned with the Royal coat-of-arms in gold and on each bow of the steamer was a glittering Star of India.

Their Imperial Majesties landed at Princep's Ghat, and here the Corporation Address was presented to the King-Emperor who, in the course of his reply, made the following gracious references to some dear old memories and the effect on Calcutta of the changes announced in the administration of India:—

"We are deeply touched by your kindly reference to my beloved father's stay in your city and by your affectionate allusion to our own visit here six years ago. We can never forget the cordial welcome given us on that occasion, while the sympathetic interest in our Indian Empire, which the first sight of the great city inspired, has in no way abated. It is a source of great pleasure to us to revisit Calcutta and to see for ourselves evidence of your progress and prosperity.


His Majesty in Nepal. In front of a day's bag of tiger and bear.

"The changes in the administration of India, resulting from the announcement made by me at the great Durbar at Delhi, will affect to a certain extent Calcutta. But your city must always remain the premier city of India. Its population, its importance as a commercial centre and great emporium of trade, its splendid historic traditions—all combine to invest Calcutta with a unique character, which should preserve to it a pre-eminent position. At the same time the status of the Province, of which Calcutta is the Capital, has been enhanced by the creation of a Presidency of Bengal, and I feel confident that, under the wise administration of a Governor-in-Council, the new Presidency will enjoy increased prosperity with the blessing of tranquility and order."

Various presentations were made, and afterwards Their Imperial Majesties proceeded in State to Government House. The route was lined by troops and behind the soldiers were hundreds of thousands of spectators of all nationalities and creeds in holiday attire. Twenty

thousand school children waved flags and cried "Long Live the King-Emperor," "Long Live the Queen-Empress," "Jai Rajrajeshwar," "Jai Rajrajeshwari," "Shahan Shah, O Salamat," "Malika Salamat." In a *purdah* stand holding some five thousand Indian ladies the Queen-Empress appeared to be very much interested. And when the Indians waved handkerchiefs and shouted *Raja ki Jai* (Victory to the King), Their Imperial Majesties acknowledged the greeting, the King-Emperor saluting and the Queen-Empress responding with smiling bows.



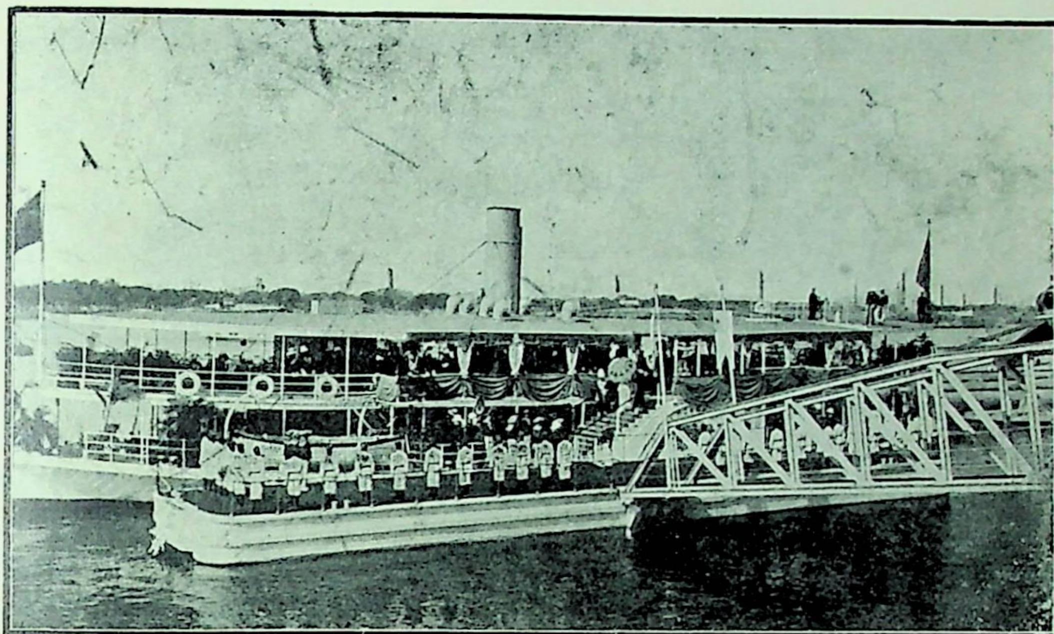
His Majesty and His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal with tiger.

On January 2 the King-Emperor reviewed nine thousand troops on the *Maidan*, Hundreds of thousands of people assembled to witness the parade and Their Imperial Majesties were enthusiastically welcomed.

On the 3rd the King-Emperor was present at the final game of the Coronation Polo Tournament, and presented the Cup to the winners. And in the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties attended the races in state, and witnessed the race for the King-Emperor's Cup, which His Imperial Majesty afterwards presented to Mr. Galstaun, the owner of "Brogue," the winner. Large crowds assembled on the route to the race-course and gave Their Imperial Majesties an ovation as they passed and the brilliant crowd on the race-course gave to Their Imperial Majesties a magnificent reception. At half-past nine that evening Their Imperial Majesties visited the *Maidan* for the Tattoo and the display of fireworks. The National Anthem was played when the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress arrived on the raised *dais*, and the proceedings included a musical ride by the 16th Cavalry, a Highland dance by men of the Black Watch, a wonderful Khattak dance by men of the 27th Punjabis, and torchlight evolutions by the British and Indian Infantry of the Garrison. Afterwards came the fireworks display, and for nearly an hour the huge crowd on the *Maidan*—by far the largest Calcutta had ever seen—

enjoyed Bengal lights, bouquets of rockets, fire balloons and large set pieces, including portraits of Their Imperial Majesties which were exhibited at the close of the proceedings.

On the 4th the King-Emperor motored to the site of the Victoria Memorial and from thence proceeded to the Calcutta Museum where he inspected the Victoria Memorial collection and the Art collection. The Queen-Empress also visited the Calcutta Museum before luncheon. The 5th was a particularly busy day for Their Imperial Majesties. In the forenoon the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress visited the Belvedere Jute Mills and were shewn over the works by Sir David Yule. A little Marwari girl, in a wonderful costume, presented the Queen-Empress with a bouquet, and Their Imperial Majesties spoke to the children who had gathered to see them and graciously responded to the *salaams* of the work people.



Their Majesties leaving S.S. "Howrah" on their arrival at Princep's Ghat, Calcutta.

In the afternoon the much-talked-about Calcutta Pageant took place and Their Imperial Majesties were greeted on their arrival there by an immense audience. The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad presented to Their Imperial Majesties, after they had taken their seats on two gold thrones in the *shamiana*, 110 gold *Mohurs* on behalf of the people of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and these, according to custom, His Imperial Majesty graciously remitted. Many presentations were made, and afterwards the entertainments took place, consisting of the *Naoroz* procession, the *Dussehra* procession and the Orissa Paik dance. After taking tea, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the *shamiana* and were conducted to their carriage by the Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore and the Maharaja of Nattore, who held the State umbrellas, and also by the Maharaj Kumar of Mourbhanj and the Mirza of Murshidabad, pages to the Queen-Empress. Their Imperial Majesties then made a circuit of the grounds on which the Pageant took place, and in the arena they had a rousing reception.

That evening the King-Emperor held an Investiture, and afterwards Their Imperial Majesties held a Court which will never be forgotten by those who had the honour of attending it. Many ladies from all parts of India were present, and the dresses and the jewels worn were magnificent.

The memory regarding the Royal Visit which lingers most strongly in Calcutta even at this distance of time is the presentation of the address of the Calcutta University at Government House. Besides the Fellows of the University there was a strong muster of registered graduates who were permitted to attend as a special privilege. The Vice-Chancellor at that time, as on the occasion of the previous visit, was Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee. Both the address and His Imperial Majesty's reply attracted considerable notice at that time all over the country on account of the pregnant passages with which they were replete. The deputation claimed to represent, not the University of Calcutta only, but the entire body of the Indian Universities. Here are some striking lines from the Calcutta University address :—

"We Indians no doubt look back with pride and reverence to what, in the days of old, our forefathers accomplished in the fields of thought and knowledge; but we at the same time

fully realise that, in order to advance the greatness and happiness of our country and to reconquer for it an honourable place among the great progressive nations of the world, we must, in the first place, strenuously endeavour to arm ourselves with all the knowledge, all the skill of the West. We humbly request the permission to assure Your Gracious Majesties that the Indian Universities. which are the leaders in the great intellectual movement that at present is reshaping India, are vividly conscious of the very weighty responsibilities which their place and function impose on them. They realise that it is their duty, not only to promote and foster, but also to guide and control the country's advance on the paths of enlightenment and knowledge, and to provide safeguards, as far as it is in their power, so that the enthusiasm which a sudden widening of the intellectual horizon is apt to engender in youthful minds may not tend to impair or weaken those great conservative forces without the constant silent action of which no nation can achieve true greatness and well-being—the forces of respect for order, reverence for law and good custom, and loyalty to established authority. We venture to assure Your Gracious Majesties that the Indian Universities, while ambitious to be leaders in a boundless intellectual advance, are no less anxious to act as centres of stability—moral, social and political; and they will ever view it as a supreme duty to strengthen the bonds which connect India with Great Britain and the Royal House; and that they rejoice in the thought that it may be given to them to contribute their share towards the successful accomplishment, under Providence, of that great task which the world-wide British Empire has taken upon itself for the good of humanity."

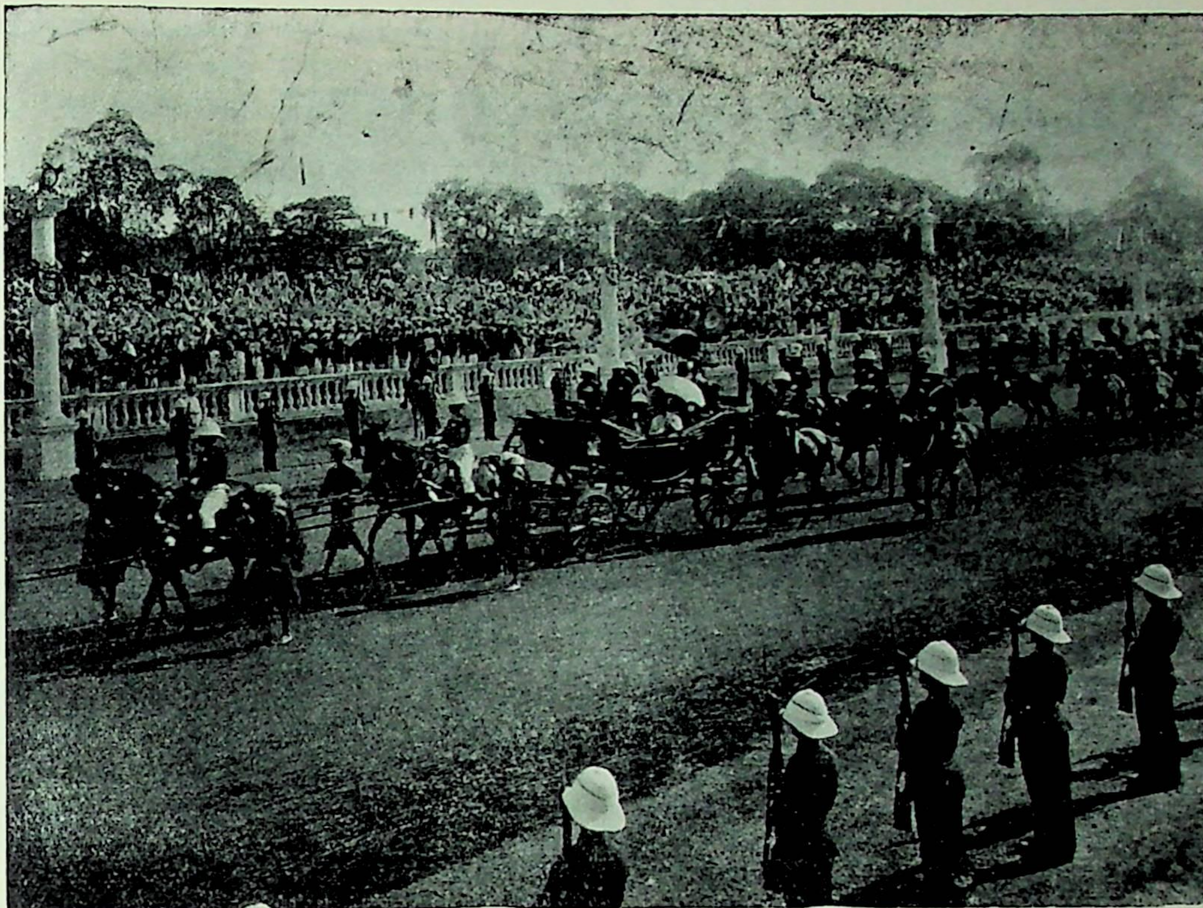


State entry into Calcutta.

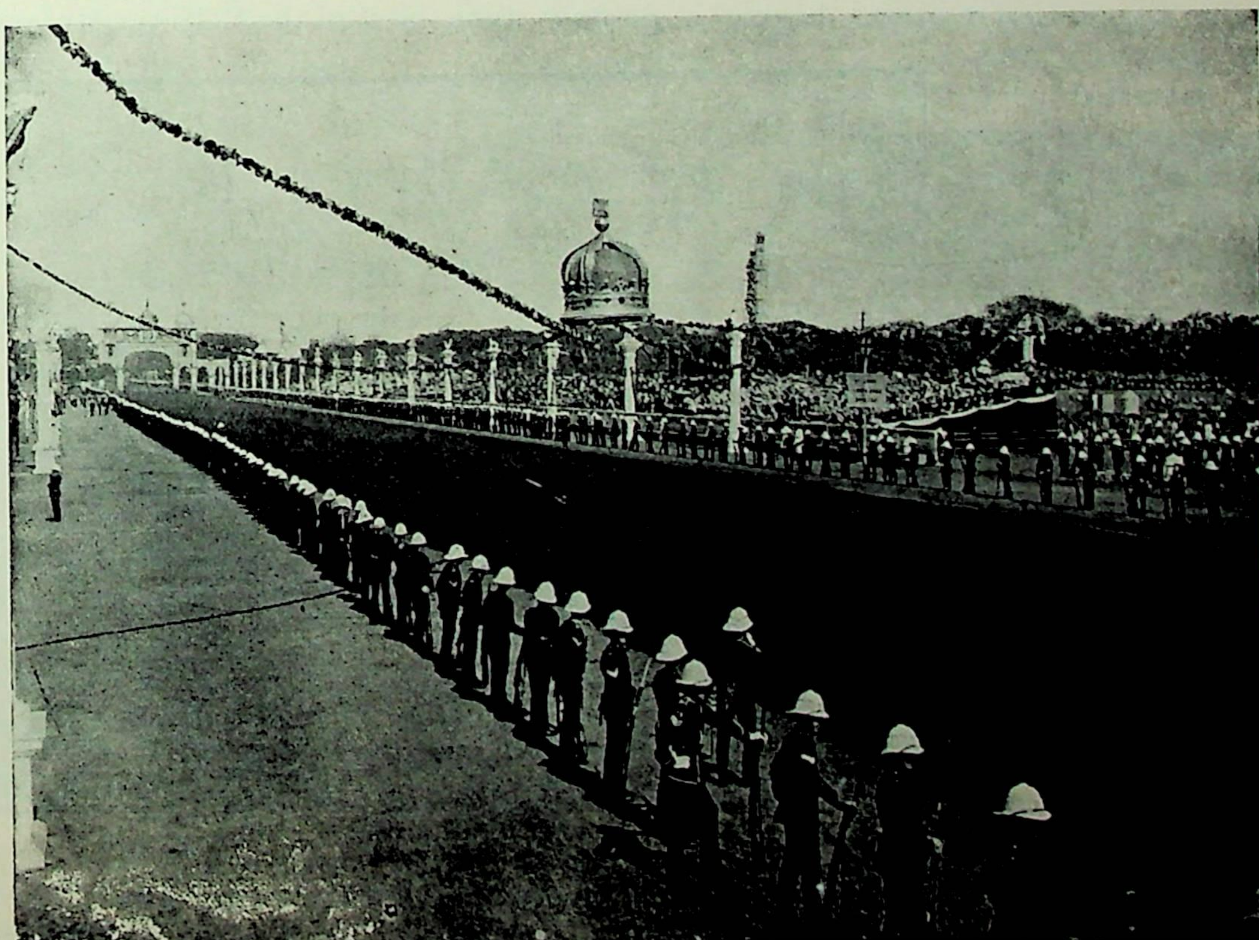
In the course of his reply His Imperial Majesty, referring to the measures taken from time to time to extend the scope and revise the standard of instruction in India, gave utterance to words and sentiments that deserve to be remembered by the Universities in this country and by those to whom it has been given to guide and govern them :—

"Much remains to be done. No University is now-a-days complete unless it is equipped with teaching facilities in all the more important branches of the sciences of arts, and unless it provides ample opportunities for research. You have to conserve the ancient learning and simultaneously push forward Western science. You have also to build up character without which learning is of little value. You say that you recognise your great responsibilities. I bid you God-speed in the work that is before you. Let your ideas be high and your efforts to pursue them unceasing, and under Providence you will succeed.

"Six years ago I sent from England to India a message of sympathy. To-day, in India, I give to India the watchword of 'Hope.' On every side I trace the signs and stirrings of new life. Education has given you hope, and through better and higher education you will build up higher and better hopes.



State entry arrival of their Majesties on Red Road, Calcutta. 10,000 school children to welcome.



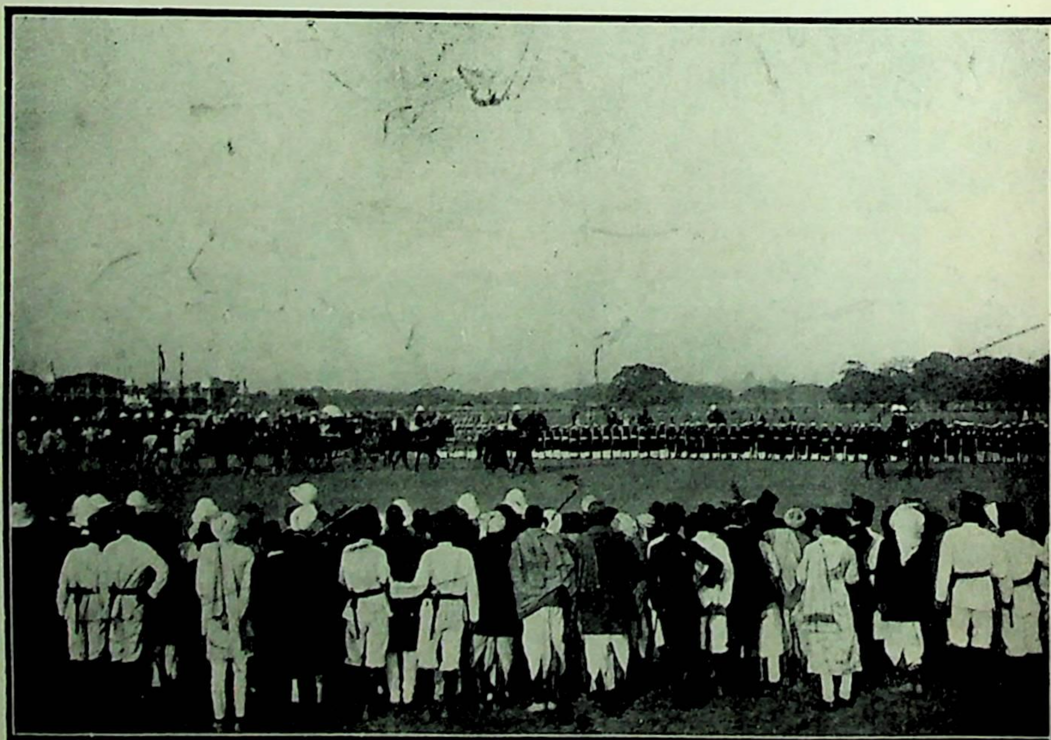
On the Red Road waiting for their Majesties.

"The announcement was made at Delhi by my Command that my Governor-General-in-Council will allot large sums for the expansion and improvement of education in India. It is my wish that there shall be spread over the land a net-work of schools and colleges from which will go forth loyal, manly and useful citizens able to hold their own in industries and agriculture and all the vocations of life; and it is my wish too that the homes of my Indian subjects may be brightened and their labours sweetened by the spread of knowledge with all that follows in its train—a higher level of thought, of comfort and of health. It is through education that my wish will be fulfilled, and the cause of education in India will ever be very close to my heart."



His Imperial Majesty the King and His Excellency the Governor-General returning after review, Calcutta.

While His Imperial Majesty was there engaged in encouraging the educationists, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was having a pleasant time of it in the Calcutta Museum. Her Majesty's attention was specially attracted by Verestchagin's picture of the visit of King Edward to Jaipur. In regard to the collection of old Indian paintings Mr. Abanindra Nath Tagore, himself the leader of a modern school of painting, had the honour of acting as cicerone.



Their Majesties' arrival at Royal Pageant.

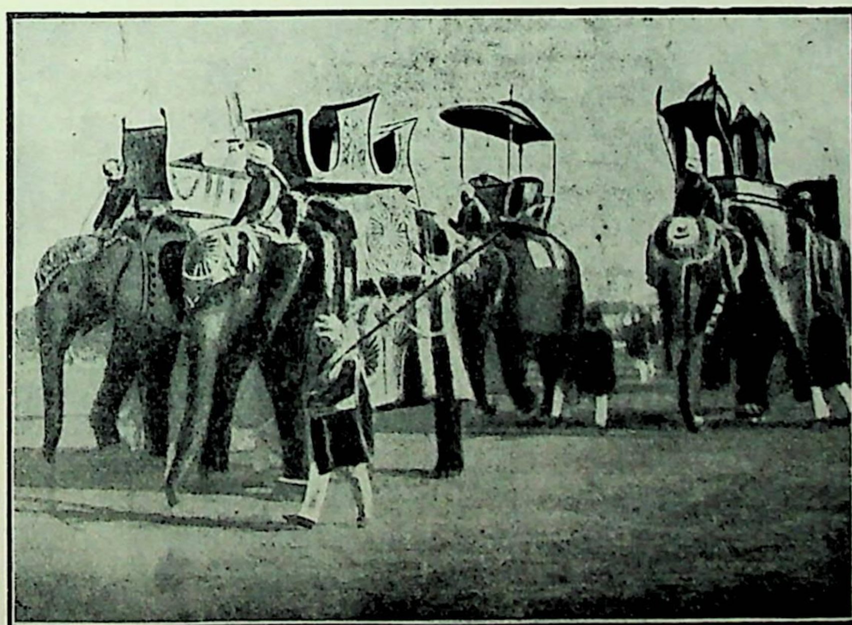
The same evening Their Imperial Majesties watched the illuminations of the city from the dome of Government House. They were delighted not only with the "very effective scheme of brilliance," but also "with the part taken by the poorest as well as by the rich in contributing to the general display." Nor were the poor forgotten in the general rejoicings. A vast multitude of people were fed and clothed according to ancient custom.

On January 8 Their Imperial Majesties took their departure from Calcutta. After saying farewell to a number of distinguished persons at Government House at 11 A.M., they drove in procession to Princep's Ghat, where they were received by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. The Hon'ble Mr. Slacke, Vice-President of the Legislative Council of Bengal, presented an address to Their Imperial Majesties to which the King-Emperor made the following gracious reply:—



Raja of Nadia Paying Homage at the Royal Pageant.

"The Queen-Empress and I are deeply moved by the words of your address. And they are no empty words. They have been amply and visibly proved by the enthusiastic reception accorded to us on our arrival here, and no less by the affectionate demonstrations with which we have been greeted everywhere and by all classes in Calcutta and its surrounding neighbourhood. For the remainder of our lives we shall remember with feelings of pride and emotion the stirring experience of these past eight days. We shall recall the warm-hearted greeting extended to us on arrival in your capital and the



Elephants at Royal Pageant.



Chartered Bank Illuminated.

sight of those patient and sympathetic multitudes which had assembled from all parts of the province to testify their loyalty and devotion to My throne and person. And I am gratified by the assurances given in your address that these outward proofs of allegiance and affection reflect

the general sentiments of your fellow-subjects throughout the length and breadth of North-eastern India.

"Nor shall we forget the striking scenes and brilliant displays which have been so successfully organised and carried out to celebrate our visit.

"The people of Bengal offer us as a farewell gift their 'over-flowing love and gratitude.' Rest assured that the Queen-Empress and I could ask for nothing more precious to us and to our children. We take it back to them to be cherished by them as a priceless heirloom. Our hearts are too full to express adequately the gratitude for all you have done to welcome us and to make us at home amongst you. In bidding you farewell the Queen-Empress and I fervently pray that all my subjects in Bengal, of whatever race or creed, united by the ties of sympathy and brotherly love, may, under Divine guidance, ever strive towards the advancement of their common happiness, contentment and general well-being."

Their Imperial Majesties then went on board the steamer *Howrah* and proceeded up the Hooghly to Howrah Station. Here the final good-byes were said. Sir Pratap Singh bent down and performed the ancient Indian ceremony of taking dust from the King-Emperor's feet. A little girl presented the Queen-Empress with a beautiful bouquet of roses, and Her Imperial Majesty smiled and patted the child on the shoulder. After shaking hands with all present, Their Imperial Majesties entered the train. A salute of 101 guns was fired, the band played "God Save the King," and the train left for Bombay.



The Pageant—the Band from Benares.



CHAPTER IX.

DEPARTURE FROM INDIA

A Touching Episode—People Deeply Moved.

THE arrival at Bombay was private, and only the Governor-General, who had reached Bombay half an hour previously, and the Governor of Bombay, with Lady Clarke, were present at the Station. At Apollo Bunder Sir Richard Lamb presented to Their Imperial Majesties the following address on behalf of the people of the Bombay Presidency :—

"We, the members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, with dutiful respect, tender to your Imperial Majesties our grateful thanks for the ever-memorable visit, fraught with momentous issues, which had now reached its close. We have been privileged to be the first of Your Imperial Majesties' subjects in India to welcome Your Imperial Majesties to these shores and the last to offer a warm and regretful farewell.

"We beg to express to Your Imperial Majesties our humble appreciation of the far-seeing wisdom which prompted Your Imperial Majesties to undertake this visit, and of the great benefit which it has conferred on our country. The presence of Your Imperial Majesties in India during the past five weeks and the gracious words which Your Imperial Majesties addressed to the people will ever remain a precious memory in our hearts and will constitute new links between the British Crown and its Indian Empire. Among all classes of people in this Presidency there have been manifestations of devotion to Your Imperial Majesties, and the strong sentiment thus evoked will, we are convinced, bear good fruit in the future. We believe that Your Imperial Majesties will carry back to England vivid impressions of the love and loyalty of the Indian people, and we pray that Your Imperial Majesties may long be spared to reign over us and to witness the great and assured progress in India which Your Imperial Majesties so ardently desire and have done so much to promote. May all blessings attend Your Imperial Majesties for the voyage to England and in the time to come. We fervently wish Your Imperial Majesties God-speed."



The Calcutta Pageant—the Procession passing the Royal Pandal.

To this address His Imperial Majesty replied as follows :—

"I thank you sincerely on behalf of the Queen-Empress and myself for the kind and

generous terms of the address of farewell which you present in the name of the people of the Bombay Presidency.

"The cordial welcome which we received on our arrival in your Capital was the prelude to that display of warm-hearted loyalty which has characterised every stage of our progress during the past five weeks. And now we have listened with mingled feelings of gratification and sorrow to your touching words of farewell and God-speed.

"Your hopeful forecast as to the benefits which India will derive from this visit deepens our thankfulness at having accomplished the earnest wish of our hearts.

"It has given me infinite pleasure to be once more among my faithful subjects in India, and the Queen-Empress and I have been touched beyond words by the genuine love and devotion towards us which we feel have entered into the spirit of the people.

"Our one and only cause of regret during these past happy weeks has been our inability to stay longer in this country and to visit the ancient Presidency of Madras and the States of the many Chiefs who have offered us their generous hospitality.

"On leaving the shores of India we carry lasting memories of experiences made pleasant by every means that thoughtful care and affectionate regard could devise.

"We fervently trust that our visit may, by God's grace, conduce to the general good of the people of this great Continent. Their interests and well-being will always be as near and as dear to me as those of the millions of my subjects in other quarters of the globe.

"It is a matter of intense satisfaction to me to realise how all classes and creeds have joined together in the true-hearted welcome which has been so universally accorded to us. It is not possible that the same unity and concord may, for the future, govern the daily relations of their private and public life. The attainment of this would, indeed, be to us a happy outcome of our visit to India.

"To you, the representatives of Bombay, who have greeted us so warmly on our arrival and departure, I deliver this our message of loving farewell to the Indian Empire.

"May the Almighty ever assist me and my successors in the earnest endeavour to promote its welfare and to secure to it the blessings of prosperity and peace."

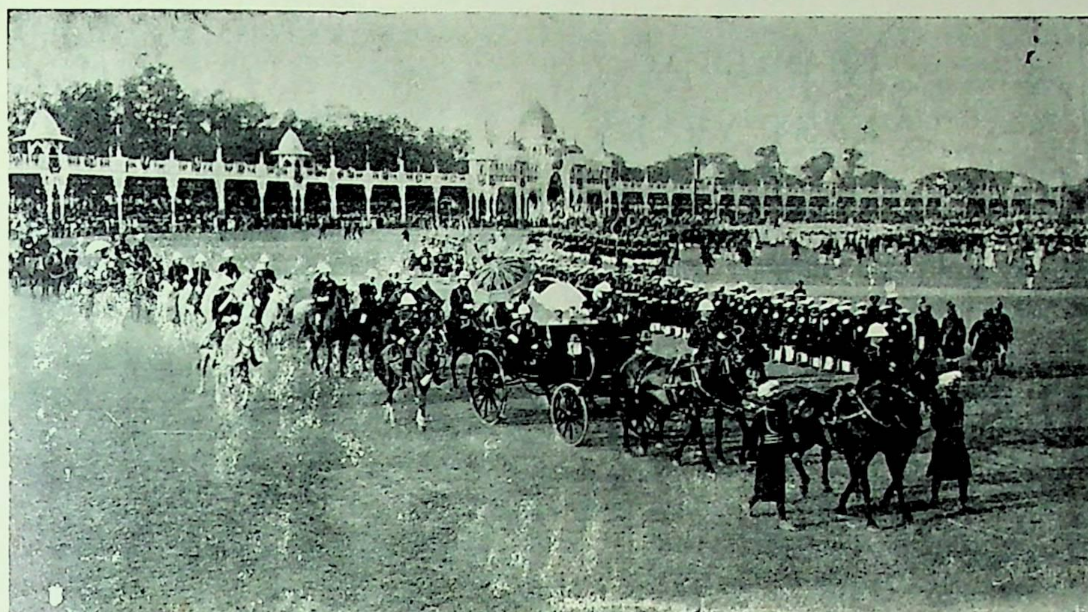
Their Majesties then left the Thrones, but, instead of walking down to the barge which was to convey them to the *Medina*, they turned suddenly and, moving forward several paces towards the Amphitheatre, quite unattended and alone, remained for a brief space before the archway, facing the spectators. Here His Majesty saluted and the Queen-Empress bowed a last farewell. The people in the Amphitheatre, mostly Indian, were deeply moved and answered this unexpected salutation with a deafening tumult of cheering. Then, turning slowly and with evident reluctance, Their Imperial Majesties passed into the shade of the pavilion.

At sunset H.M.S. *Medina*, with the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress on board, escorted by the cruisers, *Cochrane*, *Argyle*, *Natal* and *Defence*, slowly steamed out of Bombay Harbour, and the booms of a last salute concluded a Royal Tour that had left an indelible impression on the hearts and minds of Their Imperial Majesties' loyal subjects in India.

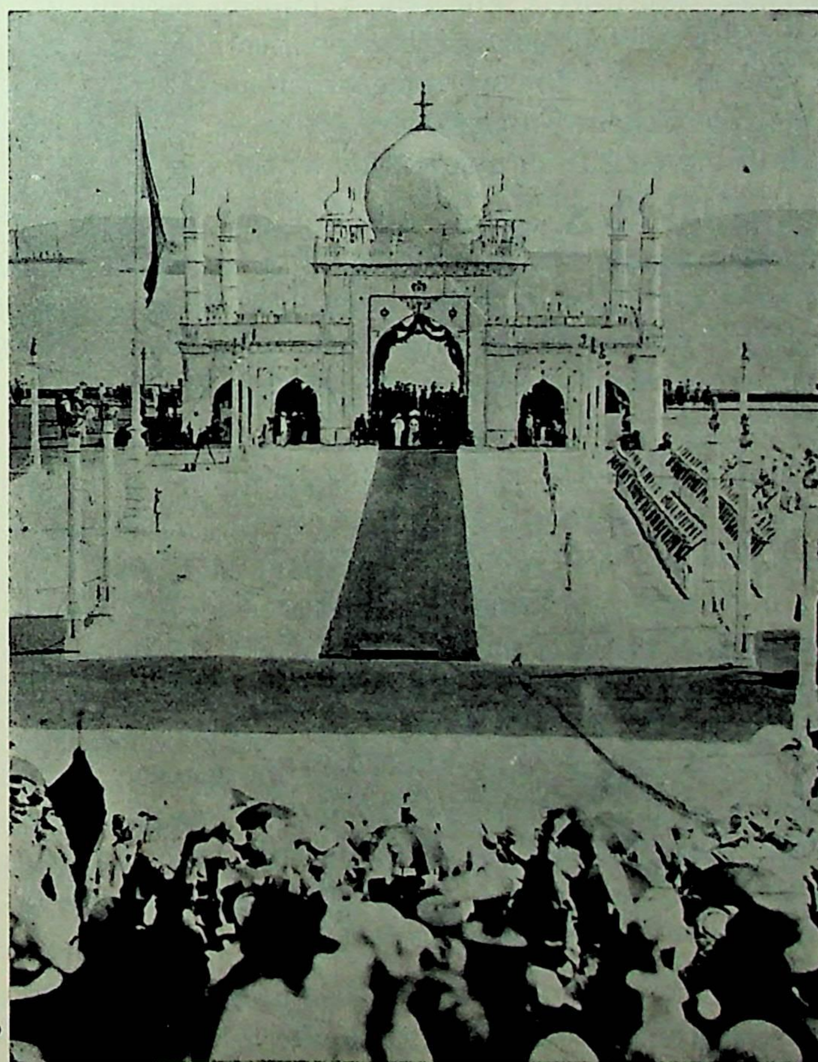
Before beginning the return voyage His Imperial Majesty had sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister:—

"Before leaving India on our homeward voyage I am sure that you, as head of my Government, will be glad to know that from all sources, public and private, I gather that my highest hopes have been realised and that the success of our visit has exceeded all anticipations. Not only in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, but in every other part of the country where the

Queen and I have been, all classes, races, and creeds have united in receiving us with unmistakable signs of enthusiasm and affection. The magnificent display at the Durbar was the outcome of wise and well-considered plans brilliantly carried out through the untiring efforts of the Viceroy and those who worked under him. During our present visit to the Viceroy all Calcutta combined in doing everything possible for our comfort and enjoyment. I rejoice that, thanks to the mutual confidence between me and my people at home, I have thus been enabled to fulfil the wish of my heart. This satisfaction will be still greater if the time proves that our visit has conduced to the lasting good of India and of the Empire at large."



Their Majesties leaving the Pageant in Calcutta.



Departure from India. Their Majesties' last salute to Bombay.

CHAPTER X.

UNEASY YEARS

Lords' Hurdle—Irish Bogey—Indian Unrest—Premonitions of War.

THE years between 1911 and the outbreak of the Great War were uneasy—full of signs of trouble to come in more parts of the Empire than one. It was unfortunate for the King that on his return home after an arduous tour he found the political situation in England itself worse than ever. With the echoes of the St. Paul's Thanksgiving Service for his long and successful tour still ringing in his ears, His Majesty saw that, exhausted and tired though he was, it was not his fate to have a moment's rest. For the eternal wrangle between the Lords and the Commons—which had embittered the closing days of King Edward's life and had given to King George after his accession some excruciatingly anxious moments—was still going on as bitterly as ever. As we have shown at another place, he helped to solve this serious problem in a manner one could reasonably have expected from one who was pre-eminently a People's King. People rejoiced over that phenomenal and fateful surmounting of the formidable Lords' hurdle and the relief of His Majesty was intense.

But the relief was transitory. For almost immediately after the release of the country from this protracted tangle in home politics another political bogey, a frightfully familiar one, reared itself afresh on the horizon—the ever-green Irish question. The militant Suffragists too were at this time at the height of their demonstrative activities, necessitating special precautions to protect the person of the Sovereign from molestation by the more fanatical among them.

Throughout it all, King George, as was to be expected, kept his head and steadily increased his hold on the country. His popularity in "Society," according to contemporary chronicles, was not overwhelming owing to his assent to Mr. Asquith's "mass peer creation" proposal during the political crisis. But in his various public duties the King made a very happy impression on his people, and his democratic manners were greatly appreciated everywhere.

In 1913 the relations between England and Germany were becoming rather strained. King George, it is said, did not dislike the Kaiser with such intensity as did King Edward, but those who were privileged to know knew that there was no overflowing love between the Royal cousins. To put it plainly, the Kaiser's bombastic ways and elongated airs did not mingle well with the training and temperament of Britain's quiet and dignified Monarch. But King George was too much of a gentleman not to readily accept the Kaiser's invitation to the marriage early that year of his only daughter with the Duke of Cumberland, and he and the Queen accordingly arrived in Berlin on the 21st May and received a hearty welcome from the populace. The Kaiser left nothing undone towards making the visit a success. But—knowing as he did his own mind and plans in regard to his colossal ambitions that were to find such a cataclysmic climax before long—he did not forget to display to the King of England, through a special review, Germany's great military strength. In an atmosphere like that presented by Berlin King George was the last man upon earth to feel happy.

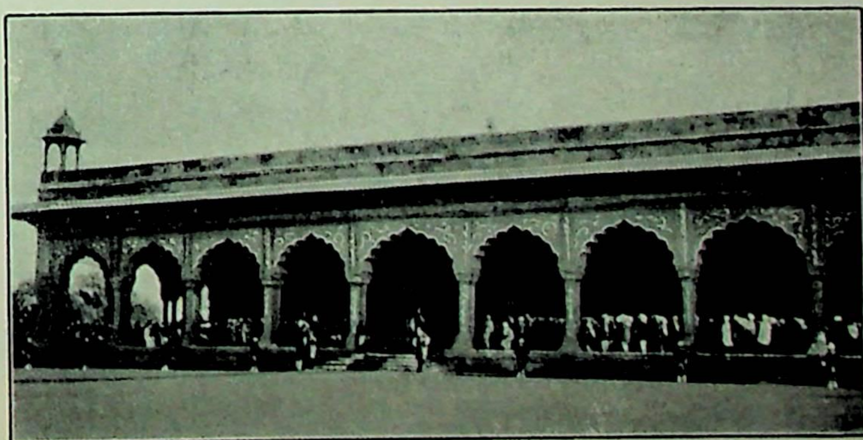
On his return home His Majesty was pained to find that the Irish bogey had assumed larger proportions and was absorbing the entire attention of the Cabinet and the country. Only Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Haldane, War Minister, seemed to have their eyes open to a greater bogey taking shape in Germany and spreading its black shadow over Europe. The Kaiser and his associates in his sinister designs also had their eyes open to their utmost width to events and incidents in the countries that were sure to be allied against Germany

in the event of the German bogey materialising itself according to plan. In the summer of 1913 President Poincare visited London, and the magnificent reception accorded to him did not pass unobserved in Berlin. But the increasing gravity of the Irish question and the anxious interest being taken in the same by the Cabinet and the country misled Germany, as it misled the rest of Europe. In England itself not many eyes even in high places saw the war clouds on the horizon. The very few persons who saw them and tried to awaken the country to the imminent peril were condemned as "scare-mongers," "enemies of sanity and peace," and so forth. A singularly graphic and impressive pen-picture by a famous author of the factors visibly in the making for an international conflict was universally admired as a brilliant piece of imaginative fiction.


King George V with the Kaiser during his visit to Berlin in 1913.

In April, 1914, King George visited Paris and was received in the French capital with unprecedented enthusiasm. The War Lords in Berlin stared into space but felt reassured by the Irish bogey taking a positively ugly form and engaging the sole attention of the British Cabinet and the British people. Ireland, indeed, was on the verge of a civil war. Ulster and the South of Ireland were openly preparing for an armed struggle and gun-running to Ireland was in active progress. The King, rightly alarmed, summoned, with the ready support of Mr. Asquith, a Round Table Conference of all the parties at Buckingham Palace to try to find a way out. The Conference was a memorable one for more reasons than one, especially for the King's remarkable speech. It was so moving that some people, who were too dense for the obvious peril of the situation, had impudence enough to murmur about " Crown interference."

To His Majesty's intense disappointment the Conference ended in failure, and the voices of anxiety and alarm which this unfortunate event naturally raised all over the country were hushed in the rumblings of the coming European storm which were now too distinct to be mistaken even by those in Britain who not long ago had been critically disposed towards all cautions and warnings in this regard. In an embarrassingly short time the situation became tense, and those who were quarrelling among themselves suspended their quarrels for the time being against a common danger.


Diwan-i-Am, Delhi Fort.

In India the pre-War situation was the reverse of reassuring from the point of view of those who saw in the Morley-Minto Reforms a generous outlet towards the fulfilment of India's political aspirations. There was a distinct and visible stirring of the dry bones both among Hindus and Muslims in their respective spheres of political life. With the failure of attempts to base the Indian National Congress on Hindu-Muslim unity the younger Muslims were developing distinct nationalist aspirations of their own. Further, the 1912 war between Turkey and the Balkan States had made Muslim opinion seriously concerned as to the future of the Khilafat—a story of which a good deal more was to be heard later on. Nor even by the cancellation of the Partition of

Bengal the general situation in the country showed the least sign of improvement in the direction expected and desired by those of our friends who saw in the Morley-Minto Reforms a panacea for all ills. The Swadeshi movement—the form ultimately taken by the Partition struggle—had risen, through five years of vigorous and ceaseless agitation, from the plane of a provincial grievance to a nation-wide desire for self-government—a desire to which the Morley-Minto Reforms stood in the same relation as a feast of empty dishes to an empty stomach. Lord Morley himself, with the classic candour of John Morley, had repudiated the idea that the Reforms were in *any* sense a step towards parliamentary government. Though a well-known section of the politically-minded class were still in a mood to "work the Reforms," the younger and more earnest and energetic leaders of the national movement had unequivocally rejected them. These leaders did not yet possess a decisive voice in the Congress, having seceded from it at Surat. But their influence with the majority of the politically-minded public was supreme, and by the impact of those powerful and progressive factors in national politics the Congress itself was becoming more and more critical of the policy of the Government.



Cremation of the Jamadar killed at bomb attack on Lord Hardinge.

This growing discontent against the existing order of things with regard to the country's political growth found practical expression through two channels—one constitutional and open and the other revolutionary and secret.

As a result obviously of the relaxation following the emotional wave of 1905-1906 the constitutional movement was not markedly demonstrative, but it was steadily gathering force for a struggle at a more suitable hour. The underground revolutionary movement, however, continued to flourish. An increasing series of outrages culminated in an attack on the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, at Delhi in December, 1912, nearly killing him.

This dastardly outrage on a popular Viceroy like Lord Hardinge took place on the occasion of the initiation of the new Capital of British India on the 23rd of December, 1912. The formal transfer of the city of Delhi from the care of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to that of the Viceroy of India was to take place in the Dewan-i-Am, or Hall of the Public Audience, in the Fort. The Viceroy's procession to the Fort entered the Chandi Chauk amidst cheering crowds. The elephant carrying the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge was the great tusker, Matu Gaj, belonging to the Faridkot State. Just beyond the Clock Tower a bomb was thrown by some unknown miscreant, striking the *howdah* in which Their Excellencies were seated. The Jemadar standing behind Lord Hardinge was instantaneously killed and the Viceroy received wounds in his back and neck. When His Excellency recovered consciousness and was able to speak to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson he gave directions that the Senior Member of the Executive Council should take his place, and after about twenty



Initiation of India's new Capital. Imperial Cadet Corps proceeding in procession to Dewan-i-Am.

minutes' delay the procession moved on to the Fort, leaving His Excellency with Lady Hardinge, the doctors and the Staff. At the initiation ceremony in the Diwan-i-Am Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, referring to the shocking incident in feeling terms, said, "God grant that this may be the last of these outrages."

But it was not. In the beginning of 1914 the situation became so serious that, embarrassed between the obvious impracticability of an effective grip on activities in the dark and the inexorable necessity of doing something, Government, in the absence of a more practical alternative, stepped into the domain of psychology. The presence of regular troops, it was thought, would have a steadying effect on the terrorists, and some battalions were sent to East Bengal, where the movement was at its height.

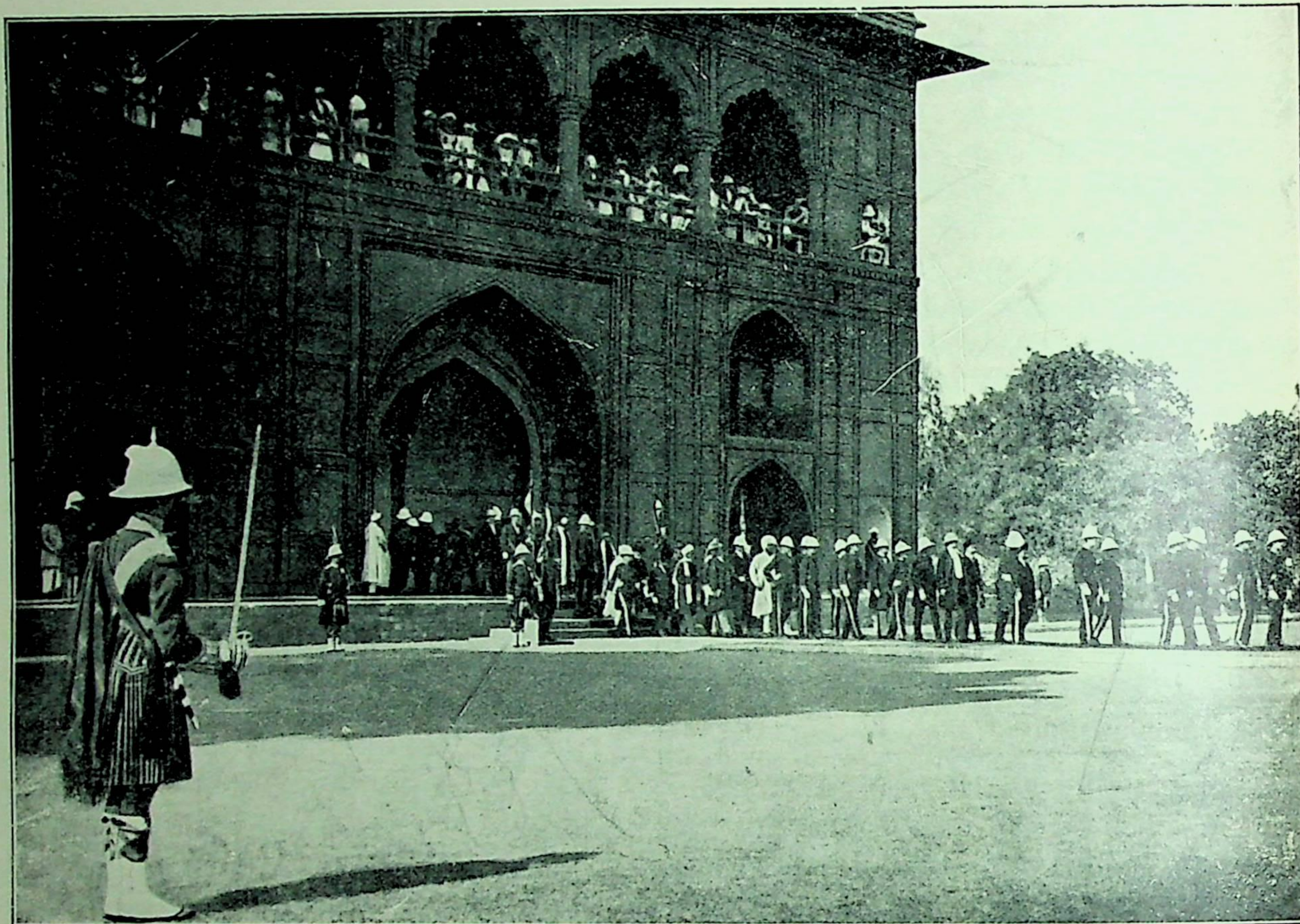
Economic difficulties also were becoming outstandingly apparent all over the country consequent on India's growing industrialisation against immense odds, and a distractingly drastic change in the manner of life of the peasantry—never at the height of affluence—due to their coming on to a money standard added to the general sense of discontent.



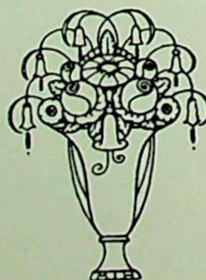
Initiation of India's New Capital.
His Honour Sir Louis Dane and Punjab Chiefs and Officials.

The German High Command naturally expected from what was going on in India—of which they were the closest observers—that if Britain ever happened to be pre-occupied elsewhere, India would take advantage of the resultant situation. How profound must have been their surprise and disappointment when the news of Britain's declaration of war against Germany in August, 1914, was received with a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm by the Princes and people of India. Even the leaders of the nationalist movement readily identified themselves with this universal demonstration of loyalty to the Empire. They looked upon the War as a unique opportunity for vindicating India's claim to an honoured and equal partnership in the Empire and accordingly cordially responded to Lord Hardinge's appeal for a suspension of internal strife in the larger interests of the Empire. The War had not proceeded far when the British garrison in India was found to have been reduced to only fifteen thousand men. But when, instead of taking

advantage of that situation, India went on concentrating all effort on the single task of winning the War, the German Horatio could not but have inwardly admitted the limitations of his philosophy.



Initiation of India's new Capital.
The Hon'ble Members and the guests proceeding in procession at the Naubat Khana.



CHAPTER XI.

THE GREAT WAR

Genesis—Development—Dramatic Outbreak.

THE reign of King George V will go down to history as a great era, as much in regard to its proud record of generally bloodless revolution and progress as in its prominent association with the greatest and most fateful war in human history. We are going to tell, as briefly as possible, the story of that colossal upheaval in some of its outstanding aspects and revelations.

In regard to its genesis it would not be out of place to recall here a significant observation in an illuminating work on the subject by Mr. G. H. Perris, Honorary Secretary of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee established before the War. "Behind the immediate causes of the War," he rightly says, "there were others of old standing and wider purport, combinations and divisions of interest which, for many years, had brought upon the European family penalties only less heavy than those of open conflict. Several times before the Great War the same States had narrowly escaped the calamity and, in the teeth of a growing desire for settled peace, the preparations for war on land and sea were everywhere steadily increased. These increases of armament were always dangerous, not only as direct threats, but, indirectly, as alterations of the balance of means to ends other than national defence, the most important of which ends, according to the writer, were the acquirement of (1) foreign possessions, (2) spheres of special or exclusive economic interest and (3) political predominance, either in Europe generally, or in particular areas. Every one of the great and several of the small Powers had fished in these troubled waters; and there was not one of them that could show perfectly clean hands. Even Belgium, not so long since, was being held accountable for the heritage of misrule in the Congo. There were no angelic States; all had dabbled in the imperial vices, from land-grabbing to diplomatic intrigue."

Nevertheless, the writer hastens to add, there were many and not inconsiderable differences in the bias of their policy, "due, for the most part, neither to original sin, nor to abnormal virtue, but to historical and geographical circumstances for which living people cannot be wholly blamed or praised, and the political constitutions resulting therefrom." An outstanding fact of modern history which the writer happens to overlook is that behind the historical and geographical circumstances, leading to the "imperial vices from land-grabbing to diplomatic intrigue," was the compelling circumstance of the rapid and vigorous growth, due to causes which we need not enumerate here, of an almost insensate desire for material aggrandisement, in greater or lesser degree according to historical and geographical circumstances, among the "Nations" of the West.

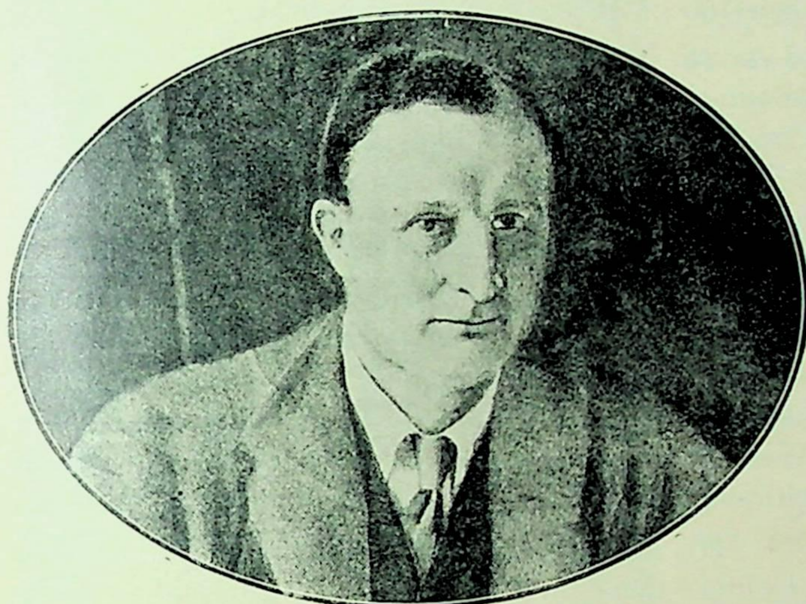
Germany entered the lists fully resolved to play a role worthy of the ex-Kaiser's colossal ambitions to which, as a result of two generations of militarist theory and practice, she would appear to have committed herself with almost reckless resignation and relish. Bismarck's policy of dominance in Europe—which that man of blood and iron had succeeded in making an accomplished fact by organising German national unity under the ægis of Prussia and deliberately fighting three fateful wars in close succession—had failed to afford full gratification to Emperor William's more ardent imagination. The German Empire, as a purely Continental Power, however dominant, was not among the consummations which this Superman considered worth his while to wish for, far less to live for. He wanted it to be transformed into a world Power.



General Sir Charles Carmichael Munro, Commander-in-Chief in India during the War.

But the man of blood and iron, being also a great statesman, refused to commit himself to the madness of launching upon speculative adventures beyond the confines of his main position, sufficiently irritating as it already was to the rest of Europe. And he was not the man to be dominated even by the Superman. So in 1890, not long after the Kaiser's accession to the throne, Bismarck was dismissed; and—with the materials made and moulded up to the mark by the dismissed Chancellor in the powerful pursuit of a militarism matchless in the rigidity of its organisation—preparations commenced, in right earnest, for the realisation of an ambition unparalleled in the history of the world in the recklessness of its design, in the "frightfulness" of its execution, and in the appalling logicalness of its termination.

The first dramatic appearance of the Kaiser on the larger stage of world-policy, since the dismissal of Bismarck, was in connection with the Chino-Japanese War of 1895. He helped Russia in depriving Japan of a considerable part of the spoils of victory with the double purpose of diverting the energies of Russia from Europe and of damping the spirit of Japan at the very outset of her self-realisation. The Chinese leviathan, scotched by Japan, showed signs of awakening. This the Kaiser would not allow, and he made the Chinese feel the weight of the "mailed fist" by the seizure of Kiaochao in 1897. And on the occasion of the Boxer Rebellion, when the world was treated to the interesting spectacle of all Europe combining against China, the Kaiser's "righteous" wrath against the Chinese found expression in the following noble sentiment in his historic harangue to the German contingent:—"Just as a thousand years ago the Huns under King Attila made for themselves a name which will appear imposing in tradition, so may the name of Germany become known in China in such a way that never again will a Chinaman dare to look askance against a German." And the troops carried out his behest to the letter against innocent villagers throughout Northern China. The attitude of the German troops towards the Indian troops and officers was so insolent that it was only the discipline of the Indian troops and the tact of the officers that prevented open ruptures. But the Rajput contingent, under His Highness the Maharaja of Idar, with their pride of race, specially smarted under the insult; and this fact, as is well known, furnished an additional incentive to Rajput bravery in the war against Germany.



Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister during the War.

The crushing blow dealt by Japan to the Russian ambitions in the Far East, after ten years' silent and ceaseless preparations for it, proved not only a surprise for which the Kaiser, in his supreme contempt for Asiatic capacity, was hardly prepared, but also a veritable element of discord in his political calculations in relation to both Asia and Europe. Russia, with her energies no longer diverted from Europe, was as inimical to his designs in the West as the rise of a great Power in Asia was menacing to his ambitions in the East. It is interesting to recall here his historic hue and cry against the "Yellow Peril" and his weird symbolic painting, reproduced in all the periodicals and newspapers in the West at the time, representing a tornado of blood and fire, with Budha as its centre, rushing across the plains of Asia towards Europe, and a winged angel, with a flaming sword in hand, addressing a group of figures on a rugged cliff as follows:—"Nations of Europe, join in the defence of your faith and your home!" The "Nations of Europe" did not, however, seem to be in a particular hurry to carry out his behest, for the simple reason

that no immediate cause for the action demanded was in view. The alternative course suggested by the failure of this rather quixotic appeal to the nations of Europe, namely, the more practical one of entering into an active alliance with Russia against Japan, was rendered impracticable by England in her capacity as an ally of Japan bound by treaty to come to her aid in the event of more than one Power combining against her. Here was the first potent cause for the Kaiser's irritation against England. And the measure of his annoyance against the "yellow races" might be gauged from the fact that when, after the Russo-Japanese War, the Crown Prince of China, in the course of a tour to Europe, happened to visit Berlin the Kaiser went to the ridiculous length of refusing to receive him unless he came kowtowing to his court, which honourable offer, to his further annoyance, his celestial guest declined with thanks.



Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in Command of the British Fleet.

Disgusted to the core, the Kaiser found himself driven to the necessity, for the time being at any rate, of shifting his ground. He cast his eye on South America with a view to driving, if possible, the "mailed fist" through the Monroe doctrine. But all his subtle attempts in this direction failed owing to the loyalty of the British to their American kinsmen, of which he had had evidence enough in his unsuccessful efforts to use Great Britain against the United States at the time of the Spanish-American War of 1898. He then turned to Africa as a "more promising field for German expansion." But here also Britain was tantalisingly in the way. He had to put a smiling face on whatever strips of land he could obtain in the West, Central and East Africa without coming into open conflict with Great Britain, of whose matchless naval strength he was disquietingly conscious.



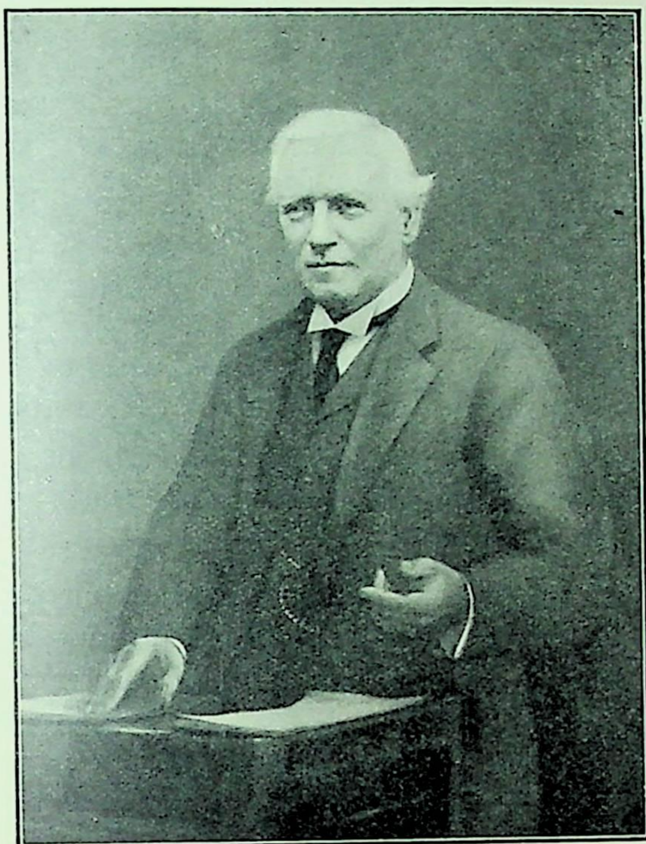
Lord Charles Beresford.

His next move was to create an anti-British feeling throughout Germany during the South African War, thereby securing enthusiastic support to the schemes, already formulated by him, for a German fleet "that should at least give pause to the greatest sea-power." Henceforth the naval armament of Germany continued increasing at an alarming rate, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of Great Britain to arrive at an understanding, until in 1912 the German naval authorities felt themselves in a position to declare that Germany had a fleet of such strength that even for the mightiest naval power a war with her would involve such risks as to jeopardise its own supremacy. During this period of German preparation for a trial of strength against "the greatest Naval Power," as a necessary step towards the fulfilment of the Kaiser's ambition for a world-empire, Lord Roberts, it will be remembered, sought repeatedly to open England's eyes to the danger ahead. But his warnings were of no avail against a rage for Anglo-German friendship obtaining in Great Britain at the time, enthusiastically supported by the Kaiser himself, who saw in it a convenient cover for his designs.

There was nevertheless a growing consciousness all over Europe to the disquieting fact that the German elephant, under the lead of the Prussian *Mahout*—to borrow an Indian phrase

current during the War,—was showing distinct signs of getting unmanageable at any moment, and those within reach of its capacities for mischief felt the need of some immediate precautionary measures.

The Franco-Russian Alliance was the first serious move in this direction. But so long as England was not in the pact, it did not concern Germany in the least; for it might prove as menacing to Britain as to Germany. It was the Anglo-French Agreement which gave the Kaiser a start. His frantic efforts to break it, well known to readers of history, having failed, he again decided to bide his time until, three years later, the Anglo-Russian Agreement—eagerly welcomed by Russia, foiled in her adventures in Asia and alarmed at Germany's steadily growing influence at Constantinople—made him desperate. Before the year was out he made a mad attempt to break the Triple Entente by encouraging Austria-Hungary to formally annex Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Hapsburg dominions. These were really Servian provinces, though nominally under Turkish rule, but actually administered by Austria since 1878. Little did the Kaiser imagine that in this what he must have gleefully considered as his most brilliant coup in the promotion of his ambitions, he was digging the grave, not only of his ambitions, but of the German Empire itself; for the formal annexation of these two Servian provinces by Austria in 1908 was the main historical fact to which the Great War may be directly traced.

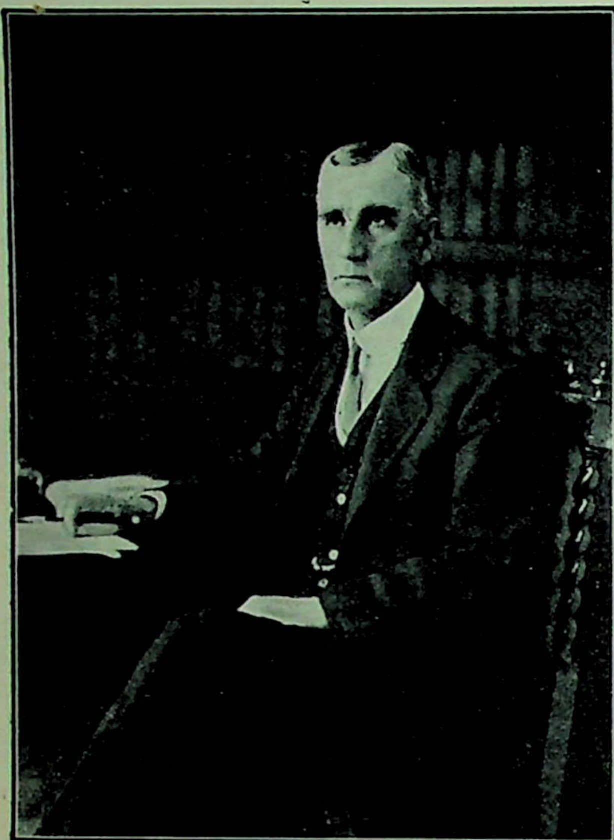


Mr. H. H. Asquith.

Whatever cogent reasons there might have been for altering the status of these provinces in view of the changed conditions in Turkey, there could be no doubt, as a writer in the *Enclyclopaedia Britannica* truly observes, that the method employed was a violation of the public law of Europe. By the declaration of London of 1871, to which Austria-Hungary herself had been a principal party, it had been laid down that contracting Powers could only rid themselves of their treaty engagement by an understanding with their co-signatories. This solemn reaffirmation of a principle on which the whole imposing structure of international law had, during the 19th century, been laboriously built up was now cynically violated. The other Powers, confronted with the *fait accompli*, protested, but, with Germany behind her, Austria-Hungry had little to fear from the opposition of the Powers of the Triple Entente—Great Britain, France and Russia. An international conference was suggested, but Austria-Hungary refused to agree to any conference in which the questions at issue could be re-opened; the most that she would accept was a conference summoned merely to register the *fait accompli* and to arrange compensations, not territorial but financial. We need not refer in detail to the subsequent attempts made by Germany to create complications in the European situation favourable to her designs, nor to the spheres of influence sought out by her in "friendly" quarters in furtherance of the same. These are in the main the old story over again. We will now proceed to the event which was the immediate cause of this long-expected War.

On the 28th June, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Heir-Apparent to the Austrian throne, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg, were murdered by a Servian in the streets of Serajivo, the Capital of Bosnia, as a result apparently of the agitation following the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria. Austria believed the crime to have been instigated by the Servian Government, and, on July 26, presented an ultimatum to Servia,

demanding suppression of the Pan-Servian movement, dismissal of officers to be named, and presence of Austrian representatives at the trial of suspected conspirators. Servia, after consulting Russia, accepted the Austrian terms, but refused the dismissal of officers without trial and participation of Austrian representatives therein. The situation was of extreme tension, but it was believed, at least in England, France and Russia, where the feelings were decidedly against a general European war, that the conflict, if it ever took place, could at any rate be localised. But the world had not to wait long before it became apparent that "in certain quarters," as a careful chronicler of the event puts it, "war was not only desired but planned, and that the crime of Serajivo was a welcome pretext for executing, under favourable conditions, the design of which the main object was the alteration of the balance of power in Europe." Here was Germany's grand coup for a World-Empire, the only disadvantage presenting itself later on was that she had counted without her host.



Sir William Vincent,
Home Member, Government of India.

The events leading up to the throwfng off by Germany of her mask, and finally England's ultimatum to Germany after the failure of her strenuous efforts to avert the threatened calamity to Europe, are too well known to be described in detail. To make a long story short, in the midst of negotiations Austria declared war on Servia on July 28. A few days later Germany despatched an ultimatum to Russia demanding immediate demobilisation and an enquiry from France, breathing rather provocation than peace, as to her attitude. In this connection the interesting story of the telegram by which the Kaiser entrapped the Tzar into hurried mobilisation deserves to be told fully. As Austria would not defy Russia, the Kaiser decided to inveigle the latter into an act of open hostility. At the instance of the German authorities a sham edition of the Berlin semi-official newspaper, the *Lokal-Anzeiger*, was issued declaring that Germany had ordered all her troops throughout the Empire to mobilise. Of course, this sham newspaper came at once into the hands of the Russian Ambassador in Berlin, and he instantly telegraphed the news to his Government in Petrograd. After the Ambassador's telegram had gone, the sham edition of the *Lokal-Anzeiger* was withdrawn, and a contradiction of the news about the mobilisation was published in a genuine edition. This too came to the Russian Ambassador, who, of course, sent a second telegram correcting his previous message. Mr. Gerard, who was the American Ambassador in Berlin and has published a book about his experiences there, states that the second telegram of the Russian Ambassador was intentionally



Murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his morganatic wife the Duchess of Hohenburg.

delayed by the authorities in Berlin for twelve hours. Meanwhile the Tzar's Government, with only the first telegram before them, believing that Germany was gathering her armies to attack Russia (which was true), had telegraphed from one end of Russia to another ordering the Russian armies to mobilise. This was sufficient for the Kaiser. He told the British that it was too late to consider mediation as Russia was mobilising against Austria and Germany, and he made the mobilisation, which he had himself definitely provoked, the occasion for war with Russia, pretending that Russia was the aggressor.



The King's Indian Officers.

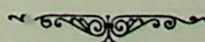
On August 2 the news was received that Germany had invaded France at Cirey, Belgium at Gemmenich and violated the neutrality of Luxemburg. On August 3 the King of the Belgians made the following touching appeal to King George:—" Remembering the numerous proofs of Your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessors, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870, and the proof of friendship you have just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of Your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium." To her long series of earnest and whole-hearted efforts to prevent complications that might lead to a European war, England added still one more, hoping desperately against hope, by demanding once again assurances from Germany on the point at issue. But German troops were already well established in their mad career in Belgium, and British ships were found to have been detained at Hamburg, Cuxhaven and other German ports. On August 4 Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador at Berlin, was instructed to demand, along with assurances by the German Government regarding the neutrality of Belgium, the immediate release of the British ships, on the ground that their detention was totally unjustifiable and in direct contravention of international law. These demands were not only treated with contempt, but on that very day the German Imperial Chancellor, addressing the Reitchstag, delivered a lengthy sermon on necessity knowing no law and Germany's righteous violation on that account of international law and the "just protest of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments."



Bengal Lancers and Jacobs Horse in South-East London.

This magnificent struggle by a political Faust to explain the sale of his soul—representing as it did not only the settled conviction of Germany but the actual basis of her plan of campaign already in full swing, right in the face of civilisation and history—left no alternative to England but to send an ultimatum to Germany at 7 p. m. on August 4, demanding a satisfactory reply by 12 o'clock that night.

No reply was received from the German Government, and at midnight on August 4 Great Britain declared war on Germany.



CHAPTER XII.

INDIA'S MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE

Unequalled in the Annals of the Empire—King's Touching Tribute.

OF the many fateful revelations that this great upheaval brought in its trail not the least significant was the promptness and spontaneity as well as the extent and magnitude of India's response. The Princes and people of India, the masses and the educated classes—Hindus and Sikhs, Mohammadans and Parsis—sacrificed their personal differences at the altar of common duty and stood like one man for the King and against his enemies. No part of the Empire was quicker than India to rally round the British flag or made more important contributions to the military defence of the Empire in men, money and munition.

India participated in the War, not only because she thought it her duty to stand by the Empire in her greatest crisis, even though she had been assigned no definite place in that Empire, but also because she was convinced of the justice of the cause which England represented, and recognised in the triumph of that cause, rightly or wrongly, a further guarantee of her own future development on her own lines. We find an echo of this very sentiment in the following memorable statement made by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, with reference to the ruling Princes of India, to a representative of the *Times* :—" The ruling Princes of India deemed it a sacred duty at this momentous crisis to place themselves and all their resources at the absolute disposal of their King-Emperor, and to render service wherever, in the opinion of the authorities, it was most needed. Their keen anxiety to do so was enhanced, if possible, by their recognition of the absolute necessity and justice of British participation in the great struggle. The peace, security and integrity of their States were secured to them by British pledges, and in the united determination of the Sovereign and people of Great Britain and the Dominions to stand by their obligations to Belgium, no matter at what sacrifice, the Ruling Princes saw a further guarantee of the maintenance of the integrity of their own States."



A famous mountain battery from the frontier of Afghanistan.
Packing a mule with the special harness designed to hold the various gun-parts.

The most remarkable event connected with the War, in relation to India, was the magnificent response the crisis evoked from the Indian educated classes. To some of our friends, as is well known, India is represented only by her "inarticulate masses." Educated Indians are quite separate beings of doubtful motives from whose baneful influence our friends are always protecting those "inarticulate masses." These educated classes include, among their many faults, a persistent tendency for criticism of official measures ; and their probable attitude, as is also well known, with regard to the War had formed the subject of some speculation before they sprung an agreeable surprise upon our friends by their substantial expressions of loyalty to the Empire in that most critical stage of its evolution. The feelings of astonishment and satisfaction to which our friends persisted in giving vent proved too much even for the patience of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, K.C.S.I., then a member of the Executive Council, Madras. Dealing with the psychology of the attitude of the educated classes, he gave the following definite and correct explanation :—" Of all the various classes in India it is the educated class that is really best qualified to judge of the benefits of British rule and the advantages of inclusion in the British Empire.



Left side—Top: Indian Soldiers in Action.
,, ,, —Bottom: Pathan Troops Marching.
Centre—Lord Kitchener Interviewing Indian Officers.
Right side—Top: Maharaja of Patiala seeing the Long-Range Gun.
,, ,, —Bottom: Indian Soldiers putting up Cables.

The masses of the people have little knowledge of the Germans or the comparative superiority of British administration to that of any other European nation. They are undoubtedly loyal, but their loyalty is of the passive type. The attitude of the villager is generally one of indifference to the remote abstraction of a monarch so long as his caste, customs or village institutions are untouched, and is expressed in the saying what matters it if Rama reigns or Ravana reigns. This feeling is being slowly and gradually transformed into one of a little more interest in the affairs of the great world outside their villages and is largely due to the influence of the Press and those who can read. The expressions of loyalty and devotion to the British *Raj* that have been heard throughout the land have proceeded, not from the inarticulate masses, but from the literate classes and the thinking portion of the public." The same Press, which in times of peace indulges in the most outspoken criticism of the Government, set itself to the publication, reverberation and diffusion of sentiments of loyalty. Indeed, the voices that were heard in the Press and on the platform, in Councils and in associations, were the voices of the educated classes, because the said classes realised more clearly than the rest of their countrymen the gravity of the issues at stake. But for the peculiar obsession in certain quarters regarding Indian affairs in their proper perspective, we could have expected more intelligent appreciation of the fact that the loyalty of the educated Indian, situated as he is, could be counted upon with no less certainty at any rate than that of the over-fondled and over-belauded Colonial in times of danger to the Empire. The point was lucidly explained by Sir Sivaswamy at the time. "The loyalty of the Colonial," he said, "is the loyalty of the petted child who is assiduously kept in good humour and cannot stand the strain of the slightest attempt at dictation or interference by the Mother Country, be it in the matter of the Asiatic immigrants or the question of the tariffs or any other question. The educated Indian, on the other hand, knows that for as long a time as the practical politician need look into, the British connection is necessary to secure him against internal disorder or external agression. The suspension of all political agitation in the country is a proof of the desire of the educated classes to say or do nothing that may cause the least embarrassment to the Government."

Not only political agitation but the discussion of all controversial topics was suspended by the educated classes at the request of Government, and the pledge was not broken even when Government themselves introduced in Council controversial topics and measures to their own advantage, in full view of the fact that those in opposition were bound by their promise not to say or do anything savouring of controversy. It is, indeed, to the untiring and whole-hearted efforts of the educated classes in the Press and on the platform, in Councils and in associations, that India's credit for memorable War services, both in men and money, is mostly due. Mahatma Gandhi fell seriously ill as a result of frequent and extensive tours in the villages to find recruits for the army.

At the end of a week following the declaration of war it was announced that Indian soldiers were to be given their due share in the defence of the Empire in the battlefields of Europe. There never had been a wiser decision in human history. The supreme importance of India's prompt and energetic military services in the first and most critical stage of the War, when both France and England were not fully equipped for the situation, sudden and formidable as it was, is matter of history. Competent authorities, including General Younghusband and Lord Curzon, frankly admitted that but for India's timely military help it was doubtful if Paris could have been saved.

On the arrival in Europe of the first Indian contingent a leading English journal significantly observed :—"The Indian contingent was more than a contingent; and if the War should really take a bad turn, behind the contingent would follow not merely a few thousands but myriads." And it is a fact the significance of which ought not to be ignored that throughout the struggle, and especially after the Prime Minister's appeal to India in April, 1918, in view of unexpected devolpments nearer home, it was the constant anxiety and ceaseless endeavour of the educated classes to help Britain to make greater use of India's man-power; far greater than

it was possible under the existing conditions to do. For instance, even at the risk of being misunderstood they presistently pointed out, in the Press and on the platform, in Councils and in associations, the only royal road to success in the desired direction, *viz.*, the putting aside of the old-time practices and prejudices, and the giving to Indians an earnest of Britain's intention to apply to India, as well as to Germany's African colonies and European countries, the doctrine of self-determination. Such a step, they rightly contended, would mean a fresh accession of military strength to the Empire. Some of our friends called this bargaining; others even smelt controversy in the topic; but those who knew better could hardly deny that what the educated classes had been pointing out was the plainest fact of the situation told with an absence of ambiguity demanded by that very situation. As an eminent Indian writer, not identified with political agitation in India, rightly pointed out at the time in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "Let no Briton forget that the multi-millions of educated Indians are supporting the British cause only because they are firmly convinced that Britons are freedom-loving. But for that faith the splendid spectacle of educated Bengalis rushing to the recruiting depots to enter the Army that is paid miserably would not have been possible." The important part played by the educated classes in the country's great and successful efforts throughout the struggle—without waiting for an earnest of Britain's intention alluded to above and even, in the later stage of the War, with the premonitions of repressive measures on an unheard-of scale becoming more and more pronounced every day—constituted, however, a befitting reply to the charge of bargaining.

Indeed, with all the drawbacks and disadvantages of military services in this country, India's military effort was without parallel in the annals of the Empire. Before the War was a few weeks old Indians had taken their stand in the Western theatre of war and alongside the Suez Canal and had opened operations against the Germans in East Africa and the Turks in Mesopotamia; and not many days had elapsed before India undertook, along with the task of safeguarding her frontiers, that of rendering assistance to the Empire in half a dozen theatres of war widely remote from them. Before the close of the second year of the War India was in a position to point to the proud record of having sent more men to fight and to do War work for the Empire than all the Dominions and Colonies combined, and at the end of the War she had the supreme satisfaction of finding this memorable record unbeaten. The President of the Indian National Congress for 1917 proclaimed, amid acclamation, that India had placed in the field up to the end of 1916 over a million of men. Speaking subsequently in the House of Commons Sir Auckland Geddes whittled down the number to 1,000,000 men from India and the African and other Dependencies. This gratuitous subtraction was only part of an interesting campaign for minimising India's services which, for obvious reasons, never ceased to be conducted in certain quarters with increasing vigour as the importance of the part played by India in the great crisis came more and more into prominence with the progress of the struggle. As was to be expected, all such benevolent misrepresentations and misstatements were in due course disproved by the cold logic of facts, and the enlightenment of Sir Auckland Geddes was reserved for no less an authority than the Report for representation to Parliament by Mr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, Officer on Special Duty in the Department of the Government of India. "At the outbreak of the War," says this Report, "there were some 80,000 British officers and men in India and some 230,000 Indian ranks, combatants and non-combatants. During the War the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·3 million men." "It is not only in man-power," according to this official report, "that India has made a great effort during the War." "In view of her poverty," is the important and significant admission, "her financial contributions have been very considerable." India's efforts in War Charities, War Loans, munitions and raw materials, and in various other important directions, together with her military services, constituted by no means an insignificant factor in the success of the struggle. No other part of the Empire can point to a record of War services, both military and monetary, approaching that of India.

On September 8 His Excellency the Viceroy read to the Council the following message to the Princes and people of India from His Majesty the King-Emperor:—

"During the past few weeks the peoples of my whole Empire, at home and overseas, have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuation of civilisation and peace of mankind. The calamitous conflict is not of my seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and appease differences with which my Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defence of pledges to which my Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities desolated, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honour and given to destruction the liberties of my Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision.



Indian heroes at play at Milford-on-Sea-Haunts.

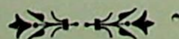
"Paramount regard for treaty faith and the pledged word of rulers and people is the common heritage of England and India. Amongst the many incidents that have marked the unanimous uprising of the population of my Empire in defence of its unity and integrity, nothing moved me more than the passionate devotion to my Throne expressed both by my Indian and English subjects and Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India, and their prodigious offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the realm, their one-voiced demand to be foremost in the conflict, has touched my heart and has inspired to highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked my Indian subjects and myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of good-will and fellowship which greeted my return in February, 1912, after the solemn ceremony of my Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked."

India's "magnificent response" was enthusiastically acknowledged and admired in the British Press and in both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Asquith was eloquent in his appreciation, "sincere and heartful, of the spontaneous and splendid assistance of our great Dependency." Lord Crewe's speech, apart from its warmth of appreciation of India's attitude, was remarkable for its ungrudging tribute, not only to India's ancient civilisation, but, a fact not usually freely admitted, to her proficiency, in the days of her glory, in the science of government. Even Lord Curzon was deeply moved by India's offer, not only of troops, but of bearing the charges also, added to the "splendid outburst of loyalty" to the Throne "in this crisis."



Indian Troops in London sight-seeing.

This first flush of enthusiasm in India, an agreeable surprise as it undoubtedly must have proved to our benighted friends on the other side of the fence, was only a fitting prelude to a record of services which, at the conclusion of the War, India had the supreme satisfaction of finding not only unbeaten but even unequalled in the annals of the Empire.



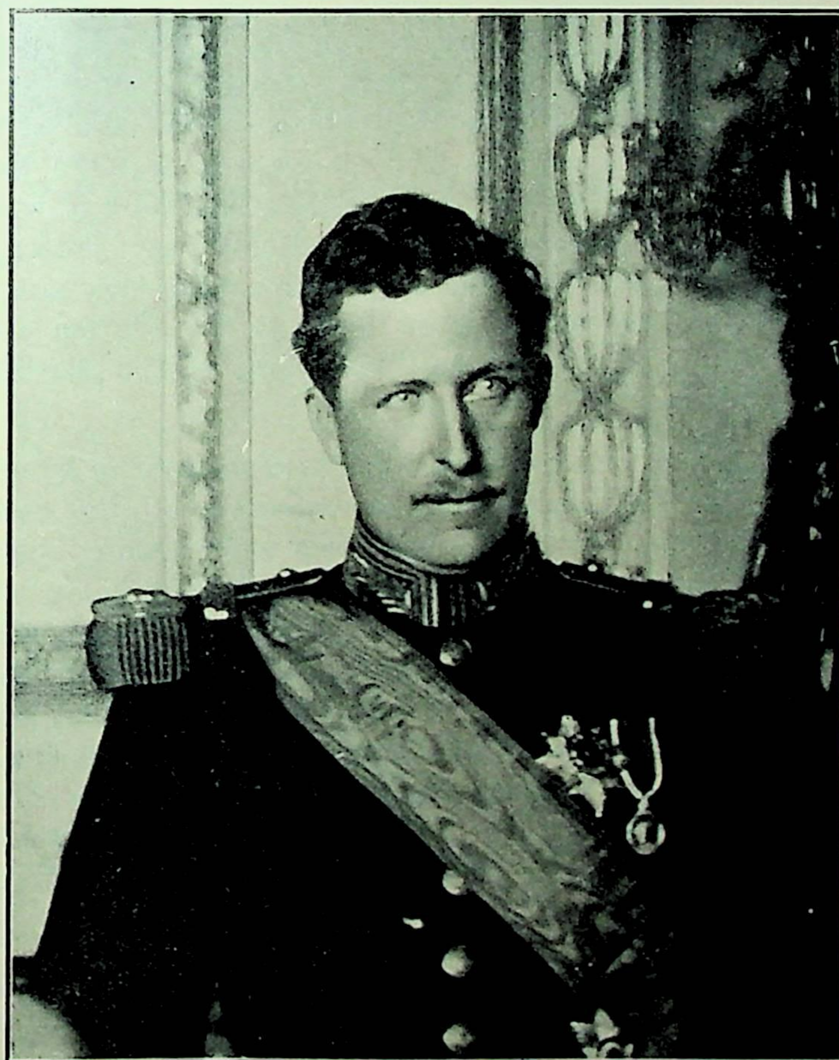
CHAPTER XIII

GERMAN RAID ON INDIA

A Remarkable Story of German Enterprise and Indian Sang Froid.

BEFORE we accompany the Indian Expeditionary Force to France and Flanders to witness, with pardonable pride, their great doings we feel we cannot do without referring to a remarkable instance of German enterprise which, during the war excitement following the announcement of the 4th August, gave us thrills necessary for a realistic appreciation of the war telegrams.

We mean, of course, the historic *Emden* raids. The Commandant of this German cruiser was Carl von Muller. Before taking up the foreign command he was engaged on the Marine Board. In the summer months of 1913 it fell to his lot, in command of the *Emden*, during a rising on the Yaungtse, to silence the guns of several Chinese forts, which were occupied by the rebels. The feat, which had to be promptly undertaken in the interest of German merchant vessels, was quickly accomplished. Among those who took part in the cruiser's sensational voyage in the Indian Ocean was the youthful Prince Franz Josef of Hohenzollern, who was receiving his "finishing lessons" as a junior officer on board. In his adventurous career under notice Carl von Muller soon became famous as much for his daring and enterprise as for his humanity and consideration for his captives. The latter trait of his character struck every one at the time by its contrast to the usual characteristics of the German officer, and a typical instance of the same is furnished by the following statement made to a Press representative by Mr. B. B. Forbester, Chief Engineer of the *Pontoporus* captured for coal:—"As I stepped on deck, the German Chief Engineer came forward, and shook hands saying, 'Mr. Chief, you will be treated like a gentleman. We can never tell but we may be prisoners next.' All the crew raised their caps to me, and the skipper came down from the bridge and shook hands, he also assuring me that I should be treated well. Most of the men spoke and understood English." On board the *Emden* coffee was served to British prisoners at 6 A.M. and at 7-30 breakfast consisting of porridge, boiled rice, milk, tea, German sausage and cheese. Tiffin, of meat and potatoes and sausage, was provided at noon, and tea at 3 P.M. A supper of bread and butter with more sausage



The King of Belgium.

closed the menu for the day. The German officers and men were very friendly with the English and took their meals with them. Most of the former spoke English."

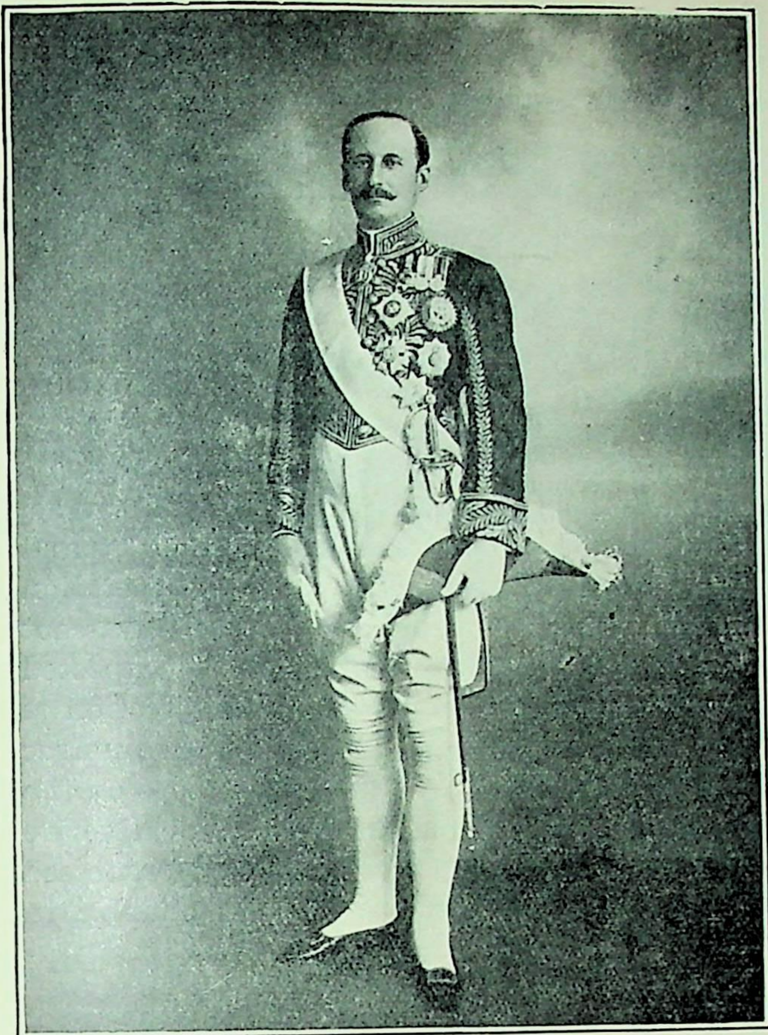
After holding up, searching and sinking at his pleasure several vessels, and after being definitely reported by a *Daily Mail* correspondent as having gone to the bottom of the sea along with the Russian cruiser *Askold* as a result of a deadly struggle between the two, the *Emden* suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal one fine morning and succeeded in capturing and sinking five steamers. After some further similar adventures on the Calcutta-Colombo route she visited Madras between 9 and 10 P.M. on September 22, stood in the offing to the south-east of the harbour within range of the beach and proceeded to bombard the port. One of the very first shots fell in the bedroom of Mr. Ellis, Manager of the B. O. C. oil tanks, who was in the room at the time. His wife and children were also in the house. Subsequent shots set the petroleum tanks on fire. The oil in the tanks immediately blazed up, rendering the sea-face of the town as brilliant as day, aiding probably in the subsequent short and sharp cannonade that took place; but this was hardly necessary as the *Emden* was using a particularly strong searchlight under which every detail of the sea-face was distinctly visible. As far as could be made out from personal observation and from information received, she fired the guns of both broadsides before she withdrew her searchlight from the shore and vanished silently in the darkness with all her lights extinguished, because after her searchlight was put all trace of the vessel was lost.

After the petroleum tanks were set on fire the *Emden* directed her fire towards the town, the Central Telegraph Office facade still showing signs of being struck by a shell. Another shell either hit or recochitted off the new premises of the National Bank of India. Fragments of a shell were strewn on the second line beach and in the open space of the *Madras Mail* Office and the old Bank of Burma premises, the only occupants of which were at that time Mr. and Mrs. Wynne Cole, who had an unpleasant experience when fragments of shell spattered up against the upper storey of their premises and even entered their drawing room. The worst damage was, however, done to one of the new Port Trust bungalows, built opposite the Lighthouse Battery, which was hit by two shells and badly damaged both as to walls and roofs. This looks very much as if fire had been directed at the lighthouse. Two of the watchmen on duty at the Burma Oil Co.'s petroleum tanks were badly wounded, and one died shortly afterwards at the General Hospital.

An extraordinary circumstance in connection with the whole affair was the way in which the people of Madras treated the affair. As soon as the cannonading commenced, all the residents, not only of the town itself, but of the suburbs further inland, were seen rushing down to the beach in every way that they could in motor cars, carriages, motor cycles, bicycles, on foot, etc., once they realised what had taken place; and for a couple of hours afterwards crowds of excited people were busy hurrying to and fro trying to glean information and discussing the situation. An Indian police constable, on duty in the harbour, had been hit by a shell that had apparently passed through a barrel of tar, judging by the way he was bespattered with the stuff. His body was seen floating in the harbour by Messrs. Harman, Kelly and Hawkins, who commandeered a boat from the Madras Sailing Club and brought the corpse of the unfortunate man ashore. The Madras Sailing Club House was also wrecked, and many of the railway waggons in the beach yard were riddled with shot.

Japanese and British ships were soon in hot pursuit, and, after sinking many more vessels and having many times been reported sunk, the *Emden* was at last captured and sent to the bottom of the sea, and her heroic Captain was sent as a prisoner of war to England, where he was honourably treated.





His Excellency Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor-General, 1910-15.







Her Excellency the late Lady Hardinge.

CHAPTER XIV

INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

Rousing Reception—Lessons in Psychology—Significant Revelations by Sir James Willcocks.

THERE were two principal factors in the saving of the situation during the first and most critical period of the War. The first was the long and heroic resistance of the Belgians, which upset the German plan of a decisive blow to France through the quickest and easiest way. By resisting the German advance for three long months, with all the desperation of a forlorn hope and at a sacrifice of life and property fearful to contemplate, the Belgians not only saved the honour of their country and nation but enabled the Allies, sudden and unexpected as the German move was, to do what they otherwise could not have done in the direction of mobilisation before the Germans were upon them with their overwhelming superiority in number and equipment. The second factor was the smashing blow dealt by the Indian troops on the Germans in their frantic rush upon Calais which constituted, after Paris, the most critical phase of the first German onrush. That decisive and fateful Indian victory over the best organised and the most determined warriors of Europe, upon European soil, forms a glorious chapter in the history of India.

It was thus at a critical moment in the situation of France that the first contingent of Indian troops, eager for fray, landed on French soil and, as was to be expected, was accorded a rousing reception. The arrival of Indian soldiers at Marseilles was described by newspaper correspondents in France with picturesque details. "The troops of one of the world's most ancient civilisations set foot for the first time on the shores of Europe," wrote the *Times'* correspondent. "I have seen proud Princes of India ride at the head of thousands of soldiers, Princes and men alike fired with all the ardour of the East, determined to help win their Emperor's battles or die. And, of far greater significance to my fellow-countrymen than the mere making of history, I have seen welded before my eyes, as it were, what may well prove to be the strongest link in that singular and wonderful chain which we call the British Empire. With a precision and expedition that made every observer marvel, the armada of transport swung into harbour and moored alongside the appointed quays. Hour after hour fully a score of steamers discharged their cargoes, and I am certain that happier fighting men never landed in a country where death or glory was to be their g[illegible]. Had not the Emperor of India paid them the highest tribute in his Imperial power by asking them to join his white soldiers in crushing the military despotism that was rendering impossible peace and progress in Europe, and therefore upsetting the political balance of the empires and kingdoms of the whole earth? Not the least extraordinary feature of this wonderful expeditionary force is that not only is it an army from another continent, but an army complete in every detail and ready to take its place in the firing line at a moment's notice. How it will make its immediate presence felt, and prove of immense help to the Allies, can best be realised by those who, like myself, have seen it on the march. I have been an observer of the European armies in peace and in war, but never have I seen troops with a finer entrain than those who swung past me on the roads in the environs of Marseilles this afternoon. It is no exaggeration of language to say that the regiments brought over from India are composed of noble and majestic specimens of manhood."

The scenes of enthusiasm characterising their reception by the French populace were unparalleled in the annals of even French emotion. Men, mountain battery, mules and officers' horses marched along under the very awnings of the cafe terraces, men and women meanwhile,

standing on chairs and tables, waving hands, sticks and handkerchiefs and expending "every ounce of lung energy" in shouting "Vivent les Anglais! vivent les Indiens!" Indians voiced their acknowledgment by replying "Veeve France!" When the troops marched to the different camping grounds, every man, woman and child in Marseilles turned out; their numbers were swelled by people who had rushed in from the surrounding country districts, and the streets were seething masses of highly excited humanity. Old women fought with men for the honour of shaking hands with the bronzed soldiers, whom they impartially named "Anglais" and "Hindous," and young women and girls threw sweet-smelling flowers in their path or pinned pink roses on their tunics, in their turbans, and "even stuck them in the Indians' long hair." In response "the dark Eastern eyes beamed a great content, and rows of marvellously white teeth flashed from laughing mouths." Says the *Daily Mail* correspondent:—"The ranks were broken, as, I am certain, they never will be by an enemy, and as hour after hour column after column of soldiers and service wagon after service wagon moved slowly past, a wonderfully impressive picture was presented." The enthusiasm of the populace became ecstacy when a band of Gurkhas struck up the "Marseillaise" and "played it enchantingly on a weird collection of gourd-like instruments." As one man the crowd crushed the troops on to the pavement, and down a long avenue they marched—horses and mules as well—between the kerb and the cafe terraces.



A Troop of Hudson's Horse on the British Front.

The Indians, we read, were much impressed by the statue of Joan of Arc, which stands in a large square of the town. The story of the Maid being related to them, they could be seen assembled in groups round the statue in a reverential attitude. "Could the Maid have ever dreamed," says General Sir James Willcocks, in command of the Indian Army in France, in his illuminating and inspiring book *With the Indians in France*, "that the Aryans from the far waters of the Indus and the slopes of the great Himalayas would one day learn to honour her as own her countrymen could do? But every day in France in 1914-15 was a lesson in psychology."

But the much-needed rest after the long and tedious voyage across the seas was not to be their lot, far less the pleasures of sight-seeing; for the call from the Front was eager and insistent. With the fall of Antwerp the Belgian resistance had by this time ceased to be an effective factor in the situation, and the German sweeping movement towards Paris was in full swing. "The great retreat from Mons," in the words of General Sir James Willcocks, "had taken its terrible toll; England was being called on to face difficulties of land and sea transport undreamed of but a few months previously; our armies were fighting for dear life, and these must needs of course be supplied first, and yet that great organiser, Lord Kitchener, had found it possible to send us motor transport sufficient for our immediate needs, and all up to time. Indeed, it was we who had to hurry to keep pace with the urgent call from the trenches." Immediately after his arrival at Marseilles at the head of his Indian Corps, the General was summoned to the General Headquarters on the Aisne, and was informed by General Sir John French that the British Army was very shortly to be transferred from the Aisne to Flanders, and that the Indian Corps was to hasten its departure and join them there. He indicated



Indian Infantry to the Front.

the region of La Bassee. General Sir James requested that his Corps should not be split up before it could be more or less concentrated, for he had a shrewd idea that they should find themselves in trenches in Flanders and that the days of normal past European warfare were near their end on the Western front. "I was not far wrong, but, as I shall show later, the situation was such when the Lahore Division arrived that several battalions were at once taken from their brigades and thrown in anyhow with cavalry and infantry to help stem the German rush between Ypres and La Bassee."

Before relating the exploits of the Indian troops on the Western front, especially at two most critical periods of the struggle, it is necessary to mention, in order to realise at their proper worth the glory and significance of their achievements, that, in comparison with European troops, the balance of advantages, so far as proper equipment went, was anything but in their favour when they were called upon to take the field against the best-equipped and the best-organised troops in the world. Our authority for this unpleasant, though unforgettable, part of the narrative is General Sir James Willcocks himself. The Army, we read, had had no opportunities for the higher training which was required for European warfare, the "parsimony" of the Indian Government "having put a heavy clog on the military wheel." Two divisions certainly sailed from Karachi and Bombay, but their equipment had to be completed at Marseilles, at Orleans, and actually in the battle area itself, while the artillery was only made up by denuding other divisions of their guns. "The rifles were of a pattern which did not suit the latest class of ammunition with which the Army at home was supplied, and both rifles and ammunition had actually to be handed into store at Marseilles and fresh arms issued. To any one acquainted with the science of musketry, and that in the days when our infantry had to depend on this arm alone, when hand grenades and trench mortars were unknown, it will be readily understood that the handicap of going into action with brand new arms was a very real one. Even the machine-guns, which in some cases were much worn, were to be refitted with new tripods as best as could be managed at Orleans. Further, there were no howitzers, no mechanical transport, a scant supply of medical equipment and signalling apparatus, and innumerable other shortages which are essential to a force suddenly dumped down from railhead into the trenches. All these were supplied in abundance in France as soon as it was possible ; indeed, the excellence and rapidity with which it was done was astonishing to us who remembered the cheese-paring days in India, but it proved what a fool's paradise we had been bred in, and on what sandy foundation the structure of Indian Army rested."



Indian Troops meet the Germans.

One of Sir James' chief difficulties at the beginning of the War was to make it understood that Sikhs, Pathans, Rajputs, Jats, Gurkhas, Garhwalis, and so forth, had their own special characteristics and, in order to get from them their best, should not be placed in one mould. "It might be said the Indian Corps was sent as a Corps and times were too pressing to go into such details ; this is perhaps true, and we all recognised it at the beginning of Flanders fighting ; but as time went on and the German attack was beaten off, I saw plainly that you cannot expect a ship to keep up full steam when the engineers and the stockers are lying shattered in the hold." And "yet those brave men not only filled a big gap in our battered line," but "held it against incessant attack. Minenwerfers, grenades and high explosives tore through them and flattened out their trenches ; blood flowed freely ; but as often as they were

driven back from their front defences they managed to return to them again. India has reason to be proud of her sons, and their children may well tell with pride of the deeds of their fathers."

A little over seven weeks after the declaration of war the first contingent of Indian troops landed at Marseilles, and before the end of another week or two full two divisions of the Indian Army—the Lahore Division and the Meerut Division—were on French soil. Several Indian Princes and Chiefs had accompanied the Indian Army Corps and were attached to it on various duties.

The day of the arrival of the Indian troops at St. Omer, the British Headquarters in France, would remain a red-letter day, in more than one sense of the term, in the history of India. Never before had Indian soldiers shed their blood on European soil since the Spartans and the Athenians stormed Mardonius's Camp at Platxa. The event, as remarkable on its picturesque as on its historic side, did not fail, as was to be expected, to appeal to the imagination of the British General for whom was reserved the honour of leading them to victory and renown in that titanic struggle, the greatest of which history has record, and against the greatest military power in the world. "Asia," says General Sir James Willcocks, "had dropped into Europe; the descendants of Timour, of Guru Govind, of the ancient Hindus had come to fight with the Huns on the historic plains of Flanders. Seventy miles on the direct line from us lay the immortal field of Waterloo; seventy-five miles away were the cliffs of Dover. The man must have been carved out of wood who would not have rejoiced at his good fortune; the heart atrophied that did not beat the faster at the thought that he was given a chance, however humble, of taking his share in the greatest conflict of all times!"

That there was no lack of proper realisation of the solemnity and significance of the event in France and England was only too evident from newspaper comments in those countries. Indeed, popular appreciation of the same rose to such a pitch of enthusiasm that, in due course, the usual thin line of demarcation between the solemn and the ludicrous vanished before a veritable torrent of well-meaning, but purely imaginary, accounts of the composition of the Indian Army Corps finding its way through the hospitable columns of the equally ignorant British and the French Press. A great part of the British public, according to Sir James, appeared to think that Indian brigades and divisions were composed of Sikhs and Gurkhas alone, and did not trouble about any of the many other races of India. The "Bengal Lancers" were the only specimens of Indian cavalry known to them. A Sikh squadron could not of course be other than "fierce turbanned Moslems on Arab steeds," and "mountain guns" from India could not logically claim a tropical connection unless "borne on Abyssinian mules." As if these accounts were not original enough, the world was gravely informed that the Indian Army Corps had been raised and equipped entirely at the expense of three great Indian Chiefs named Prince Sikya, Prince Gorok, and Prince Balukin (corruptions evidently of Sikh, Gurkha and Baloch.)



Earl Kitchener of Khartoum.

It is difficult to say whether the requisite enlightenment has come, or will ever come, to the British public as to the composition of the Indian Army Corps in question; but it was not long before the Germans were to be made keenly conscious of the stuff of which they were made. "The Germans at any rate," in the words of Sir James Willcocks, "were to be rudely awakened. The shell-torn trenches and blood-stained fields of Neuve Chapelle were to prove to them that, given a fair chance of sufficient support, the men from the banks of the Ganges and Indus, from

the plains lying to the south, and the Highlanders of Nepal and North-West Frontier, could take as fierce a toll on the day of battle as their white comrades."

The analysis given by Sir James Willcocks of the different types of races of which the Indian Army Corps was composed is both interesting and instructive reading, for he is decidedly a more competent authority on the subject than the host of others claiming the same privilege. At the outset of his analysis Sir James cannot naturally help being struck by the fact that the Christian, the Mohammadan and the Hindu were ranged in the service of the King. "This in itself," he says, "is a remarkable fact, but far more remarkable was the reason ; it was this that they all felt in their hearts that the cause was just, and in feeling it they knew that they were fighting for the right. Had it been otherwise it could never have been achieved." This remarkably happy and accurate reading of the psychology of India's gallant and determined stand by England in the Great War derives additional significance from the fact that it comes from one who had the advantage of having first-hand knowledge of the feelings and sentiments of the men actively engaged in the struggle.

"Of the Indians who served with me in France," says Sir James, "the Gurkhas were the first in permanent trenches to bear the shock of the German attack. They laboured under great disadvantages in taking over trenches too deep for their stature, and that at a time when rain and slush made it impossible to remedy the defect. They took time to accustom themselves to the uncanny conditions, but the soldier from Nepal has a big heart in a small body ; he has the dogged characteristic of the Britisher ; he will return if he can to a trench from which he has been driven, and it will not be so easy to turn him out a second time. After the first shock they pulled themselves together. Taciturn by nature, brave and loyal to a degree, the Gurkhas ended, as I knew they would do, second to none." The Dogras are "quiet, steady, clean soldiers of refined appearance. A Dogra battalion always turns out smartly, and this was noticeable even in the mud-laden swamps of Flanders. They felt the first bitter cold of November, 1914, more than any other class, but they faced it bravely and rendered great service." "The Sikhs are a fighting race ; the Khalsa are the chosen people as they style themselves. Of all Indian soldiers I know the Sikh the best and have served with him in every imaginable condition. He does not so readily imbibe discipline as many of the other classes in the Army. He has grievances born of his own imagination, and can be troublesome when it is most inconvenient for him to be so ; but he is a fine, manly soldier, will share your trials with genuine good humour, and can always save something in cash out of nothing. In France some of the first fighting was done by the Sikhs."



An Indian Observer on the watch for movements in the German trenches.

The Jats are "strapping big men as a rule....They did good work in France." As to the Pathans "their elan is their chief asset." The Punjabi Mohammadan "did well all round during the War. He proved himself a reliable soldier." The Gurkhas as a distinct type were being tested for the first time in Class Corps. The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 39th Garhwal Rifles did splendidly on every occasion in which they were engaged. In fact, "they surprised us all, not that we did nor expect them to do well, but they suddenly sprang into the very first rank of our best fighting men. At Festubert in 1914, and at Neuve Chapelle, nothing could have been better than their elan and discipline, and they at once established a reputation which will live in India."

Of the Rajputs and Marhattas we read in a *Times* publication :—"Both names loom large in the history of India ; and probably there was no living race of men who had more reason



Indians with a maxim in a dug-out cover on the Continent.

to be proud of their lineage than the Rajputs. High-caste Hindus, proud, pure-blooded warriors, the Rajputs were not men whom we might fear to place before the most determined European foe. The Marhattas were a power to be reckoned with in the destinies of India; and our Marhatta Wars were protracted, difficult and costly. Now, in our service, these high-spirited mountaineers, although not great in stature nor thick-set in physique, made very tough good fighters."

All the types mentioned in these analyses were represented in the two divisions of the Indian Expeditionary Force which were the first to arrive in France to share the glory of the first fateful set-back to German advance; and in the important part they played in that memorable struggle all the different types of Indian soldiery fully maintained their respective military traditions.



CHAPTER XV.

INDIAN TROOPS IN ACTION

Deeds of Gallantry and Heroism.

THE very appearance of Indian troops at the Front was followed by deeds of gallantry and heroism by them of which no Indian could fail to be proud. The interval between their arrival in France and the first battle of Neuve Chapelle, in which they proved a factor to be reckoned with, was usefully utilised by them in giving the Germans a foretaste of what they were capable of when a great opportunity presented itself. The first authentic report of our troops in action was wired by Reuter in London on the 26th October, 1914, on the authority of a wounded corporal of Field Artillery who had just returned to Aberdeen. "The enemy," according to it, "had been pressing us hard all along the line and suddenly flung a brigade of infantry supported by artillery at a point where he guessed we were most exhausted. The Germans were half way towards our trenches when the Indians, who had arrived only the day before, were brought up. Receiving command they swept forward, we cheering as they passed, making a slight detour to avoid our line of fire. They swept into the Germans from the left like whirlwind. With a shrill yell they rode through the Germans, thrusting to right and left and bringing men down every time. The Germans broke and ran for their lives. Lancers pursued them for about a mile. When the Indians returned they were cheered all along the line." The next report, coming a few days later, was a message from an officer attached to the General Officer Commanding the Indian Expeditionary Force in France and transmitted to the Viceroy by the Secretary of State. "A portion of the troops," it ran, "were employed in certain operations before the arrival of the complete corps. One of the first regiments to go into action was heavily shelled while entrenching. An officer who was present particularly observed the indifference of the men to the first few shells; they hardly troubled to look round." An opportunity was later afforded to them of showing their qualities in attacks. A certain village possessed tactical inportance and the task of storming it was assigned, among others, to Indian troops. "They advanced," according to an official report, "under circumstances of the greatest difficulties, under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, with a dash and resolution worthy of the highest traditions of the Army." On receipt of this report the Commander-in-Chief of India sent a message of congratulation to the Indian Corps Commander, and the latter sent back congratulations and thanks, adding that the Indian troops had shown a degree of adaptability which was extraordinary.



Two suspected spies under arrest guarded by Indian troops near Hase Brook.

The following extract from an officer's letter describing the Indian troops' introduction to shell fire was wired by Reuter:—"They had hardly got into the trenches when the Germans opened fire. It was the worst half hour I have ever spent, and as the Indians had never seen a shell fire before I did not know what they would do. They behaved splendidly, however. I believe they thought the shells to be fireworks let off for their benefit. The Indians shouted with glee when they saw the Germans, and let them know what good shots they were." The following was wired by Reuter from London on October 27:—"The correspondents describe how

the Sikhs and Gurkhas received their baptism of fire in the present war near La Bassee. They saved the situation when an avalanche of Germans overwhelmed the British trenches. The Indians displayed bravery and dash equal to anything seen throughout the War. They had been held in reserve and were ordered forward with bayonet in the nick of time. The issue was decided in an instant. The German advance was not merely checked; it was beaten and broken, the enemy fleeing headlong." The following was wired by Reuter from Paris on October 30:—"The papers describe an exploit of Gurkhas. All efforts, it says, of the Allied artillery to dislodge the German heavy batteries near Slype had failed, and aviators finally located the German ammunition store three and-a-half miles behind the German entrenched line, seven miles from the coast. A Gurkha detachment embarked at nightfall from two gun boats for the mouth of the Yser. After a long march Gurkhas reached a point three quarters of a mile from the ammunition store. They crouched noiselessly into the wood, and, discarding their accoutrements, wriggled on their hands and knees, their *kukries* in their mouths. Half an hour passed and then the croak of a frog was heard. The forms of six German sentries previously visible on the road disappeared without a sound. The remaining Gurkhas dashed forward, and the Allies Staff, which had been anxiously watching through night glasses, saw a flash of light and heard a great explosion, followed by countless others as the shells exploded. The little troop safely won its way to the gun-boats, and next day the German batteries were moved to the rear."

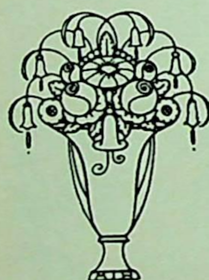
The 55th (Coke's) Rifles, which took the field immediately after, equally distinguished itself, being "the first Indian regiment to gain a decoration in France." The 129th Baluchis covered themselves with glory at the very outset of their career, to Sepoy Khudadad Khan of this regiment belonging the distinction of being the first Indian soldier to win the Victoria Cross. The following account by the General himself of the conduct of this regiment in its very first encounter with the Germans constitutes a glorious chapter in the annals of the Indian Army:—"And if any have ever doubted the splendid gallantry shown under the severest trials let them read this example of what Indian soldiers would do when called on by their leaders. Each battalion had in those days two Maxim machine-guns. With the team of one gun of the Baluchis were 3 men whose names deserve to be recorded—Naik Ser Mir, Lance-Naik Hobab Gul, and Sepoy Redi Gul. These men worked their gun until it was blown into pieces by a shell and only retired under orders of their Commander, Captain R. F. Dill, who, displaying splendid coolness, continued the fight with his other gun. And what of this machine-gun? I believe the Victoria Cross is made out of the metal of guns captured at the Alma. The second machine-gun of the 129th Baluchis might well be manufactured into the future Victoria Crosses of the Indian Army, for it has a famous story attached to it. Dill had lost one gun, but whilst the other remained he would remain with it. He was disabled by a splinter of shell in the head, his glorious team fell fast, but as each man fell another took his place. Engrave these names in letters of gold for all time—2524 Colour-Havildar Ghulam Mohammad, 2913 Sepoy Lal Sher, 4182 Sepoy Syed Ahmad, 103 Sepoy Kassib, 3600 Sepoy Afsar Khan; and only one remained severely wounded. He worked the gun till strength failed him and he fell unconscious and hence untouched by the



On the scent of the enemy.

enemy. No. 4050 Sepoy Khudadad! And he has lived to wear the Victoria Cross, the first Indian soldier who ever won it." His home is in the village of Chakwal in the Punjab.

Throughout the fighting which preceded the first battle of Neuve Chapelle all the Indian regiments engaged gave brilliant accounts of themselves, amply interspersed with heroic exploits such as any army in the world would be proud of. Individual deeds of the men were, however, found difficult to record, according to General Sir James Willcocks, owing to heavy casualties among officers. At the fighting near Massnes on 31st October, when a trench was overwhelmed by the enemy, Havildar Ganga, who had been a gymnastic instructor, commanded his section and "fought," in the words of General Sir James Willcocks, "with his bayonet, killing many Germans; and his weapon being bent or blunted, and the enemy being still in the trench, he seized a sword which he had picked up and continued to fight. In this melee he received five wounds, which left him disabled, and it was nearly a year before he could be sent back to India. He was awarded the Indian Order of Merit, which carried with it a life pension, and the Russian Cross of St. George." His correct name is Gyan Singh. He is a Guleria Rajput, a resident of Tika Badiali in Tehsil Nurpur in the district of Kangra.



CHAPTER XVI.

HISTORIC BATTLES

Momentous Indian Victories—Stopping of a Long-prepared German Blow—Prodigies of Valour.

We will begin this chapter with the first battle of Neuve Chapelle, " a village later to become famous in India's history," in the words of General Sir James Willcocks, " as the first in Europe in which, on a big scale, her soldiers attacked, dispersed and drove from their positions the Germans in their own chosen and defended trenches." The importance of this achievement will be realised from the following reference to it by Sir Francis Younghusband :—" They (the Indian troops) reached the fighting line in the very nick of time when they were most urgently needed. They arrived when the Germans, foiled in their rush to Paris, were making their tremendous lunge at Calais. Just at the moment when our line, thin to breaking point, had to hold back the incessant and terrific onslaught of the Germans, this contingent of troops from India came upon the scene, and in their first serious action, on October 29, carried the village of Neuve Chapelle, since become so famous. Had we been not able to bring up these reinforcements from India, had our position there been so precarious that we could not afford to take them and, *a fortiori*, had we been under the necessity to send out more British troops to strengthen our position in India, then in all probability our troops in Flanders would not have been able to stay the German onrush, and our brave little army would have been swept off the Continent. That Indians were able to help the French, the Belgians and ourselves in stopping a blow which the Germans had prepared for years is a thing of which they may be proud, and for which we should always be grateful to them."

Neuve Chapelle had already been the scene of severe fighting, being taken and retaken several times, until on the 27th October the enemy, bringing up considerable reinforcements, gained possession of the whole village. The salient thus created in the Allied defensive line had to be straightened out, and on the 29th the task fell mainly on the 47th Sikhs, with the 9th Bhopal Infantry in support. The attack was to be carried out without a stop. The story is thus told by General Willcocks :—" The moment had now come, and the Indians were advancing with the proud satisfaction that this was their own fight and that the eyes of their British comrades were upon them. The artillery bombardment which preceded the attack had hardly ceased when the open country was fast being crossed by our men ; of shelter there was little ; and this only made the pace faster, and 600 yards had soon been covered although with considerable losses. The men were now thoroughly blooded and, raising the war-cry of 'Shri Wah Guru Ji ka Khalsa' and the final yell 'Fateh,' the Sikhs, and with them, every whit as keen, the two companies of Sappers lowered their bayonets to the charge and were amongst the foe inside the village of Neuve Chapelle. The Germans from houses all round kept up heavy fire, but the Indian soldiers were not to be denied, and using the bayonets they cleared the streets, entering houses and killing freely, always fighting hand to hand. It was a glorious day for the Indian Army, and the story, although briefly told in despatches, is one of which the Sikhs as a race, and the Sappers and Miners as a Corps, may well be proud." An officer of a British Corps whose fighting zeal had led



Scenes behind the Lines.

him into the fray, in describing it, said :—" I climbed up into a house and looked down in the street, and the way those fellows fought was a sight to remember." General Sir Horace Smith Dorrien told General Willcocks a few days later that from every side he heard nothing but the highest praise of the Indians.

" Meantime the fighting was raging in the centre of the village ; Captain M'Cleverty, the bravest of the brave, leading his Sikhs, fell dead under a shot from a concealed German. This man was at once accounted for by a Punjabi Mohammadan of the Sappers. Through a hail of machine-gun fire both Corps continued the struggle, and had soon cleared the main street." They could not, however, carry their gains further for lack of reinforcements.



Swords drawn against King's enemy.

A German prisoner said months afterwards that in that battle the Indians had taught his people a lesson which they remembered throughout the time they faced the Indian Corps. " Had reinforcements been sent up," says General Willcocks, " the battle of Neuve Chapelle in March, 1915, might never have been necessary ; but in war it is so often an ' If.' What is sure, and that is what concerns me here, is that the Indians fought in a manner which at once established their reputation as first-class fighting men."

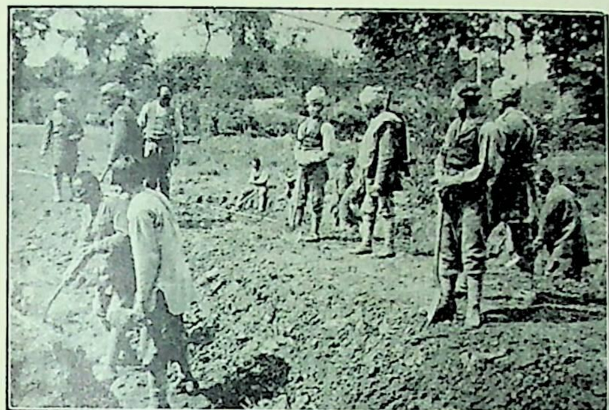
The 47th Sikhs, raised at Sialkot in 1901, was composed of eight companies of Sikhs. In the first fight of Neuve Chapelle it suffered a loss of exactly 50 per cent. The 9th Bhopal Infantry and the 21st Company of Sappers and Miners also greatly distinguished themselves and suffered considerable losses. All the above regiments were recipients of various honours and distinctions for their conduct in this tough contest, the first triumph of Indian arms on a notable scale, against the Germans. Among those of this regiment who earned their decoration for bravery Sapper Dalip Singh deserves special mention. He " single-handed kept off many Germans, helped Lieuteuant Rait Kerr into safety, and gained the Indian Order of Merit."

Sir John French sent the following telegram to General Sir James Willcocks :—" Please congratulate your Indian troops on their gallant conduct and express my gratitude to them."

The Germans, smarting under the rough handling they had received at Neuve Chapelle at the hands of the Indians, began a fresh and vigorous attack in November only to receive further additions to the knowledge already gained, at a bitter cost to themselves, of the stuff the Indians were made of. The fighting which followed is full of episodes illustrative of the character of the men with whom the Germans had to deal. Of those recorded by General Willcocks one or two may be mentioned here. Lieutenant Burnskill and Sepoy Tawand Singh of the 47th Sikhs, traversing some five hundred yards of "No Man's Land" in front of their trenches, got over the enemy parapet, inspected the interior, packed up various articles of equipment and papers, made a note of the dug-outs and snipers' posts, and got back safely under fire. Subsequently they made another similar journey, but were discovered within thirty yards of the enemy's second line and fired on, and this firing " brought on a wild fussilade from friend and foe, through which he and his brave companion, Sepoy Tawand Singh, managed to return unscathed." These reconnaissances discovered the line of advance of German supplies and gave other useful

information. Lieutenant Burnskill "was awarded the Military Cross," and in the absence of any definite record on the point we must be satisfied with the conjecture that "his brave companion, Sepoy Tawand Singh," was the happy recipient of at least a pat on the back.

Here is a fine story about the 129th Baluchis:—"Early in November, for purposes of identifying enemy corps on our front, C.O.s were asked to secure a few prisoners. One afternoon Sepoy Abdulla Jan, a Mahsud, asked permission of his section commander to cross 'No Man's Land' and enter a German sap. This was refused, but shortly after, no N.C.O. being near, Abdulla slipped over the parapet, ran across to the sap and jumped in. There was a German in it all right, but, possessing no rifle, he promptly bolted. The section commander, having meantime returned along our trenches, looked over the parapet and saw our gallant friend; he shouted to him to return, which he did very quietly, and on arrival, being asked what he was at, replied that he was trying to get hold of a German rifle and did not think it worth while bringing in a mere man without it. His native instinct had got the better of his discretion, as a Mahsud will in his own hills risk his life to steal or otherwise procure a good fire-arm. On being told a rifle was nothing in value compared to a man, he again at once volunteered to go out again and capture one, and was much disgusted when his request was refused."



Indian Pioneers constructing a Railway line.

General Willcocks also mentions a notable incident as proving the "innate love of fair-play inherent in the Sepoy." In the German lines a document had been found directing that mercy was not to be shown to the Indians, and a day later the 15th Sikhs brought back twelve prisoners from a raid. The only comment made by the Havildar of the party was that the Germans might do as they pleased, but he and his men were soldiers and not dacoits.

The four months intervening between the first and the second battle of Neuve Chapelle appear to have been a record of tough and tireless fighting, without a single pause worth the name, and under heavy disadvantages.

But no disadvantages and drawbacks could damp the spirit of the Indian soldiers, cast as they seemed to be in the Spartan mould. In the great struggle near Festubert on the 23rd November, "last, but greatest of all who fought that day" was Naik Darwan Singh Negi, first in the advance and first to rush each traverse. Wounded in the arm and twice in the head, this heroic son of Garhwal continued to fight to the end, and was the second recipient of the coveted Victoria Cross. "How well earned! In his village of Kabartir, north of the Pindar River, amid the wild regions of the great Himalayas, often will be told the tale of how Darwan Singh upheld the prestige of his race and gained name for the regiment in which he served."

We will now describe as briefly as possible the second battle of Neuve Chapelle in which the Indian troops covered themselves with glory against immense odds. The crisis, though checked on October 29 by the valour of the Indian troops, was not quite over when, at the end of February, 1915, Sir John French decided to take the offensive on a large scale, with Neuve Chapelle as centre of the objective. The brunt of the struggle, it was obvious, was to fall to the Indian Corps, which was in this line, with its left or northern flank resting opposite to it. General Willcocks learned from many trusted Indian officers that they had been much oppressed by the news though anxious to join in the coming battle, for they plainly saw they would lose their good repute unless reinforcements were sent in large numbers. But such a consummation was beyond the range of possibility "under the system then prevailing," and, fighting under this serious disadvantage, the Indian Corps, to the glory of India, not only did not lose their good repute but added considerably to it.

The historic battle began on the 10th March, 1915. On the 9th the Germans were "completely taken by surprise" by a sudden and vigorous attack by British aeroplanes, to the immense delight of the Indian soldiers who "felt that their epic of the Mahabharat Great War was about to be repeated." The occasion was great and solemn, and it appealed powerfully to the imagination of General Willcocks. "So the Indian soldiers," he says, "were for the first time in history on the eve of an offensive battle against the most highly trained and organised army of Europe. For those who nearly looked on an attack in force as an incident of the Great War, the coming battle may have been only a new phase in the struggle; for me as commander of the Corps it meant much more. I was standing on the brink of an experiment which might have momentous consequences. I was responsible, in my own way, for important issues; I was, on a very small scale, it is true, but nevertheless in a somewhat similar position to the first Japanese General who met and overthrew his Russian opponents. It was a question of the East *versus* the West, and although I felt sure of my brave men, it remained to be proved how the East would take it."



The Gurkha piper makes music while two of his comrades go through a dance.

The morning broke cold, damp and misty. General Willcocks said to his A.D.C., Khwajah Mohammad Khan :—" This is a great hour in India's history." "Allah is with us;" was the reply, "the Germans' turn for a thrashing has arrived."

The artillery bombardment commenced at 7-30 A.M. and after half an hour's effective work the honour fell to the Garhwal Brigade to carry out the first assault, supported by the Dehra Dun Brigade. "All is now ready for the great attack. In such moments men think and act according to their own peculiar natures; the Oriental thoughts are generally quite different from our own," says the General. "I asked a sepoy I have known for years, and who came out of the battle scatheless, how he felt just before the assault. This was his reply :—" My right-hand comrade had been looking at a rough map with the names of the villages and trenches marked in Hindustani. I could read the names, but did not understand the map; so just before we started I made up my mind to go to my British officer after the battle and get him to teach me. I had no time to think of anything else, for just then we advanced! Splendid fellow! I am glad I was not the first German who came across his path, but his simple story impressed me much. He was not wondering what was going to happen; he was just going to death if Ishwar so ordained, and if he lived he was going to improve his military value."

In that historic advance of the Garhwal Brigade, Rifleman Gobar Singh Negi won the Victoria Cross, and under circumstances so similar to those under which Naik Darwan Singh Negi won it at Festubert that "it would appear the soldiers from Garhwal firmly believe that the bayonet is the best weapon for use in the trenches." He was the leading man of the bayonet detachment, was first to rush each traverse, and, besides himself bayoneting several Germans, drove back many more who finally all surrendered. The 2/3rd Gurkhas carried the trenches to their front, securing two machine-guns. Rifleman Gane Gurung of this battalion was awarded the Indian Order of Merit for compelling single-handed eight Germans to surrender *en bloc* in a house.

The charge of the 39th Garhwalis was made, however, under the disadvantage of an unfortunate initial mistake. Instead of keeping their left, as ordered, on the Riviere de Layes, their assault swung away to the right. Nevertheless, in face of a murderous rifle and machine-gun fire, the brave Garhwalis advanced close to the German trenches, " but the obstacles had not been destroyed by our artillery, as they were not included in the marked zone," and consequently " the impetus of the rush was broken." During this check the battalion paid a terrible toll in officers and men, and " although the initial error cost them dear, it was the occasion for proving the grand material of which these fine Garhwal rifles are made." The check created a gap between the left of the 1/39 and the right of the Leicestors in which the Germans held out, and " it took much time and was not without considerable losses that their trenches were finally carried out." As soon as the situation was realised the platoon of the Leicestors and some Garhwalis, in a desperate rush, succeeded in driving back the Germans over a hundred yards of the trenches and, with the help of some Sappers who came up opportunely, erected a barricade.

To attain the end the need of further help became apparent, and this came from the Dehra Dun Brigade. Supported by two Companies of the 1st Seaforths and two Companies of the 3rd Londons, the Garhwalis resumed their advance against a terribly concentrated rifle and machine-gun fire, and did not stop until they reached their destination. A terrible struggle followed but " the 39th would take no denial." The sharpness of the fight will be realised from the fact that " six out of the total British officers " were killed " in a few short moments ; " and General Willcocks, in spite of his persistently reiterated faith in the indispensability of British officers in an Indian regiment, magnanimously admits that those of the Indian officers who survived " did very fine work after the British officers had been killed and wounded." By the time they had reached the objective assigned to them in the assault, the Battalion had been so " severely mauled" as to be reduced to less than half its number. Not only on this day but throughout the struggle it paid dearly for its dash and bravery. " Every British officer," we read, " was killed or wounded before the fighting at Neuve Chapelle ended," and to the last moment the regiment would hardly appear to have suffered a whit in efficiency and effectiveness.



"Bobs" and his beloved Indians. An interesting photograph of the late Lord Roberts chatting with Indians.

" As I stood expectantly by the telephone," says General Willcocks, " awaiting the first news of the results of our assault, it seemed as if ages were rolling by ; but when the news came, it was one of the moments I often live again, ' Practically all our first objectives gained.' Hurrah ! I shouted and with such energy that, as the French women at the back of the house afterwards told me, they thought a bomb had burst inside. And so it had." The bomb, according to the General, was the " birth of a new life for India—the story that the cables would

cable throughout the world, *viz.*, that the Indians could drive Germans from their own deliberately selected entrenchments."

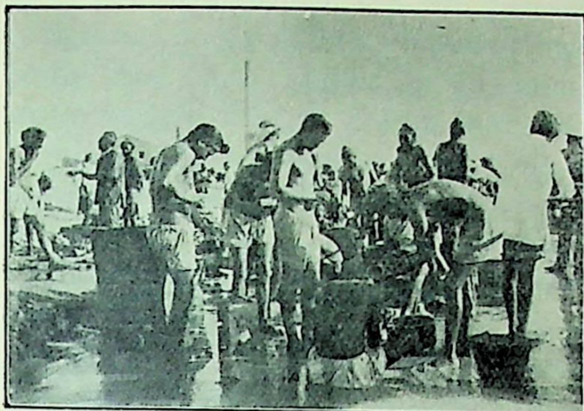
At 10-45 A.M. the Jullundur Brigade was ordered to Reichbourgh St. Vaast and later the Sirhind Brigade to Veilella Chapelle and La Courture. The Dehra Dun Brigade was ready by 11 A.M. to advance to the attack of the Bois Du Biez, but the attack had to be postponed as the enemy was at that time still holding out in the gap between the Leicestors and the Garhwalis. The delay was unfortunate, for " had it been carried out on the heels of the assault, great results might have been achieved."

Even in spite of this unlucky circumstance the Bois Du Biez might have fallen, but " the inability of the British Brigade of the Eighth Division, on our left, to advance prevented it, and on this and the following days for the same cause," adds the General, " an advance into the Bois Du Biez became an impossibility, as our left flank was entirely enfiladed."

At 3-15 P.M. the advance on the Bois du Biez commenced in earnest, supported by two Battalions of the Jullundur Brigade. Darkness had set in by the time the line of the river Layes was reached; but the 2nd and the 9th Gurkhas, guided by a burning house at some distance, regardless of rifle and machine-gun fire " from both flanks," which inflicted on them terrible casualties, succeeded in placing portable bridges across the river, and reached " the furthest limit attained during the battle." The Germans had by this time thoroughly realised their position as well as the necessity of prompt and resolute action. They made accordingly a frantic effort to turn the left flank of the attacking force, but the 9th Gurkhas were " equally determined that the attempt should fail," and it did fail. But at 9-7 P.M. a withdrawal from the wood to the line of the Layes was rendered imperative by the failure again of the British Brigade on the left to turn up, being " unable to make any further advance beyond the line of the old British trench, which they had captured earlier in the day." The left flank of the Dehra Dun Brigade being therefore " entirely in the air " and exposed to machine-gun fire, could not remain in the wood without " being cut off and adding another to the long list of the 'missing'." The night of 10th March was accordingly passed in consolidating the position gained.

The attack was to be renewed at 7 A.M. on the 11th March, all orders having been issued; but when the morning dawned there was " still no sign of any advance by the British Brigade on our left." On General Jacob himself visiting the British Brigade, he was informed by the Commanding Officer that he had " distinct orders not to attack without further orders." The 2/39th Garhwalis, detailed to protect the right flank of the Brigade on the event of its moving to the support of the Dehra Dun Brigade, " reported themselves in position," and also that " the enemy was crowding into the trenches straight to their front, whilst the houses and the edge of the wood were manned with machine-guns and men." The 2nd Gurkhas were " being enfiladed from their left," and the 9th Gurkhas, " facing the Germans at hundred yards with the river between them, were held up." The attack was ordered to be renewed at 2-15 P.M. on the 11th, and both the Dehra Dun and the Jullundur Brigades got into preparatory formation, but " the same causes " again " prevented an advance." The Jullundurs in consequence remained out in the preparatory positions they had assumed for the advance, " under a heavy shell and rifle fire." They had already " underwent a two days' fiery ordeal," both in support and in moving up to Neuve Chapelle, and had been " very exposed and subjected to a ceaseless fire from big and light guns, in addition to machine-guns and rifles," resulting in frighful casualties.

At midnight the Jullundur Brigade, to their intense relief, were warned to be ready for an advance at 7 A.M. on the 12th March, in conjunction with the Sirhind Brigade. " It speaks well for those gallant officers and men that, with nearly 600 killed and wounded out of 2,600 actually engaged, and having had to take their punishment whilst in a semi-passive state themselves, they were ready, nay eager, for the attack which was now at hand." At early dawn the Germans launched a sudden and vigorous attack, covering the whole front of the Garhwal Brigade and



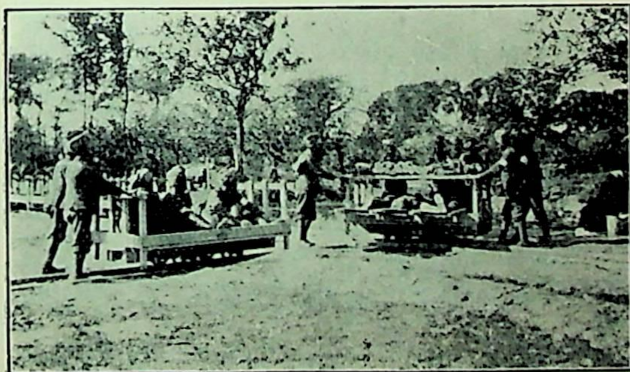
Sikh soldiers rubbing themselves down and doing their hair.

partially enveloping its right. Of this attack and the manner it was received General Willcocks gives a graphic description:—"Preceded by a heavy shell fire on the Roomes trenches and almost immediately after on the Crescent and Port Arther, the massed enemy came on. The 5th and the 18th Brigades R.F.A. soon found their targets, and masses of Germans were literally mown down by their fire and that of every rifle and machine-gun in the vicinity. The waves came on until within 100 yards of our trenches, when they melted away, leaving many hundreds dead and many more wounded strewing the ground in front of the Brigade. A Sepoy said to me, 'it was like a hot weather dust-storm in India, and looked as if it must pass us; but at the very moment of reaching us it was as if a fierce rain had suddenly extinguished it'."

At 1 P.M. on the 12th March the Indian attack commenced with "no reserve" to draw upon in case of necessity! "The Corps," in the words of General Willcocks, "were often expected to make bricks without straw." Shortly after it was reported that the attack of the British Brigade on the left had progressed 100 yards, but by 2-10 P.M. the Jullundur Brigade was held up, as it found itself in advance of the British Brigade on its left, and was now under a severe enfiladed and oblique fire from machine-guns and rifles. Nevertheless some 200 yards had been gained, but any further advance became impossible as the left flank was entirely exposed to a hail of bullets.

The 47th Sikhs, next on the right, advanced, "with their usual stoicism." Six British officers were wounded in quick succession, but "the officers of this good Khalsa regiment feared nothing—perhaps more caution was needed—but praise be to God! such men are not uncommon in the Indian Army." Subedar Harnam Singh and Captain A. M. Brown were killed. The I.O.M. was the award of two gallant men—Sepoy Roor Singh and Havildar Gajjan Singh. The Subedar was posthumously awarded the Order of British India.

By 5-45 P.M. the Sirhind Brigade had reached the Layes river, and it was enjoined on all units that the attack should be carried out "vigorously," as the British Brigade on our left was to assault at the same hour. For various reasons the bombardment did not take place, in fact, till later, and at 6-5 P.M. the Jullundur and Sirhind Brigades made an attempt to advance. Meantime, General Keary, Commanding the Lahore Division, had taken over all the troops of his Division and issued orders for the capture of the Bois du Biez "at all costs." Still "no advance was made on our left," and after covering a very short distance the forward rush was again stayed by the deadly oblique and machine-gun fire from the German trenches. Casualities were accumulating and the wearied troops were "getting done up after their trials for two whole days without rest."



Wounded Indians in hospital. Trolleys worked along Tramlines.

Yet the troops were full of spirit and were determined to carry the assault home at any cost. At 7-20 P.M. there was a vigorous attack by the whole of the Lahore Division, and by 10 P.M., after a desperate struggle, the battle was won.

During this historic battle the Indian officers and men performed prodigies of valour. Of the many fine stories told by General Willcocks, showing the kind of men the Germans had to deal with, the following is the finest:—"During the battle a batch of German prisoners, under

escort of a few Gurkhas and Garhwalis, was suddenly caught by the German guns. The prisoners all lay down flat but the escort, determined to set them an example, stood strictly at attention. This is an authentic story of a very good sample of legitimate pride and good discipline." The craze for souvenirs, already acute enough, grew into a regular frenzy after this battle. "After Neuve Chapelle," we read, "German helmets could be had for the asking," and the demand was so much in excess of supply that "shortly after ridiculous prices were demanded for them." For it was, indeed, a memorable and momentous victory, the more remarkable because it was won with no reserve at the back, and against the repeated failures of the British Division to take its appointed place in the struggle—circumstances which would have told on less resolute men."

"In this battle," as General Willcocks observes once more with reference to the victory, "there is no sort of doubt that the advance of the Indian Corps, after the initial success in rushing our objectives in Neuve Chapelle, was severely handicapped by the inability of the Eighth British Division of the Fourth Corps to make more rapid progress. All I know is that the most gallant attempts to advance of the Brigade on our immediate left, after the capture of the ground gained in their first assault, proved unavailing; and in consequence, for long hours, running even into days, we were unable to push our advantage. This is not the opinion of one person, but the verdict of every brigade of the Indian Corps engaged in this part of the battlefield; explicit reports which I have in my possession give the exact explanation of my statement. It was a pity it was so, for had the troops on our left been able to push on, the First Army might have made a greater success of Neuve Chapelle than it turned out to be." And, "it is well to point out," is a significant statement made by the good General in this connection, "that the Indian Corps, during its year in France, did occasionally carry out its instructions, but did not always receive the credit in its own Army. Read the remarks of the First Army attached to the Order of the Day issued by the Commander-in-Chief after Neuve Chapelle and compare it with similar orders of later times. But the Indian Corps had not come from the Dominions! Did the words 'British soldiers' include Indians? I wonder."

The best appreciation of this glorious achievement of the Indian troops comes from the good General Willcocks himself. "Neuve Chapelle," he says, "will always remain a great name for Indians, for they fought right gallantly; they fought as a Corps with a definite objective, and they gained a decided victory over the highly-trained army of Germany, at that time the most efficient army of the world, flushed with success, believing itself invincible, and professing to despise the Indian soldier. The German race, no matter what its writers may say in years to come, will, so far from despising, respect the soldiers of India, who have established for all times on the sodden plains of Flanders and in many other theatres of the Great War a reputation that cannot die."



CHAPTER XVII.

MORE HISTORIC BATTLES

How Indians Saved a Critical Situation—Exemplary Conduct of Indian Troops.

IF the history of the Great War ever comes to be properly written, the part played by India in the first and most critical phase of the struggle must find its due recognition in all its outstanding significance and success. Since the very beginning of the War India had been bearing the brunt of the fighting in Germany's African colonies, and since the 4th November, 1914, had been fighting Turkey in Mesopotamia, Egypt and Palestine. In spite of this continuous severe strain on her military resources, she managed to keep her Army in France and Flanders in full strength so long as the Allies were not in a position to mobilise to the requisite extent. The latter circumstance was not rendered possible till towards the end of the following year. During this rather long and anxious period the Indian troops had plenty of hard work to do. Besides almost ceaseless fighting in the trenches, often under the most unfavourable climatic and physical conditions, they fought with brilliant success a lot of big and important battles after the momentous and memorable ones of Neuve Chapelle; and of these those of Ypres in April, 1915, Festubert in the following month and Mauquissart in September of the same year will ever be remembered as among their proudest achievements in France and Flanders.

They liked nothing better than tackling the enemy on open ground, and it is needless to add that they never felt more at home than in the tough scraps they had with the enemy between intervals of trench warfare. But the hardest part of their work was in the trenches, under climatic and physical conditions which proved trying to the nerves of even those born and bred on the soil; but in this most oppressive of all trials they came out, as it were, with flying colours. "Any one," wrote the War correspondent of a London paper after the first battle of Neuve Chapelle, "who has known the terribly unfavourable conditions of sunless days, mud and rain and frost through which the Indian soldiers fought during the months of November and December last, will take off his hat to the good old Eastern deity of faithfulness who sat in the Flanders trenches with the sepoy and kept him a staunch, disciplined soldier in what—quite apart from battle, murder and sudden death—might well have proved a slough of despond." Writing in the *Telegraph* Mr. Ashmead Bartlett observed :—"The Indian is accustomed to a dry climate and hard, firm ground. The hillmen are accustomed to face bitter but dry cold during the winter, but the men from Central India are not. But what all dislike cordially is the peculiar combination of wet and cold and mud amidst which they have been obliged to sit tight for many months. The life in the trenches, standing for days knee-deep in mud and icy water, seeing your parapet continually subsiding and having to be rebuilt exposed at all times to the enemy's sniper, his shell fire and constant counter-attacks, is enough to try the patience of the most lion-hearted and iron-limbed." Yet the Indians, he adds, "have faced these conditions without showing signs of demoralisation and have borne their share of the task of holding the line with a courage and endurance worthy of soldiers of any of the European armies engaged."



A British officer making an inspection in an Indian Camp in France.

The Indian soldiers surprised even the most pessimistic, not only by their wonderful adaptability, but also by an attitude of superb non-chalance to all the subsequent shocking revelations of modern European warfare rendered possible by the scientific "efficiency of the West in general and Germany in particular." This seems to have been among the very first facts regarding the War noted by an Englishman on the spot. "One thing," he wrote, "which emerges from the tangle of the War as witnessed by amateur eyes at moderately close range, is that the warrior from the East is as good as anybody else at facing the horrors of modern engines of battle. When he is bringing up to the firing line the necessary ration and is receiving attention from Boach Artillery, the humble driver sits in his A.T. cart, wrapped in his blanket, just as he does when he is merely obstructing traffic in some distant Indian cantonment. If his mules show signs of unrest he goes out, and, pulling at their heads, addresses to them and their ancestory remarks as pointed and as imaginative as if there were no such things to distract them as shrapnel or high explosive. For the sepoy, including the Jat and the Rajput and many others, not only Gurkha or Sikh, but, of course, not excluding these latter, it is difficult to have too great an admiration. They have borne, indeed, not only the burden and heat of the day, but the burden and numb cold of the night also. Never will more honour be acquired by bravery and good faith than has been earned in this War by our Indian troops."



Wounded Indians at Bournemouth taking a stroll on the sands.

After the victory of Neuve Chapelle the Indian troops hardly had a moment's rest. With the fatigue of that terrible struggle still on them, they were preparing for what is known as the second battle of Ypres, and in which they were destined to show themselves to still further advantage, having their first taste of shell fire and the German gas attack. General Willcocks says that he had long hoped that the Indian Corps might be moved north from the slimy dead level flats opposite Neuve Chapelle, and he felt sure that all ranks, especially the Gurkhas and Pathans, would be delighted to exchange the "pestiferous bogs and almost treeless fields" for "real hills, valleys and woods." The Commander-in-Chief once gave him hopes of some change up towards Nirueport, but it came to nothing for some reasons, and it seemed as if the Indian Corps were to remain in their "hateful haunts to the end." So it came as a relief to the Lahore Division to be ordered, one fine morning towards the end of April, 1915, to proceed, by a forced march, to the rescue of Ypres against which the Germans were directing their first gas attacks. "The Germans trusted to the use of gas, a new feature in war, to break through our line and to capture Ypres. So unexpected was any such method of attack that the French Colonial Division, on which it fell, were perforce obliged to abandon its front, and in doing so exposed the left flank of the Canadian Division on its right." The Canadians being compelled to draw back their left, retiring on St. Julien, the Germans rushed over the vacated ground, "killing and slaughtering the helpless victims of their devilish devices." By the evening of the 24th April, after several attempts at counter-attacks, the Allied advanced lines had fallen back between St. Julien and Fortuin. The situation was critical, and it was to save it that the Lahore Division, by a forced and fatiguing march of thirty-one miles, arrived at Ouderdam on the 25th April; and on the 26th April, at 2 P.M., in order to come level with the



Indians in Camp at Hampton Court.

French who were to move five minutes later, the Division advanced to the attack—two batteries of Artillery and the Ferozepur and Sirhind Brigades by the road north of Ypres and the Jullundur Brigade by the railway south of Ypres. To reach a point of advantage for the assault the Brigades were to cross some fifteen hundred yards of "open shell-swept" ground, but they moved forward undaunted and unchecked, though exposed to a murderous shell-fire. The assaulting troops, without a single exception, maintained an attitude of supreme indifference to shell-fire, although it was their first experience of it. The 40th Pathans were its first victims, losing twenty-five men from a single shell. "It is on record," says General Willcocks, "that in this first experience of shell-fire the Battalion showed no signs of uneasiness, but closed ranks and moved on steadily." In addition to the shell-fire the troops were subjected to a dreadful rifle and machine-gun fire, but they moved on till, at 2-15 P.M., they were in close proximity of the German trenches, the 40th Pathans and the 47th Sikhs being within fifty yards of the same. Says General Willcocks:—"The story of the 40th Pathans is the oft-repeated story of the bravery of the various units composing the Army Corps. I would that I could find space to tell them all, it would be a joy to do so; but each battalion, battery and other formations would need a pamphlet to itself. Through the leaden tornado officers and men ploughed their way, ever nearing the goal; whilst on the right, on the left, and centre were being performed deeds which will be oft told in far-off Hindustan. When the historian of future Russia describes what the Russian Medal of St. George was awarded for in the days of the now defunct Czar, he will have cause to feel that it was never better bestowed than on a heroic sepoy, by name Muktiara, who, scorning all danger, brought up his machine-gun over 250 yards after all his comrades had been mown down."



Indian wounded at Brighton.



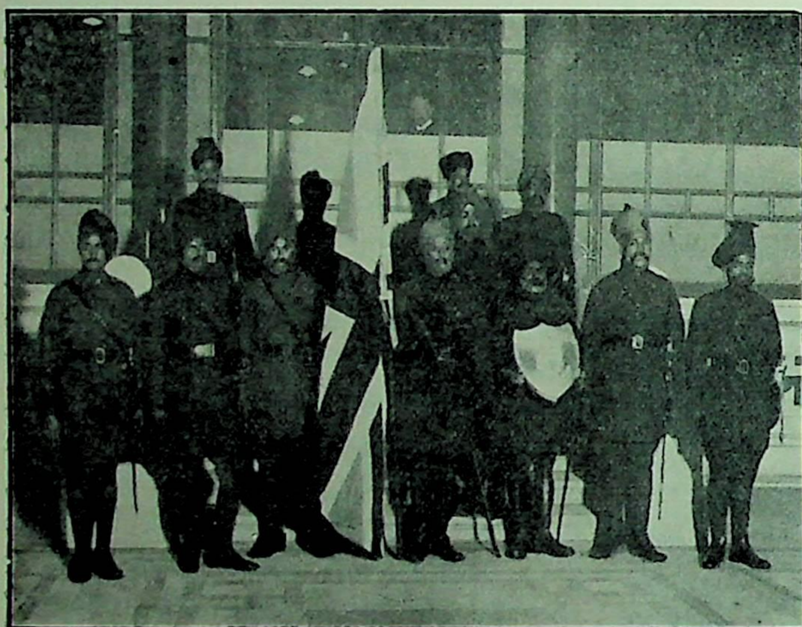
Investiture at Buckingham Palace.
Indian Officers who were presented to the King.

The Ferozepur Brigade on the left was in the meantime pushing up with equal bravery and through a heavy fire and gas fumes, the 57th Rifles being already within ninety yards of the German defence. Bhan Singh, orderly of Captain Barks of the Guides attached to the 57th, although severely wounded himself, carried his wounded Captain through a storm of bullets until he fell from over-strain, but some mark of his officer he must retain; and being unable to do more, he took off his accoutrement and brought them back. "Just like the Guides!" He received the I.D.S.M., and later the Russian Medal of St. George. Jemadar Mir Dast of the 55th Coke's Rifles, finding that his British officers were all killed or wounded, refused to leave the trench when the gas forced a retirement, and there he remained, rallying every one round him and encouraging them to hold on. After dark, distinct orders reached him to retire, but he did so very slowly, collecting any stray man he could find. In assisting to bring in a number of disabled officers he was himself wounded, but lived to wear the Victoria Cross.

It was at this juncture that the Germans turned on asphyxiating gas in great quantities. It was of a yellowish colour and was "distinctly seen in large jets coming over the German parapet."

The gas struck the right of the French and the left of the Ferozepur Brigade, which gave way. The greater part of the line was affected by this retirement. The first news received at Divisional Headquarters was a telephone message from the Jullundur Brigade that the attack had failed, and that troops were falling back elsewhere, together with the French. Shortly afterwards the Ferozepur Brigade reported that the attack had been held up, and the centre of the Brigade was well up, but the French were retiring. At 2-35 P.M., in consequence of these reports, the Sirhind Brigade was ordered to move to La Brique to be ready for any emergency in that direction. When the gas first caught the bewildered troops, totally unprepared for such devices, and forced them to retire rapidly, such was the confusion among units—British, Indian and French—that an Indian Havildar shouted out, "*Khabardar, Jahannam pohunche* !" (" Look out, we've arrived in Hell !") But it was not long before parties of British and Indian soldiers proved that " even so the gates of Hell could be held by brave men," and though new to the experience, they held out " for many hours, unconquerable !"

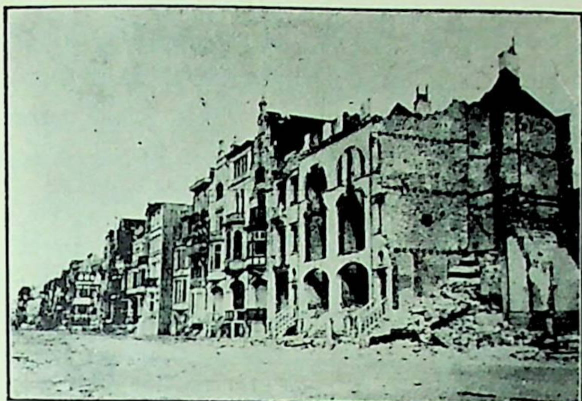
At 3 P.M. the Sirhind Brigade was ordered to send the 4th Gurkhas and the Highland Light Infantry to help the Jullundur Brigade to push forward, but the orders had to be subsequently cancelled as the shell and rifle fire, especially the former, was at that time so heavy that an advance against it might cause useless loss of life. At 3-30 P.M. news came from the Ferozepur Brigade that the French line had been restored. At 6 P.M. the Ferozepur Brigade, supported by the 5th Sikhs, the 4th Gurkhas and the 9th Bhopal Infantry, organised a fresh attack and, after an hour-and-a-half's strenuous struggle, established touch with the Manchestors on their right and the French on their left. The exact locations of the German defences were not yet clearly known and the Artillery fire was in consequence not sufficiently accurate to enable a successful attack over open ground exposed to a frontal and enfilade fire from the German position at the top of a gentle slope. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that " no other troops showed signs of advancing," compelled the Ferozepur Brigade to halt and entrench themselves.



Queen Alexandra presents colours and shields to representatives of the Indian Forces.

On the 27th April, at 12-20 P.M., all the units resumed their advance, although after the previous day's losses they had been dwindled to shadows of battalions. The Ferozepur Brigade and the Sirhind Brigade in their advance had to pass through heavy machine-gun and rifle fire and suffered terrible casualties. The struggle continued with unabated fury till 4 P.M. At 4-25 P.M. the Sirhind Brigade reported that they were in a position to permit of a fresh bombardment. Accordingly, at 5-30 P.M., all the guns opened fire and, under its cover, the 15th Sikhs and the Highland Light Infantry pushed forward. The former battalion " met with shrapnel fire, while the incessant rain of bullets, of course, never varied." During the advance Sepoy Bakhshi Singh of this battalion won the Indian Order of Merit by repeatedly performing acts of signal bravery. The French and the Sirhind Brigades now moved on together with great gallantry and dash.

At this time the Germans renewed their gas attacks, compelling the French Brigade to fall back, and the Sikhs, suspecting a counter-attack on the left of the Brigade, wheeled round to cover the left flank. By 9 P.M. the assaulting troops had gained some ground. Havildar Bhakat Singh Rana of the 24th Gurkhas won the Indian Order of Merit by creeping out into a



Effect of Allies' Bombardment on the Belgian coast.

trench close by the German front to know by whom it was occupied.

For three days more a determined struggle continued. On the 30th it was known that the German position was a continual line of trenches of great strength, and with this knowledge the hostile fire was "more effectively kept down on this day." But at 6 P.M. the French Brigade reported its inability to attack without reinforcements and at 7 P.M. came to a definite decision "not to attack." Orders were accordingly issued to the Sirhind Brigade to withdraw to Ouderdam. The 4th Sikhs "once again dyed red the banner of Khalsa. Of 420 Bayonets all told who started the fight, but 92 unwounded remained when the carnage of second Ypres was over." In concluding his report General Keary wrote :—"I consider that the troops did all that was humanly possible to do under most trying circumstances. They had to pass along some miles of road and narrow streets under a hail of shell-fire, advance to a position of difficulty over open ground and from thence to a position of deployment under the same conditions. The Germans had prepared a position which required the most accurate and intense gun-fire to reduce it. Owing to the hurried nature of the attack it was impossible to reconnoitre sufficiently to ensure such a fire...............During the first two days the infantry advanced against a position on an open glacis which was virtually unshaken. At the first two days only one Brigade was in action, and its action depended on that of the French, whose right was unable to advance to the attack. In spite of these inabilities the carrying of the position by the French and British was only prevented by use of the asphyxiating gases."



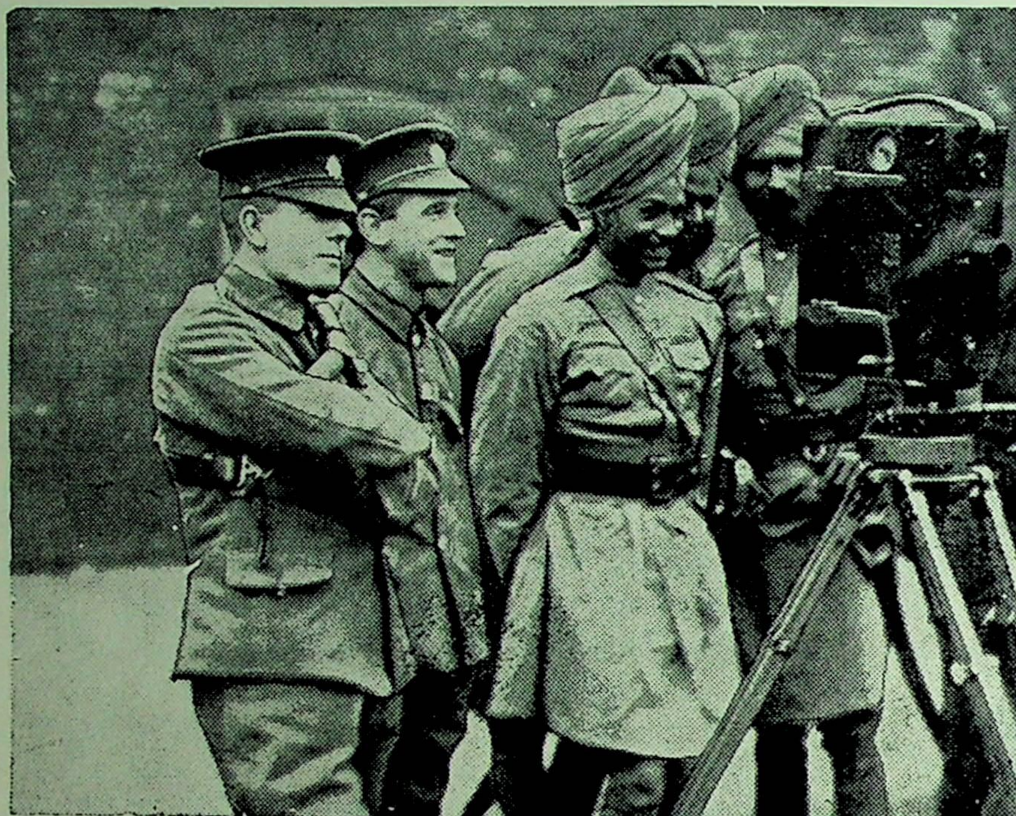
On the eve of leaving France for another field of action. Indian soldiers in Flanders with a peculiar musical instrument made out of an old tin can.

Despite all these disadvantages the troops, although partially successful in wrenching ground from the enemy, effectively prevented his further advance and thus ensured the safety of the town of Ypres. Of the sixteen thousand men detached from the Indian Army Corps to take part in this battle over 24 per cent. were returned as casualties.

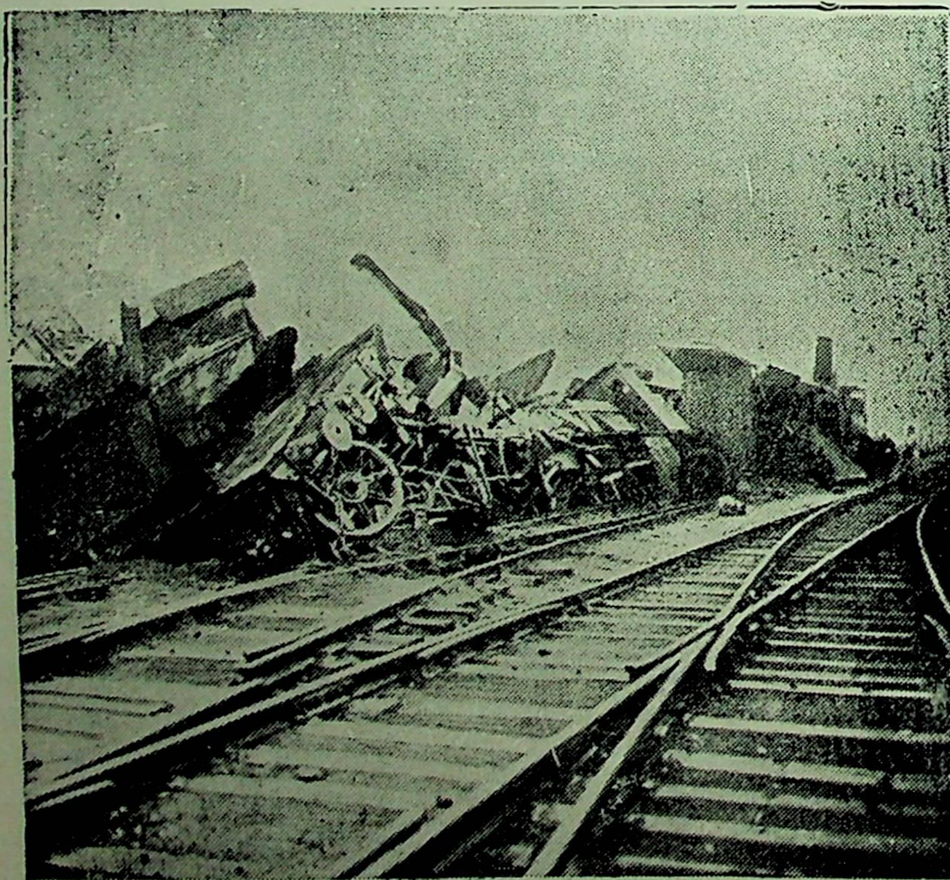
An interesting and significant incident is mentioned by General Willcocks in connection with this battle. "The Gurkhas were so overjoyed at finding themselves once out of a bog that they literally tore over the rolling country until within 300 yards of the German lines. An officer who was present, and who afterwards went to Gallipoli, wrote to say that when his men saw the barren hills there, they shouted, 'Hurrah! at last we shall be able to shoot on a hillside—no more snipe *jheels* for us!' I make bold to say that no other Corps, Division, Brigade or unit in France was ever kept as long on such a narrow, cheerless front as was the Indian Corps, nor, had they been, would they have stuck it out any better."

After the second battle of Ypres the Indian Army Corps returned to the "pestiferous bogs" of Neuve Chapelle. By this time the number and composition of the Indian Infantry units had been "so reduced that it became a question as how to allocate the duties in any offensive movement which might be ordered." But "still the orders came for a Division to do this and a Brigade something else." Almost immediately after its return from Ypres the Meerut Division was called off to help the capture of the Aubers Bridge and neighbouring villages and farms, and the fighting which followed developed into the memorable battle of Festubert, which lasted without interruption from the 9th to the 22nd of May and in which the Indian Corps once more fully maintained their high military traditions. After two days' hard and incessant fighting,

in which the Indian casualties amounted to about 36 per cent, the attack failed to gain the objective, the failure being "due to the insufficient effect produced by the Artillery bombardment and to the great volume of extremely accurate machine-gun fire from front and flanks." Profiting by their experience of the second battle of Neuve Chapelle, the Germans had constructed breast-works of exceptional strength and considerably increased the number of machine-guns in their front line, locating them in positions which ensured safety of the detachments during the bombardment. "The light shell of our field-guns," to quote General Willcocks, "appeared to produce but small results on these improved parapets, and even high explosive shells had only very local effects. A very considerable portion of our H. E. shell also failed to detonate satisfactorily. The fire of our 18-pounder guns was accurate enough, as proved by the manner in which the enemy's wire entanglements had been cut, but owing to some defect in the construction of the shell there were, and continued to be, a very unduly large number of prematures. As regards the fire of our howitzers, both those of 4·5 inch and those of 6 inch accustomed to obtain with them had fallen off cosiderably as the guns became worn by the large number of rounds fired........The endeavour displayed by the Infantry in the various assaults left nothing to be desired."



Amenities of War.



Belgian train, despatched without driver, which wrecked German communications between Antwerp and the Yser.

In spite of this serious drawback and the terrible casualties suffered thereby, the assaulting troops, wearing masks soaked with solution against gas attacks, renewed the attack on the 12th. The struggle continued with varying fortunes for seven long days, both sides

performing prodigies of valour. "I have since visited this bit of ground," says General Willcocks, "and I touched my hat not only to the brave men who died for us, but also to the German dead who held them so tenaciously and died like gentlemen." The 4th Indian Cavalry did its "bit" right gallantly. The 41st Dogras, in this their first offensive battle, as a complete battalion, greatly distinguished themselves and suffered "very heavy losses." The 15th Sikhs had been "undergoing many vicissitudes" during all the "confused fighting" and had given a "fine example of the stuff of which the Khalsa is made." The casualties suffered by the Garhwal Rifles were really terrible. This continuous long roll of dead and wounded, though sad, explains, according to the General Willcocks, not only the difficulties they had to encounter, but also the heroism of the troops, who, "notwithstanding the hopelessness of the task, never hesitated to go manfully forward." A memorable episode of this battle, widely noticed in the British Press at the time, is thus described by General Willcocks:—"The 18th day of May was to witness a deed of heroism which, for sustained gallantry, can surely not be surpassed. A British officer and ten men of the 15th Sikhs were those who added a brilliant page to the history of the Indian Army. Of the ten, one Lance-Naik Mangal Singh and three sepoys belonged to the battalion, while four of the others were attached from the 19th Punjabis and two from the 45th Sikhs. An isolated trench was held by a company of the 15th Sikhs, opposed to an ever-increasing number of the enemy, who showed signs of an immediate attack. Having expended all his bombs, the officer in command was in urgent need of more, and Lieutenant J. Smyth offered to make an attempt over the 250 yards which intervened. Ten Sikhs volunteered to accompany him, carrying one hundred bombs in boxes between them. Moving for sixty yards under cover, the party diverged, and at once came under heavy fire. Crawling over dead and wounded through such cover as battered trenches and ditches could afford, they advanced under a galling and aimed fire. Man after man had been shot down, and by the time Smyth had got to within thirty yards of the objective there were only three others besides him unwounded, but the precious boxes were still intact. The Germans had seen and understood the object of this movement, and the ground here was swept by a tornado of bullets, and to carry the boxes any further was absolutely impossible. Breaking them open Smyth distributed as many bombs as possible between the survivors. One of the three gallant Sikhs was at the same time killed; and this splendid young officer, with now but two others—a Naik and a Sepoy—crawling on through mire and water, reached their goal. Smyth, who is one of the most modest, as he certainly is one of the bravest, of men, received the Victoria Cross, and the Naik the Indian Order of Merit, whilst the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to all who survived of that glorious band. The Gurus of the Khalsa could have wished no greater proof of the right of the Sikh to style himself a Singh (lion)."

A touching instance of an Indian's respect for a promise given is associated with this battle. A Dogra sepoy lying near a badly wounded Seaforth Highlander heard the latter groan and, dragging himself up to him, patted his arm and said he would stay with him and take him in when it is dark. When evening came he dragged himself back to the battalion, and asked his officer for some men to bring in the wounded Highlander. The officer said he would see about it and ordered him to go to the dressing station. He said he had promised the Ghagra (kilted) man to save him and that he would keep his word and then go to hospital. And he kept his word!

On the last day of the struggle the attack had to be suspended, as reconnaisance had so far failed to ascertain the exact locations of the German trenches and machine-guns, and it was heard that under the circumstances further advance would lead to greatly enhanced losses. The casualties had been already excessive.

The last notable battle fought by the Indian Army Corps in France was that of Mauquissart, north of Loos, on the eve of its departure from France. It was the first serious experiment in gas attack made by the Allies, and the task fell to the Indians. "The events as they generally took place," says General Willcocks, "had convinced those who knew what

was being done that the task assigned to the Indian Corps was, under the circumstances, a hopeless one, unless the wind and weather were both favourable for the use of gas, of which we understood but little at that time." The end of a year of trench warfare, with the deterioration of Indian units as compared with the original battalions, was "not the time to call upon them to carry out such an attack," unless they were to be amply supported by guns, of which the Corps was "very short." Distinct objectives had been assigned to the Corps; and "even so there is reason in all things, and, in my opinion, as originally designed, as we were supposed to carry it out, there was not the slightest chance of our gaining our objective or retaining it if gained, whilst there was the certainty of very heavy losses amongst men who had already cheerfully made immense sacrifices for Great Britain." Yet the assaulting troops did wonders.

This battle is also memorable for the fact that in the report on it mention was made for the first time in France, by the Army Commander, of the "Indian Corps" by name. Such examples of forgetfulness were, however, not rare as far as the Indian Corps was concerned. The Indian Corps, according to General Willcocks, was one of the first to capture a German trench mortar which was at once sent to England for examination. "The Corps," observes the General, "may well claim some credit for helping to initiate the use of these weapons; a fact easily forgotten later on when grenades and trench mortars were perfected and supplied in abundance to all troops as they arrived in France."

An account, however brief, of the exploits of Indian troops in France and Flanders must include a reference also to the gallant conduct of the two contingents of Bengalees despatched to France at the commencement of the War from Chandernagore, a French possession in Bengal, on the same terms that were offered to men born on the soil of France. These contingents gave splendid accounts of themselves, receiving various honours and decorations.

The rapid expansion of the British Army in Great Britain made it possible by the end of October to release the Indian Army Corps for Mesopotamia, where the situation urgently demanded their presence. The Corps accordingly embarked in November and December, the two Cavalry Divisions being, however, retained in France.

The entire British Press was quite enthusiastic in its appreciation of the part played by the Indian troops in a critical stage of the War. Here are some notable extracts from a luminous article by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett in the *Daily Telegraph* :—

"The Indian Army has more than proved its excellence. The soldiers of India are, perhaps, the most highly trained in the world. They are nearly all long service men, who know their job thoroughly from A to Z. They are hardy, brave and full of cheerfulness in the field. The regiments have almost invariably given a good account of themselves in face of the enemy.

"Some of their counter-attacks have been models of dash and skill. They are, in fact, above all else, good in attack. This is generally the case with highly trained troops. Unfortunately the losses have been very heavy amongst the officers, who cannot be replaced at a moment's notice. One who was present during a recent attack on a village, in the fighting round La Bassee for the possession of the brickfields and the railway triangle, told me he had seen a mixed battalion make a most gallant charge and capture a village at the point of the bayonet. The Germans counter-attacked and every European officer was placed *hors de combat.* The battalion was then left without a leader and abandoned the position. There was no panic or sudden flight. The men, with no one to direct them, retired very slowly, bringing many of their wounded away. They came back for some distance, then halted under cover. Two officers were spared from another battalion to rally them. They were then led forward to the attack and retook the position.

"Since the Indian Mutiny the Indian Army has never had to face any sort of shell-fire, except in the expedition to Pekin. All the campaigns in which it has taken part have been against hillmen, who are without this arm. There is no Indian artillery, except some mountain mule batteries, and therefore the men were very ignorant of its employment and effects. The Indian mind could not at first, under these circumstances, appreciate the tremendous and decisive

role that artillery fire plays in modern warfare. Probably not as much care had been taken to teach the men what constitutes cover against various forms of shell-fire as in our own army, and they had to learn by actual experience after their arrival at the Front. It can easily be understood what the first impression on the Indian mind must have been when the white puffs



Indian troops in France.
Preparing Chapaties in camp.

of shrapnel began bursting over their heads, intermingled with the deafening and devastating reports of the high explosive howitzers. Their enemy was invisible. They could not see who was firing at them nor whence the shells arrived. Under these circumstances it is astonishing how well the Indian troops stood the strain. Quite apart from the shell-fire, the Indians have had to face, all through this long and trying winter, conditions of warfare to which they were

totally unaccustomed. They are essentially an army trained for open order fighting............The whole Indian Army has, in fact, been trained most highly in attack, in those great sweeping forward movements covering a wide stretch of broken country, where the men must show their initiative and their native instinct of keeping direction when marching on a particular objective.

"Unfortunately the theatre of war is about the most unfavourable which could have been found anywhere for the operations of an Indian Corps, and for bringing out the finer points of their natural instincts and high training. The life in the trenches, standing for days knee-deep in mud and icy water, seeing your parapet continually subsiding and having to be re-built, exposed at all times to the enemy's snipers, his shell-fire and constant counter-attacks, is enough to try the patience of the most lion-hearted and iron-limbed.

"Yet the Indians have faced these conditions without showing signs of demoralisation, and have borne their share of holding the line with a courage and endurance worthy of soldiers of any of the European armies engaged............The health of the Indian Army has been astonishing even to the most profound optimists. The ranks of the Indian battalions have shown a lesser percentage of sick throughout the winter than our own troops. In fact, there has scarcely been any sickness, except the trouble caused by wet feet, which was common to the whole army."

The following paragraph from the article under notice may be of interest to those German writers who, in spite of those horrible doings of their own countrymen in Belgium, found it difficult to reconcile the employment of "savage Indians" against Germany with the "conventions of civilised warfare":—"All were on the very best terms with the French peasants, especially with the children, as you saw Indians assisting their hosts in their household work, chopping up wood, carrying water, etc. The conduct of all ranks is exemplary."

Truth had the following vindication of the importance of the services rendered by the Indian troops in the early months of the War, when the struggle, as we have seen, was in its most critical phase :—"The Indian troops were landed amid unfamiliar surroundings, in an uncongenial climate in its most uncongenial mood, and called upon to face the deadliest and most desperate struggle of the whole war—that of helping to hold the Flanders line in the autumn and winter of 1914, through long weeks of pitiless rain, unspeakable mud, and overwhelming artillery fire. Their own guns and ammunition were ridiculously insufficient. They had no reserves of men to draw upon. Such recruits as were available had to be brought all the way from India, and when they came, they were raw and useless. Their own British officers, whom they knew and trusted, and who knew and trusted them, were made particular targets by the enemy, and were nearly all killed or put out of action at the outset, while the officers who replaced them were mostly strangers who knew nothing of Indian troops and their psychology and could not speak their language. Add to this, gross mismanagement on the part of the big-wigs in Simla and unintelligent, unsympathetic treatment by the big-wigs in Whitehall, and the wonder is, not that the Indian troops in France failed to do impossible things, but rather that they struck it out as valiantly as they did in the face of difficulties, disabilities and discouragements that would have broken the spirit and ruined the moral of any but the very best troops."



Field-Marshal Sir John French, V. C., in supreme command of the British Army in the first critical stage of the War.

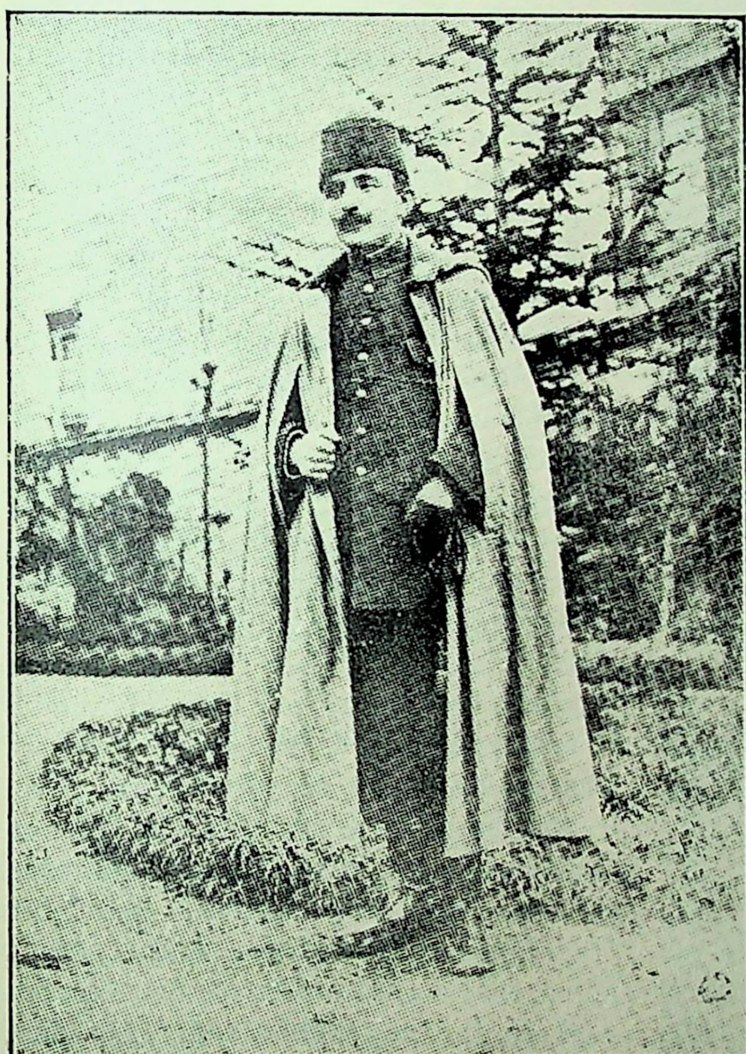
This chapter cannot be better closed than with the following tribute paid to the Indian Corps in France by Field-Marshal Sir John French :—"From first to last, so long as they were under my command, they maintained and probably surpassed even the magnificent traditions of the Indian Army."

CHAPTER XVIII.

WAR WITH TURKEY

How India Met a Critical Situation—Frightful Strain on her Resources.

THE extent and magnitude of India's part in the Great War will be realised from the fact that before it was five months old India was maintaining four overseas forces, *viz.*, in France, East Africa, Mesopotamia and Egypt. An Indian contingent was also co-operating with the Japanese in the Far East, having already made its mark in the attack on the German naval base at Tsing-tao in North China. The year 1915 proved in many respects the most critical period of the War, so far as India was concerned. To quote General Sir Charles Carmichael Munro, then Commander-in-Chief in India, "the outstanding feature of the year was the growing importance of the campaign in Mesopotamia, involving a steadily increasing demand for men and material at a time when the armed forces of the country had been reduced to a dangerously low level. The year was, in fact, one of strenuous endeavour to comply with demands which constantly threatened to outpace the ability of the country to meet them. During the year contingents from India were engaged in France and Belgium, in Egypt, in Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia, in South and East Persia, in East Africa, in the Cameroons, in Aden, in Hinterland, in Somaliland and on the North-West and the North-East Frontiers of India, besides garrisons at several Colonial stations. The mere enumeration of the theatres will convey some idea of the complex nature of the problem which confronted those responsible for the provision of the necessary men and material." It was not long before it was perceived that the campaign in Mesopotamia was assuming a character of no inconsiderable importance to India. Its reaction was felt all over Persia and, indeed, throughout the East. Early in the year, in response to urgent representations for more troops from His Majesty's Government, the Force was raised from one Division to the strength of two Divisions, and, with the exception of one Infantry Brigade obtained from Egypt, all these additional troops were provided from India along with two more Brigades in the autumn.

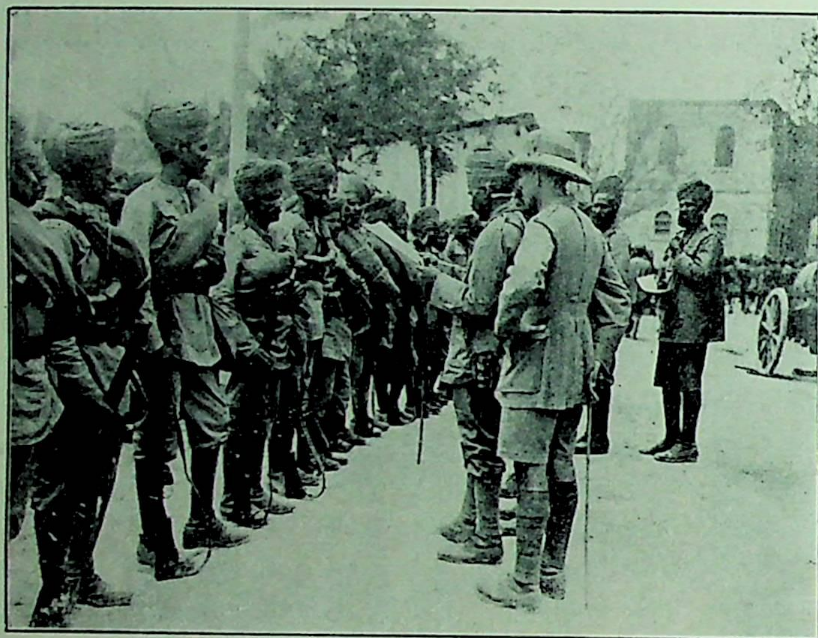


Enver Pasha, the Turkish Leader and Commander-in-Chief.

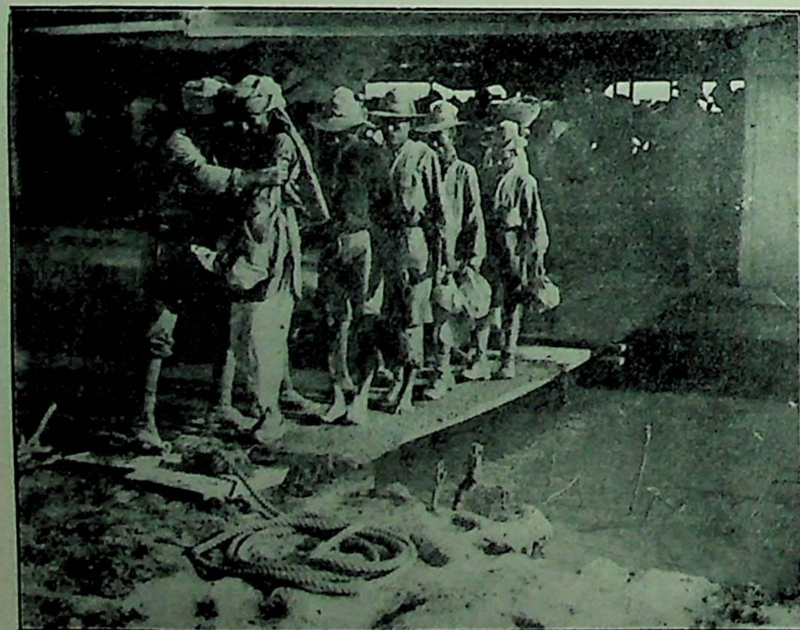
Towards the end of the year the leading units of the Indian Army Corps from France began to arrive in India, and before the year closed the Indian Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia had "grown from the strength of one Division to over 50,000 fighting men." This rapid growth of the force was effected by fresh and willing recruits, and these were coming in increasing numbers and from all parts of the country, thanks to the unflagging efforts of leading men, including those of the educated classes, both Hindu and Mohammadan. Immediately

after the declaration of war by Turkey, His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad issued a *firman* in the course of which he said:—" I repeat and reiterate that in the crisis before us the Mohammadan inhabitants of India, especially the subjects of this State, should, if they care for their own welfare and prosperity, remain firm and whole-hearted in their loyalty and obedience, and swerve not a hair's breadth from their devotion to the British Government, whose cause, I am convinced, is just and right; keep sacred the tie which binds the subject people to their rulers; and, lastly, that they should in no case allow themselves to be beguiled by the wiles of any one in a course of open or secret sedition against the British Government."

In 1916 the campaign in Mesopotamia continued to grow in scope and importance, but the Dardanelles campaign had to be abandoned. A memorable feature of the latter campaign, so far as India was concerned, was the part taken by the 14th Sikhs in the action of June 4 and 5 in the Gallipoli Peninsula. This glorious exploit of this famous regiment was described in detail, and with evident pride, by General Sir Ian Hamilton in a despatch to the Commander-in-Chief in India. The position which the 14th Sikhs and the 88th Brigade were ordered to carry was a particularly difficult one. The ravine where their line of advance crossed it was very steep and exposed to an oblique fire from the enemy. In fact, the 14th came under very heavy rifle and machine-gun fire while crossing the slope. The 88th Brigade escaped this, as their left flank was just over the crest of the slope. "In spite of very heavy losses on the slope, the 14th managed with the greatest determination to keep pace with the British Brigade to their right, carrying the trenches facing them very gallantly and putting the enemy to the bayonet as they turned to escape the ravine." The attack, however, failed to carry the enemy's first line, as the advancing troops were faced by two lines of trenches from both of which fire could be simultaneously brought to bear on the assaulting lines. What followed is thus told by General Sir Ian Hamilton:—" When the main attack failed, they would not retire within but held on to the ravine edge all day, losing all their British officers and 75 per cent. of their numbers. The Battalion moved out of its trenches on the 4th, numbering 15 British officers, 14 Indian officers, and 514 rank and file. The remnant collected next morning unwounded were three British officers, three Indian officers, and 134 rank and file. In spite of these tremendous losses there was not a sign of wavering all day, not an inch of ground gained was



Indian troops in Mesopotamia.
Roll-call before leaving for the Front.



The heroic defence of Kut.
Taking sick and wounded back to the British Lines.

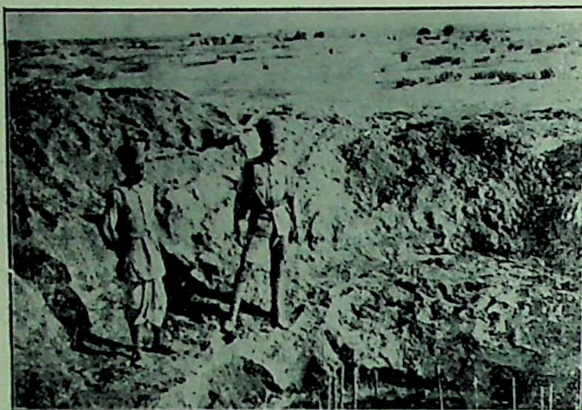
given up, and not a single straggler came back. The brave men of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who held on with the Sikhs on the left, and the Worcesters who fought alongside on the right of the ravine, were full of admiration for the gallantry of their Indian comrades. The defence of the point gained in the ravine itself, with an enemy entrenched on both sides above it, speaks for itself, and is a very fine example of the character the Sikh bears as a stubborn fighting man. The ends of the enemy's trenches leading into the ravine were found to be blocked with the bodies of Sikhs and of the enemy who died fighting at close quarters, and the glacis slope was thickly dotted with bodies of these fine soldiers, all lying on their faces as they fell in their steady advance on the enemy. The history of the Sikhs affords many instances of their value as soldiers, but it may be safely asserted that nothing finer than the grim valour and steady discipline displayed by the 14th on June 4 has ever been done by soldiers of the Khalsa. Their devotion to duty, and their splendid loyalty to their orders, and to their leaders, makes a record their nation should look back upon with pride for many generations."

The abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign was very opportune, as it released the Indian units in that theatre of war at a time when reinforcements were in urgent demand for Mesopotamia, where the situation was critical. General Townsend and his men were beseiged at Kut-el-Amarah, and with all the Spartan resistance they were offering to the enemy against immense odds, it was becoming increasingly apparent, as time advanced, even to the War Office, that in the absence of reinforcements in sufficient numbers the garrison could not hold out indefinitely. In addition to the Lahore and the Meerut Divisions, a reinforcement of five additional battalions had already been sent from India, and three Infantry Brigades were mobilised for the purpose and were only waiting for troops from England or Egypt to replace them. The War Office at the same time had ordered the 13th British Division in Egypt to proceed to Mesopotamia. But only a portion of these troops could arrive in time to take part in the operations for the relief of Kut-el-Amarah. "The loss of prestige associated with the failure of these operations," according to General Sir Charles Carmichael Munro, "was much less than might have been expected, a circumstance which can be attributed to the stubborn defence offered by the beseiged garrison, and to the gallantry, self-sacrifice and endurance of the troops who had endeavoured to relieve them."



An Indian Sentry guarding the Turkish Prisoners' Camp.

One of the many memorable features of the struggle associated with Kut-el-Amarah was the gallantry of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, composed entirely of young educated Bengalees. Attached to No. 2 Field Ambulance of the 6th Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force, they arrived a day or two after Kut-el-Amarah had been taken from the Turks, and accompanied General Townsend to Ctesiphon. At the battle of Ctesiphon they acquitted themselves in a manner of which their countrymen in general and the Bengalees in particular might well be proud. With supreme indifference to death, treating shot and shell as if they were chaff thrown against the wind, they "dragged wounded officers and men from the battlefield during all stages of the battle and carried them to the riverside on board the hospital ship." Many of the young men belonging to the Corps were wounded, and "the last man to be carried aboard the hospital ship was one of them." Some of them were captured by the Turks at Ctesiphon and some others were made prisoners at Kut when General Townsend surrendered. The heroic conduct of this Corps throughout the struggle received its due share of recognition in military despatches. "The detachments," to quote an official report, "proceeded to the front under the charge of Havildar A. C. Champati and was attached to No. 2 Field Ambulance, 6th Division. It joined the advanced forces a day or two after the battle of Kut-el-Amarah and afterward remained with the 6th Division throughout its advance and was present at the battle of Ctesiphon where the men came

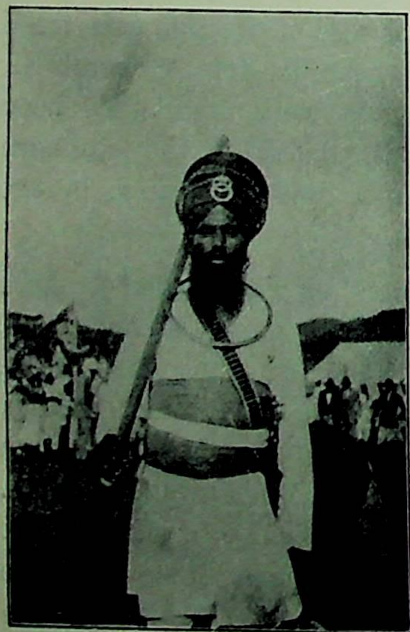


A water-hole dug in the Mesopotamia desert. This had to be lined with old tins to prevent sand from falling in.

under severe fire and from all accounts did valuable work in succouring the wounded. The men worked with the greatest gallantry under heavy shell-fire and afterwards rendered valuable assistance in removing the wounded to the river-bank. They took their full share of the hardships of the actions at the end of November, and, in reduced numbers owing to sickness due to exposure, have been at the front up till now." An incident of the campaign, so graphically described at the time by Saint Nihal Singh in the London *Observer*, brings into striking prominence the spirit which actuated these Bengalee youths in the work they had undertaken. A bomb from the enemy lines landed on the deck of a hospital ship, with the fuse burning, right in the midst of a lot of wounded soldiers. A Bengalee private on board coolly seized the bomb, tore the fuse and flung it into the river. A terrible disaster was averted by this heroic act.

In the development and co-ordination of military effort necessitated by the situation in Mesopotamia, India made during the year great and successful efforts in various other directions. The difficulty of maintaining a modern army in an undeveloped country like Mesopotamia was keenly realised with the rapid expansion of the force there, and India's efforts were energetically directed towards removing the same. The Railway Board had been engaged since July, 1915, in co-ordinating the munition-making resources of the country. In addition to this work it took Mesopotamia in hand, and before the year 1916 the port of Basra had grown from an undeveloped riverside into an efficient base, and had been linked up by railway to more than one strategic centre, and close to the fighting front light railway extended over twenty-four miles.

During 1917, so far as the Indian Expeditionary Forces were concerned, the chief events of the year were still centred in Mesopotamia. Recruitment for the Army continued in India on a more and more extensive scale, for, in addition to Mesopotamia, reinforcements had to be sent almost continuously to East Africa and frequently to Egypt. At the same time the demand on Indian labour for Mesopotamia, already great enough, grew more and more insistent during the year and was successfully met by India, in spite of the fact that the non-combatant strength of the Indian contingent in France had already been increased by 200 per cent. by the despatch in 1916 of as many as fifty-four Labour Corps from this country.

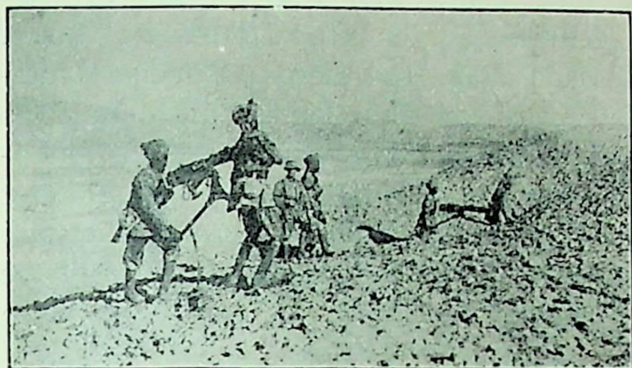


The victorious march on Baghdad. A typical Nihang Sikh.

India was now thoroughly well-equipped to deal with Turkey with absolute certainty as to results, and it was not long before a series of brilliant and successful operations on her part culminated in the capture of Baghdad. The fall of this historic city completely transformed the military situation and produced political effects of far-reaching importance. It would appear from the Commander-in-Chief's despatch that India's share in the achievement of this important success consisted in the provision of over three-quarters of the force employed over three-quarters of the rivercraft, and the whole of the railway material and personel "without which the operations would have been impossible." Of the eighty-six battalions included in the force at the date of the capture of Baghdad, India had contributed seventy-three, and all but two of the forty-three squadrons of Cavalry.

But before the end of the year, the disintegration of Russia having impaired the fighting efficiency of the Russian troops, India had to provide further substantial reinforcements for the

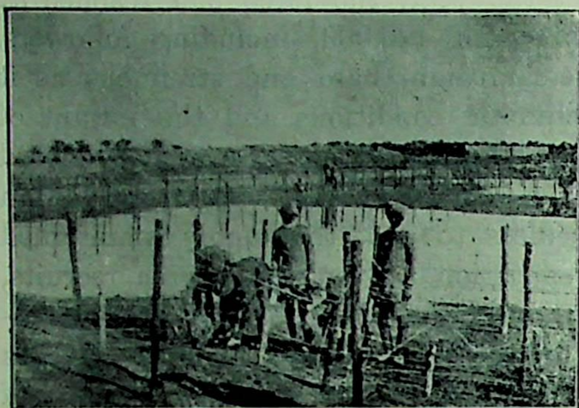
Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, so that, at the close of the year, the force had reached its maximum strength of 420,000, including followers. Throughout the campaign, hard and strenuous as it was owing to climatic conditions and the nature of the country as well as the stubborn resistance offered by the Turks at every stage of the struggle, the Indian troops, it is needless to add, thoroughly maintained their martial reputation. Even the rawest recruits, the merest boys many of them,—and they were increasingly in evidence in those days of endless demands for more men,—proved giants in action. Of such as these we were treated at the time to some interesting glimpses by Mr. Edmund Candler, special representative with the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia. Of a new company of Dogras, among whom chance had thrown him after a battle, he writes :—" They were most of them young men, lightly built, but compact and supple, of regular features, cast very much in a type. Some were smoking their *chillums*, for the Dogra is an inveterate smoker and will have his *chillum* out for a final puff two minutes before going into the attack. I was struck by their scrupulous neatness. The morning had been the third day of a battle. The enemy had decamped at dawn, but in the two previous days half the regiment had fallen. Yet they seemed to have put in a toilet somehow. Their turbans, low in the crown, with the shell-like twist in front peculiar to the Dogra, were as speck and span as on parade. They looked a cool crowd, and it was of this coolness under the most terrific fire that their subaltern spoke. 'He is a blood in his way,' he said, 'I have seen our fellows giving their turbans the correct twist when they are up to the neck in it during an advance'."



Nearing Baghdad.
An Indian machine-gun battery going into action.

In this brief narrative of the great campaign we are under the painful necessity of passing over many of the gallant deeds of individual regiments in various scenes of operations. The following episode, officially reported in connection with the operations before Kut-el-Amarah, may be taken as typical of many. The Indians, numerically at a serious disadvantage already, had the additional misfortune of having to hold a widely extended outpost line in flooded country, with every picquet entirely surrounded by water. The acme of misery was reached when, after wading over a mile through water and securing a footing on the enemy's edge of the flood, they had to spend the night in a violent thunderstorm. Relief was promised next day, but before it arrived the advance was continued, pushing the Turks before it. The forces on the right, however, had to withdraw, but the 89th determined to hang on and it did so, supported by the 27th Punjabis. The enemy, elated by the partial withdrawal of our forces, attacked with great vigour. Three times they advanced and each time they were driven back to their trenches. Between these attacks the regiment dug itself in and some parties of the Connaught Rangers were pushed up to fill the gaps. In these operations Lance-Naik Shahmad Khan was pushed out on the left of the regimental line with one machine-gun. By 7 P.M. he had lost every man of his machine-gun team, and from that hour until midnight he fought his gun single-handed. It was impossible to support him with trained men, for all the machine-gunners in the regiment were hotly engaged on the right flank. However, three sepoys were sent up to help him fill belts and dig in. At first single-handed, afterwards with the assistance of these three men, he beat off three Turkish attacks, and held his post, which was within 75 yards of the enemy, until his gun was knocked out and he was ordered to withdraw. He then brought in his gun and a wounded man, and made a trip to the abandoned post to bring in the remaining ammunition. For this act of bravery and endurance he received the most coveted of all decorations, the Victoria Cross.

In all their subsequent attempts at recovery of their position after the fall of Baghdad the Turks found themselves outmatched at every turn by the warriors of India, for whom, as



Indian infantry erecting barbed wire entanglements round a camp.

was to be expected from a brave and chivalrous enemy like the Turks, due regard and respect had already begun to be entertained in the Turkish Camp. Colonel Ismail Saqq Bey, the heroic Turkish Commander of the Army on the Tigris, after he was defeated and captured in the determined Indian offensive at Shergat, frankly admitted to the Commander of the Indian forces that "considerable admiration had been aroused in Turkey by the fighting qualities of the Indian troops in the last months of the campaign, with special reference to their discipline under fire and efficiency in shooting."

Now to a characteristic exploit of the 2-39th Garhwal Rifles. This famous regiment captured Aziziyeh trench, a rather tough place to take at one's pleasure, after a gallant advance over a plain swept by machine-gun and rifle fire, followed by a brilliant charge and a severe hand-to-hand encounter, in which heavy casualties were suffered. It was then decided to press on and capture Aziziyeh Bridge. They had to cross, in the face of heavy fire, a dry canal ten yards broad with steep sides twenty feet high. Naik Jitar Singh Negi and Rifleman Chandan Singh Rawat rushed two Lewis guns forward nearly a mile, pushed them up to the edge of the canal bank, regardless of the shells which were falling round them, and brought their fire to bear on the Turkish gunners, who were serving their pieces only 200 yards away. The gunners were killed, the guns were captured, the position was cleared, and much booty was taken. It was a fine piece of work, the success of which was largely due to the coolness and dash of the men who brought into action and served the two Lewis guns.

Without taking away from the credit for distinguished service due, without a single exception, to other regiments, reference may be made in this connection to the fine record of service of the 1-89th Punjabis. At the commencement of war with Turkey this regiment, as part of the 29th Infantry Brigade detailed for Arabia, landed opposite Perim Island and drove the Turks out of Fort Turba against overwhelming odds. What with the situation of the fort, the strength of its garrison and the reckless obstinacy of its defence, it was no easy task which the Punjabis performed with such remarkable thoroughness, with a midsummer Arabian sun showering anything but benedictions upon their heads. In Egypt this regiment withstood and drove off the brunt of the Turkish attack on Kantara, and shortly after at Cape Heles in Gallipoli it performed prodigies of valour. From Gallipoli it went to France and, after serving there with distinction for six long months, was sent back to Mesopotamia in view of developments there. After eight months' hard work in Mesopotamia it paid a flying visit to India in connection with the Mohmand trouble, and then, after a trip to Chitral, it returned to Mesopotamia, where it was ever afterwards to be seen in the forefront of the struggle in its final phase.



Indian Non-commissioned Officers in Mesopotamia receiving instructions.



CHAPTER XIX.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AND THE WAR

King George and Indian Chapati—Prince Edward's War Activities.

PEACE-LOVING by nature, King George V, as is well known, had spared no personal efforts to prevent the War. But Germany would have it at any cost, and when the long-expected happened at last His Majesty was deeply pained. What that colossal tragedy of human history, brought about by Germany, meant to King George could not have been more strikingly illustrated than by the Royal Proclamation issued at his instance in 1917 stating that from that time the Royal family would take the surname of Windsor instead of the time-honoured German one of Wettin. The ties binding the British Royal House to Germany were strong and deep, but that did not sway the King in the least; and those who thought at the time that it was only a war-time measure lived to see that it was not.

Another notable and worthy action of the King and of the Royal Family was an example in economy set at the very outset of the War by giving up all avoidable luxuries. It is said that by no means infrequent discussions by groups of men at the Front of the short-comings of people safely entrenched in high circles in London often ended with the consolatory remark, "At least the King is doing without his beer."

The King and the Prince of Wales did much more during the War than forego little luxuries. His Majesty, lovingly known in the naval world as the "Sailor King," frequently visited the Grand Fleet, and it is said that on many naval matters his advice was eagerly sought. He was equally assiduous in his attentions to the Army, demanding close and constant information regarding every new invention and new suggestion for the equipment or comfort of the men in the line as well as in regard to the exact field strength in each theatre of war.

His Majesty was not the man to remain at home while his troops from all parts of the Empire were engaged in the greatest war in history. He was with the Army in France more than once, often at great personal risk. Sir Philip Gibbs thus describes a visit by the King to the headquarters of a division established in an old French chateau:—

"Here, below the steps, he was received by the Commander-in-Chief, the General commanding the Division, and a number of staff officers, including the Prince of Wales. A tour was then made in the adjoining villages, where some companies were encamped. Some of the men were practising bayonet exercises, others doing physical drill. The cookers were alight, and the cooks were busy with the next meal of the day. All the life of the camp was in full swing, and not interrupted when the King came through, watching it all, and chatting with officers and men."

We recall in this connection an interesting episode which attracted a good deal of notice at the time. One afternoon the King was in a camp of his Indian troops, chatting freely with both officers and men. Some Punjabi soldiers, who were cooking their meals, presented to His Majesty a couple of *chapaties* and a cupful of *dál*—by no means an ideal tiffin for an Emperor. But His Majesty, a "simple man" and a gentleman, not only graciously accepted it but, it is said, thoroughly enjoyed it.

One day, we read, His Majesty and the Prince of Wales proceeded to an observation post, in the neighbourhood of Souchez and Neuville St. Vaast, looking up the Vimy Ridge. "The way to this post was through ruined villages, destroyed by shell-fire nearly two years

ago, when the French were there, and shelled ever since, from time to time, by occasional bursts of shrapnel and tearshells." It was, as the story goes, a sinister place, very weird and awesome at dusk, when owls were hooting in the broken brickwork and when the light struck through the great rents in the walls of ancient barns and the broken rafters of roofless houses. Weeds and wild flowers had grown in a tangled way over some of these ruins, and there was the scarlet flame of poppies in old shell-holes.

"As the King passed through, looking about him, silently, the guns of the two great armies were at work, and the vibration of their fire shook the crumbling walls of the village and brought down some of the loose stones. A solitary sentry saluted the King. Beyond, where the field of observation began, there was an utter solitude, until the King went there with his companions and stood looking through a hole in the wall at the wonderful panorama of war.

"Shells were bursting over the Vimy Ridge, and now and again a German 'crump' flung up a great column of earth and smoke out far away, and the blue sky was flecked with the puffs of shrapnel smoke. Our guns were speaking noisily. Flashes of fire jabbed out the panorama of the fields where our Batteries were hidden.

"The high whistling note of heavy shells went screaming in invisibility. The King listened to the music of war, the awful Orchestra of Death, and looked upon historic battlefields.

"The King was vastly interested, and there was no need to tell him the history of these things."

Later, the King visited a town which still continued to attract the enemy's attention, and wherein, at any moment, shells were liable to fall.

"It was without announcement—indeed, it was not shown on the day's programme—that the King made a detour on his journey and motored into the town of Besthune. It was not a town where a King might be expected to go to study its life and architecture. Its life was subject to sudden visitations of death which came out of the blue sky like thunderbolts, and its architecture had been badly knocked about here and there by the enemy gunners, who did very dirty work when they sent long-range shells into a place which they knew quite well was inhabited by women and children and innocent French citizens. It was just murder of the foulest kind. As it happened, they had been shelling the town recently before the King's arrival, and had done further damage, and in the afternoon when the King came a few people were standing about staring sadly at the ruins of buildings which had been erected many centuries before. There was a military policeman—'Robert, M.P.'—on duty, directing traffic, calmly and with quiet authority, though the sky above him was very sinister, and the place in which he stood was registered by hostile guns........There was one shell crater in the roadway, and the King went across to it with the Prince of Wales, staring into its depths and estimating its diameter. Some of us standing there were nervous because the King lingered so long. At any second another shell might have come and another shell crater as big as this might have opened the earth at his feet. You can never tell. But the King was extremely interested, and stayed several minutes in this danger spot."

Sir Philip Gibbs describes another occasion on which the King was "in the midst of all the tumult of war." "The day was misty. More distant views were difficult beyond Mametz Wood, but dimly the King could see Montauban and the Trones Wood, and away to the left a black smudge upon high ground which was over La Boiselle, and massed smoke clouds over a place that was Pozieres. The King was in the midst of all the tumult of war. Invisible guns were firing with a thumping clangour, followed by full crashes as heavy shells burst upon the enemy's lines or ours. The rush of shells went through the sky. The air was filled with those queer familiar noises of the battlefield of which many men dream o' nights, the shrill singing note of a bit of flying steel, the knock-knock-knockings of the field-guns, the humming of aeroplanes and the dull roar of a distant 'crump.'



His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"No shells came near the King. That was his luck. I have stood several times in this neighbourhood and seen them fall unpleasantly near. There was no reason why at any moment there should not have been a black puff of German shrapnel over the King's head. There is no life insurance in these places, and the King took the risk like other men, and thought no more about it.

"Across No-Man's Land, as it was before our men regained it for France, the King went with his officers, avoiding the shell craters which had churned it up and the barbed wire straggled about, and the litter of broken sandbags, and all the debris in the wake of battle.

"Then for a little while he stood above one of the old minefields looking into the deep mouths of craters blown up by the enemy and ourselves to hurl a section of trenches sky-high with all that might be in it. The worst horror of war was there for the King to see, after it had passed and done its work, and to those about him he said: 'It is wonderful how human beings could have lived through it.'

"The dreams of all that had happened here stirred the King's imagination and he seemed to see very clearly the vision of the fighting that had gone over this ground. When he walked through our old first line trenches he turned and smiled, and said: 'Now, I will climb over the parapet.'

"'It is not so easy as it looks, Sir,' answered one of the officers, but the King refused the helping hand held out to him by the Prince of Wales, and scrambled up alone. Close by there was a little mound of earth in the middle of a shell-crater, with a wooden cross upon it bearing the inscription: 'Here lies the body of an unknown British soldier.' The King saluted the grave and a look of emotion passed over his face."

On the outbreak of the War His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had expressed his eagerness to go to the Western Front, but he would have no easy and safe job at the base. But being heir to the Throne he was not allowed to have his way and was attached to the General Headquarters. It is said that in spite of the constant watchfulness of those responsible for his safety he frequently escaped into the battle-zones and was under fire on many occasions. According to contemporary chronicles he early displayed an unusual and able interest in military tactics and was able to study the military operations from the beginning to the end.

After a period of apprenticeship at the General Headquarters the Prince got posted to the staff of the Guards Division. But "this was not quite what he wanted. He would have liked to have commanded a platoon and gone over the top at the head of his men." But as he could not attain his heart's desire he settled down to really hard work in the task allotted to him.

In 1916 the Prince was appointed Staff Captain of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force and promoted to D.A. Q.M.G. in the same year. All through his service on the French Front "his complete disregard of personal danger continued to be a constant source of anxiety, and, popular as he was with all ranks, it was with a sigh of something like relief that the High Command witnessed his departure from France."

Prince Edward also visited the Italian Front, and, by the time the Armistice came, he "had a wider experience of war than any man of his generation." Even so, he thought his work had only just begun. He took very keen and active interest in the war comrade movement, for he had experienced that comraderie of men under fire and he "believed in it profoundly."

According to Mr. Ramsay Muir, the well-known politician, the Great War, coming in the most impressionable years of his life, had considerably deepened Prince Edward's democratic sentiment.



CHAPTER XX

THE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE

Why the Scheme Failed—A Splendid Opportunity Lost by England—Remarkable Plain-speaking by an Englishman.

IN the fourth year of the War there was a remarkable development in the war organisation of India's civil resources which deserves more than a passing notice for reasons that will reveal themselves in the course of this interesting and instructive narrative. On February 21, 1917, Lord Chelsmford put on the legislative anvil what was termed as the Indian Defence Bill. In the course of his introductory remarks His Excellency said:—"There must be equality of sacrifice. To secure this we propose compulsion for all coming under the definition of European British subjects. We have seen it suggested that industries will suffer as a consequence of this measure. You cannot have legislation of this nature without the concommitant inconvenience, but the Government of India hope that, under the provisions of the Bill and the regulations drawn up under it, no needless hardship will be imposed. Both the Commander-in-Chief and I had many discussions on this subject with leading businessmen in Calcutta. We recognise that in India there is no reserve of elderly men or ineffectives on which to draw for the replacement of those called up, and we hope that under the machinery of the Bill the least possible disturbances of industry and hardship will take place."

As regards Indians His Excellency said:—"Compulsion in this case is out of the question on practical grounds, but we will endeavour to deal with those who apply to be enrolled. Hon'ble Members will have realised from my previous remarks that volunteering, as we have known it under the Volunteers' Act, 1868, is dead. It is useless to spend money on a military force which is bound to be ineffective under the condition and nature of its existence. So this new force will come under the provision of the Indian Army Act. It is intended to be an effective military organisation. As the British element under this Act is to be dealt with on the same lines as those of the British Regulars, so the Indian element will come under the same military conditions which apply to the Indian Regular Forces, saving the fact in both cases that service is to be within India." His Excellency appealed to the Hon'ble Members to co-operate.

The response to this appeal, so far as actual enlistment went, was considered in official circles inadequate, and some of our friends in this connection did not omit to read a sermon to "Educated India." That the result of the measure did not fall in with official expectations admits of no doubt, but the important fact in this connection was overlooked that the responsibility for the same did not lie exclusively on educated India. The entire situation with reference to the Indian part of the scheme was put in a nut-shell in the following observations of the *Leader* of Allahabad, a journal not usually given to hasty statements, in reply to the Government of India's resolution describing the scheme as a "hopeless failure." "When the whole of the facts is impartially placed before the Empire and the world, the verdict will not be condemnation of India. Of this we are pretty confident. If we may venture to predict the character of that verdict, it will be somewhat as follows:—For long have the people of India cried that they should not be emasculated, that they should not be mistrusted, that they should be given full opportunities of participating in the defence of their country. Their cry went unheeded. The mighty War broke out and India appealed with one voice to be used. She was not heard. A belated attempt was made to enlist a comparatively few men temporarily under adverse conditions. The elected spokesmen of the people begged that the scheme should be tried under fair and hopeful conditions. They were not listened to. Still an unprejudiced effort was made for its



The Rt. Hon. Frederick John Napier Baron Chelmsford, P.C.G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.B.E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1916-21.

success. The Government of India came out with a resolution which could not but offend sentiment. India and her children of all classes and communities have done all that they could do in the way of help and service in the war. This has been acknowledged. The failure of the Defence Force scheme, started under unfavourable conditions, casts no slur on the Indian people."

The wave of martial enthusiasm that followed the declaration of war in this country subsided in due course after beating repeatedly against silent walls, and even Lord Sinha did not find himself in a mood to regard with coolness the attitude of philosophic indifference maintained in the responsible quarters with regard to the earnest appeals subsequently made by educated Indians to unlock the door of military service to them. Referring to this attitude from the Presidential chair of the Indian National Congress of 1915, he condemned in unmistakable terms a system which was "inconsistent with the self-respect of normal human beings." How keenly he felt on the point will be realised from the following :—"I feel that hitherto the Government has not only ignored but has put positive obstacles in the way of the people acquiring or retaining a spirit of national self-help in this most essential respect." Indeed, the question of open door for Indians in the military service had been discussed at every session of the Congress ever since its inception; and as long ago as 1888 Sir Feroze Shah Mehta, speaking for the Congress, sounded a note of warning against the danger, not to India alone but to the Empire as well, of emasculating a whole nation. Even the *Englishman*, with its "angle of vision" changed, for the time being at any rate, by the impact of the War, seemed favourably inclined towards the question, so much to the fore in the early stage of the War, of a more general enlistment of Indians to the Army. We came across some refreshingly sensible and thoughtful observations on the point in one of the articles appearing in its columns in those days which attracted considerable notice at the time. It was easy to argue, said the writer, who was an Englishman, that popular military training in a country like India would be directly subversive of the principles that were supposed to uphold the Empire, but in spite of the objections to the grant of the desired consession the Government, he was sure, would have at no distant day to face and solve the problem in a manner satisfactory to the public, not so much in the interest of the public as that of itself. Nothing could be more ridiculous, in his opinion, than to fancy that the people of India would ever remain unaffected by the mighty current of Western ideas and knowledge pouring into India, or by the pressure that was being unceasingly exerted from all sides and quarters upon the thoughts of all nations, including Indians, by the great events of the world. Those who argued and fondly believed that India was unchanging were actuated, he rightly said, by the simple faiths of old which even a country like India was fast learning to discard. Leaving other reasons aside, the writer found that the necessity of Indian enlistment was rendered imperative by the great unemployment question. In every civilised country the problem of unemployment, he said, was ever to the fore and means were always being devised to tackle it. But in India that problem, by no means less insisting, was not seriously taken, and the situation was getting more and more complicated. The throwing open of the Army Service would go to solve the problem in a surprisingly satisfactory manner, and check the evil that unemployment naturally produced. The Army would absorb, as the writer pointed out, not only the superfluous energy of youths who were becoming political fanatics, but also attract a considerable number of people, mostly wage-earners, who were compelled to depend solely on land cultivation and drag on a miserable existence in perpetual dread of a failure of crops.

There is also a deeper aspect of the question to which, thanks to the clearer perceptions of things peculiar to those days, the writer in the *Englishman* did not omit to point a warning finger, *viz.*, the process of degeneration going on among the people for nearly two centuries on account of this rigid military policy. "It is no part of statesmanship," he said, "nor does it conform to any ordinance, human or Divine, to transform millions of intelligent and civilised human beings into perfect imbeciles, suspend the Law of Evolution and defeat the purpose of creation. Little real glory can attach to ruling over a nation without manliness, emasculated


Indian heroes of Gallipoli leaving Cairo for Suez and India.

and lifeless. The rider of a horse of mettle excites admiration ; that of a jade excites pity and contempt. It is high time that the process of degeneracy were arrested and normal conditions making for progress restored even at some sacrifice, if need be."

As to the fear expressed in certain quarters that the admission of Indians into the Army on the more general basis would complicate the task of administration, this English writer thought it far-fetched and exaggerated. Indeed, the fallacy of this argument was never more strikingly in evidence than during the War. Lord Hardinge had no such fear when he reduced the British garrison in India to ten thousand. And Mr. Winston Churchill, we may as well add, who proposed at the time a more liberal tapping of India's military resources to the lasting benefit of all concerned, was certainly to be credited with as much solicitude for the best interests of England as those who advised otherwise. As the writer in the *Englishman* rightly observed, all motives need not, to serve a political end, be set down as unworthy and suspicious.

This rather lengthy elaboration of the point on our part has been prompted by no other motive than that of only showing what a splendid opportunity was missed by England of righting a wrong which ought to have been righted long ago in the interests of India and the Empire alike. Indeed, the announcement regarding the Defence of India Bill was welcomed in this country in the hope that it was perhaps a step towards the restoration to the Indian of the elementary right of his own defence. The following resolution adopted unanimously at an influential public meeting at Bombay, under the presidency of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, was, in sense and purport, the same as was passed at all the public meetings all over the country :—"This meeting trusts that in respect of commissioned rank, status, prospects and training the Indians will be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the European British subjects of the Crown, and in that belief urges the people to respond whole-heartedly to the call for the defence of the Empire."

The actual thing, however, as introduced in Council, went disagreeably against popular expectations; for it was in perfect line with the old "angle of vision," with its "principle of blend," as a guarantee for efficiency, and with the "Indian element" coming, as to rank, status, pay and prospects, "under the same military conditions which apply to the Indian Regular Forces," to mention only two of its outstanding features. The Viceroy's appeal to the Hon'ble Members of the Council did not, of course, fall upon deaf ears, as their subsequent efforts for a decidedly hopeless cause unmistakably showed; but, in the interest of the measure they were asked to uphold, all of them, in supporting the Bill, took particular care to point out the conditions conducive to success. Indians, said Dr. Sapru, took their stand on their birthright and, as His Majesty's subjects, considered it their right and their privilege to be admitted to the same position as Europeans in the Army. More particularly as they were going to be enrolled for the defence of their country, they should not be made to start under a sense of inferiority in any matter. Dr. Sapru admitted that Commissioned Officers could not be had within twenty-four hours. They would take time. But he wished it to be understood that the Bill was to be received by the country as "a promise of a new era which would mark the policy of the Government in the matter." In this timely reminder Dr. Sapru would appear to have faithfully echoed the Indian sentiment with regard to the Bill as expressed in the Press and on the platform all over the country.

When, however, against all remonstrances the Bill, as it was, was passed into law, the leaders of the country, without a single exception, made heroic efforts on behalf of the measure, though they very often found themselves in an awkward situation trying to explain away where they ought to have been in a position to urge.

After two months the Government of India expressed its disappointment in a resolution which was couched in terms of which it cannot surely be said that they leaned unduly on the side of wisdom, and which naturally provoked some plain-speaking from public men and the Press. Apart from its tone, the resolution was far from convincing in its arguments. For instance, it laid particular stress on the pay of the territorial force in England being the same as that of the regular army, and pointed out that men of means and position in that country not only did not think it derogatory to join the ranks but asked no questions as to pay or other conditions. From the Indian side it was pointed out that with regard to pay, prospects and other conditions there were no points of comparison between the English and the Indian case, but rather of contrast; and that, in spite of liberal responses to further demands in the direction of allowances, etc., in the former case since the outbreak of the War, a spirit of grumbling occasionally revealed itself through the proceedings of Parliament. The resolution was also not justified in its attacks on the leaders of public opinion and the educated classes. They tried, as we all know, to make the best of a bad job. If their efforts failed to bear fruit to the extent desired by the Government they could at least claim the credit for exerting themselves against conditions positively inimical to success, and were, therefore, less to blame in the matter than the Government which was responsible for the said conditions.

In the closing year of the War the Defence Force Act was modified, but the modifications were hardly of any essential consequence from the Indian point of view, though they helped to bring some more Indians to the Force. The Defence Force proved useful by "undertaking certain garrison duties in India with the object of releasing regular troops for service overseas."



CHAPTER XXI.

A MENACE TO INDIA

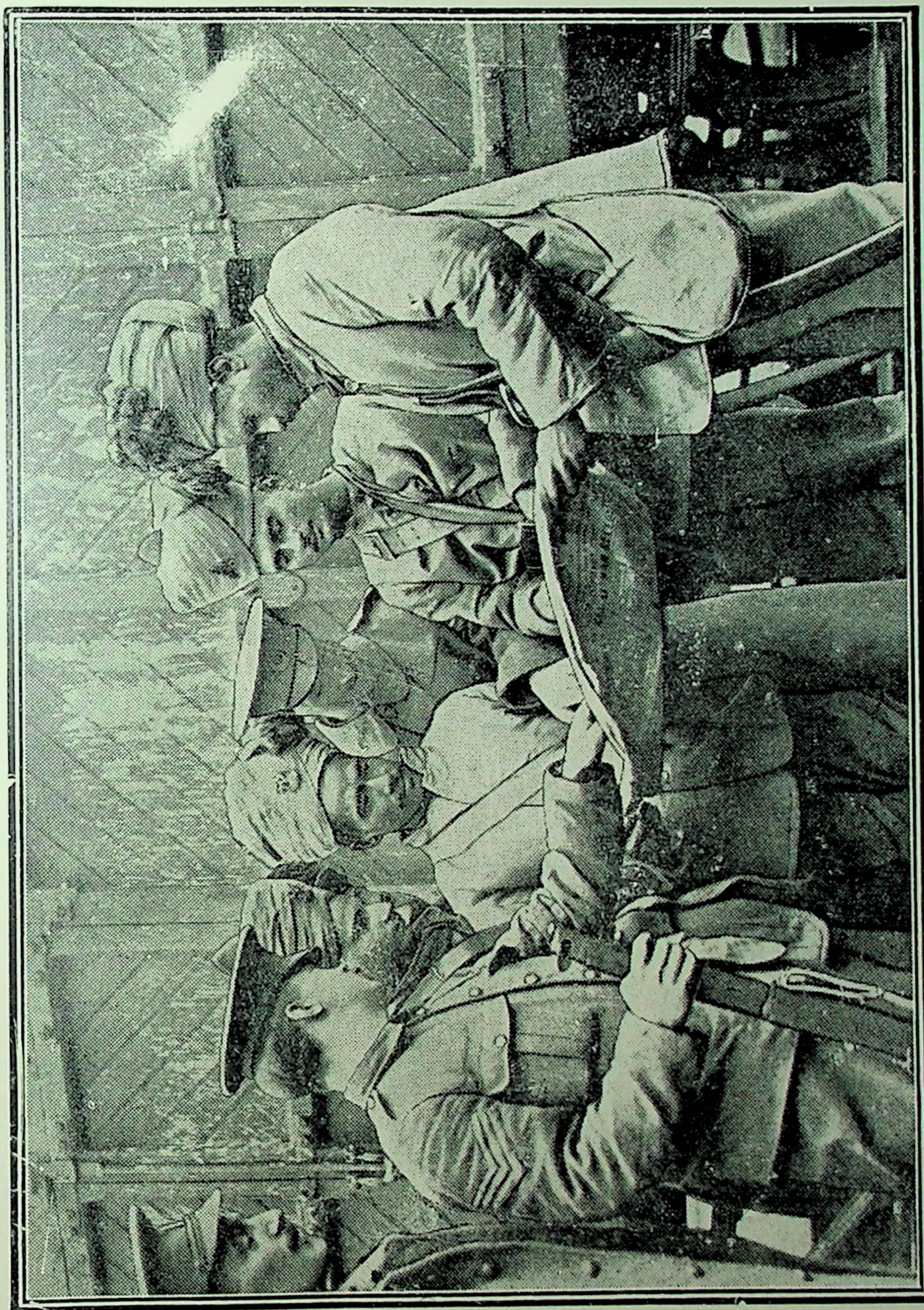
Collapse of Russia—Turko-German Move Eastward—Additional Obligation on India as Saviour of Asia—Prime Minister's Trumpet Call.

AFTER the capture of Baghdad important strides were made in India in the provision of facilities for rapid training and in the expansion of the Army. As many as fifty-five new Battalions were raised in this country, besides a large number of technical and administrative units. Other notable features were the increasing enrolment of labour, both skilled and unskilled; the enlistment of companies of ex-sepoys for garrison duty; the rapid expansion of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers; the establishment of Followers' Depots and the creation of Technical Schools for War purposes. In order to organise the man-power of India more effectively to meet the growing demands made upon it a Central Recruiting Board was constituted under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, and with Their Highnesses the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior and the Maharaja of Bikaner among its members. Provincial Recruiting Boards were also established in the different Provinces containing a large civilian and non-official element in the shape of land-owners, businessmen and leaders of public opinion.

In the midst of these activities in India a change in the military situation was brought about by the collapse of Russia involving consequences of more than ordinary importance to this country. It furnished the occasion and opportunity, in the early part of 1918, the closing year of the War, for a vigorous offensive in France, apparently a last effort, on the part of Germany, along with a Turco-German attempt to move eastward across the Caspian. The effect of these movements, so far as India was concerned, was two-fold. "In the first place, due to the defection of Russia," to quote General Sir Charles Carmichael Munro, "the move eastward opened up the prospect of the War spreading in the direction of the Indian frontiers and introducing complications with Afghanistan—a danger which necessitated a further searching examination of our military position and a careful stock-taking of our resources, in order to enable us to meet the menace at as great a distance as possible from our frontier. In the second place, it involved a further and larger demand for men than had hitherto been contemplated; for not only did it become necessary to increase the armies in India and overseas, but the extreme urgency of concentrating British man-power on the Western Front threw upon India the additional obligation of replacing the British soldier wherever he could be spared. This involved a general reshuffling of Indian units and formations, and the shifting of the centre of gravity, with the course of events, from Mesopotamia to Palestine." The object of Germany in carrying the war into the East, with as much energy as the opportunity demanded, was apparently also two-fold. On the one hand, she hoped to turn the tide in her favour in the West by preventing thereby reinforcements from Asia to that quarter, and on the other hand—in the event, of course, of her calculations in this particular instance not going the way of her calculations in the other instances—to find herself in a decisive stage towards the realisation of her long-cherished and laboriously worked-out Eastern dream.

This new move on her part, rendered possible by the defection of Russia, constituted a menace to India of which the real import cannot be better understood than by a reference to the conception and development of the pan-German plot to secure the domination of Asia, as a necessary corollary to Emperor William's bid for a world-empire, since revealed in all its details through German official sources.

As far back as 1848 it was significantly suggested by the distinguished German economist Roscher that, in any partition of the Ottoman Empire, Asia Minor would be the natural share of Germany. After 1870 the idea became more prevalent and more precisely defined, and ten years later a commercial society was formed in Berlin with a capital of £2,500,000 to promote the

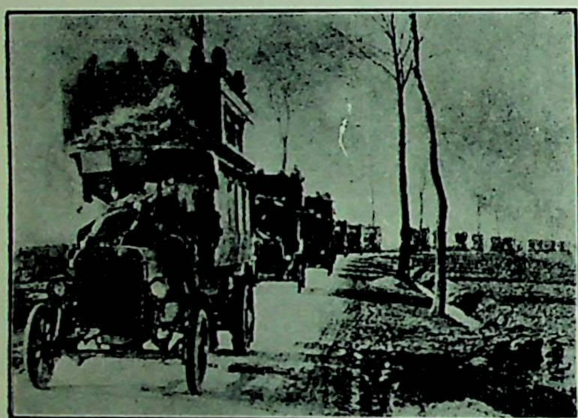


British and Indian soldiers in camp. Gathered together to read the war news, often out of a single paper.

"penetration" of Asia Minor. This move in the practical direction towards the "penetration" of Asia Minor was a befitting prelude to the subsequent growth of an inordinately persistent consciousness on the part of Dr. Sprenger, the Orientalist, and other savants to "the favourable opening for German colonisation in these regions;" and it was not long before Germans began to be increasingly in evidence in the Ottoman Empire as instructors in the Army, as commercial

travellers, as advisers to Sultan Abdul Hamid, and so on and so forth, " always with the German Embassy at their backs." It was, however, through the astute manipulation of railway policy that Germany gradually brought Turkey within her toils. In 1888 diplomacy secured for the Deutsche Bank, one of the strongest financial corporations in Germany, the right of working a short line, to begin with. But Bismarck's policy of maintaining good relations with Russia stood in the way of further "penetration;" and it was not till after 1890, that is, after the "man of blood and iron" was dismissed from office by the impetuous young Kaiser, that the German eastward march began in earnest. Two further concessions in the direction of railway "penetration" excited the suspicions of Russia, whereupon the German Emperor visited Constantinople in 1898, and the following year the Baghdad Railway emerged as a complete scheme. The railway was pushed forward with considerable energy, the rail-head having reached Ras-ul-Ain in the early years of the War.

The real significance of the Baghdad Railway was not realised in England for a good length of time. It was not taken more seriously than as a through route for mails and goods, though the solidity with which much of the line was constructed went far beyond the traffic possibilities for at least a generation. It was, however, not long before the real character of the Railway revealed itself through German sources of unimpeachable authority. According to a German official report dated 1901, "the roads to Persia and India must, in future, pass through the Turkish Empire instead of through Russia." A few years before the War, Baron von Mumm, a well-known German publicist, wrote :—" It must be the ultimate goal of the German-Austrian-Hungarian Alliance to bring its civilising influence across the Black and Caspian Seas; across the Turkish Empire, through Persia, Afghanistan, over the Hindu Kush into Central Asia before the very walls of China, for the benefit and salvation of the Mohammadan peoples." What remained to be said in the foregoing reference by the good Baron to the ultimate goal of the holy Alliance, to whose "civilising influence" Poland, Northern France and Belgium had borne perhaps more than ample testimony, was said with a refreshing lack of ambiguity by no less an authority on the point than Herr von Gwinner, Managing Director of the Deutsche Bank and President of the Anatolian and Baghdad Railway Companies, in an interview to a journalist. Parodying Napoleon's famous dictum, he said :—" As Antwerp has been called a loaded pistol pointed at the heart of England, so the double track of the Baghdad Railroad will some day be described as a double-barrelled modern automatic pointed at the heart of India." But Herr von Gwinner had not long to wait to see the tables turned with a vengeance upon Germany by the hands of India. All the ambitious plans of Germany for the domination of Asia came crumbling to the ground, as it were, with the fall of Baghdad in 1917. The capture of Baghdad, after many vicissitudes, by the Indian Army, under the gallant General Maud, in conjunction with the dashing advance of General Allenby's Armies to Jerusalem, took the wind completely out of the sail of Von Falkenhayn's vaunted counter-offensive from Aleppo on the one hand and that of Turkish resistance on the other, and Germany's door to the Persian Gulf was rightly considered as "banged, barred and bolted." At this fateful juncture in the struggle the military collapse of Russia came as a stroke of unusual luck to Germany.



Indian Troops in Egypt.
To the Front in Motor Buses.

History offers no parallel to that collapse in its dramatic suddenness and stupendous disturbance of balance in the War situation. When the Revolution occurred Russia was far more happily situated in a military sense than at any time since she fought the great military duel with Napoleon in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Her armies had been re-armed and re-equipped largely through the assistance of the Allies, and under the gallant General Brusiloff were hovering over the tottering Austro-Hungarian Empire in such strength that the first

hint of their movement in July, 1917, sent a thrill of terror through Vienna and produced the Peace Proposal in the Reichstag, which was so promptly repudiated the moment the breakdown occurred. For here was the opportunity for Germany for a grand effort, situated as she was. To India this sudden and unexpected development was of more than ordinary consequence.

After the Brest Litovsk treaty following the Russian collapse, and the consequent withdrawal of the last remnants of the Russian Army, a new route to Persia and to the countries bordering on the North-West Frontiers of India was opened to Germany of which, as we have seen, she did not seem inclined to be slow to take due advantage. It was going to be her first effort, with the aid of Turkey, to secure control of the Russian Railway running from Batum on the Black Sea to Baku, the great oil city on the Caspian, which would open one door into Western Persia through Tabriz. Crossing the Caspian Sea from Baku to Enzeli she would have found a good carriage road to Teheran, which route was an alternative to the road then controlled by the British Forces in Mesopotamia, namely, that from Baghdad through Khanikin, Kermanshah, Hamdan to Teheran. From Baku a short voyage led to Krasnovodsk, the terminus of the Russian Trans-Caspian railways. This Trans-Caspian system reached almost the Chinese border through Merv, Bokhara and Tashkent. From Merv a short branch ran to Kushk, only two days' ride from Herat, and from Bokhara a fairly easy road led to Termez, on the northern confines of Afghanistan. It will thus be seen that if Germany could have secured command of these routes, she would have been in a position to menace Persia from the north along three lines and India through Afghanistan.

Realising the imminence of the peril the Prime Minister of England addressed the following telegram to the Viceroy of India on April 2, 1918:— "At this time, when the intention of the rulers of Germany to establish a tyranny, not only over all Europe, but over Asia as well, has become transparently clear, I wish to ask the Government and the people of India to redouble their efforts. Thanks to the heroic efforts of the British armies, assisted by their allies, that attempt of the enemy in the West is being checked; but if we are to prevent the menace spreading to the East and gradually engulfing the world, every lover of freedom and law must play his part. I have no doubt that India will add to the laurels it has already won, and will equip itself on an even greater scale than at present to be the bulwark which will save Asia from the tide of oppression and disorder which it is the object of the enemy to achieve."

On behalf of India the Viceroy replied as follows on April 5:—"Your message comes at a time when all India is stirred to the depths by noble sacrifices now being made by the British people in the cause of the world's freedom and by the stern, unalterable resolution which those sacrifices evince. India, anxious yet confident, realizes to the full the great issues at stake in this desperate conflict, and your trumpet call at this crisis will not fall upon deaf ears. I feel confident that it will awaken the Princes and the people's leaders to a keener sense of the grave danger which, stemmed in Europe, now threatens to move eastwards. I shall look to them for the fullest effort and the fullest sacrifice to safeguard the soil of their motherland against all attempts of a cruel and unscrupulous enemy and to secure the final triumph of those ideals of justice and honour for which the British Empire stands."

In response to the Prime Minister's appeal a War Conference was held at Delhi from April 27 to 29 with the object of inviting the co-operation of all classes, "firstly, in sinking domestic dissensions and in bringing about a cessation of political propaganda during the present crisis; secondly, in concerting measures for the successful prosecution of the War, with special reference to man-power and the development of Indian resources; and, thirdly, in cheerfully bearing the sacrifices demanded for the achievement of victory." Certain Ruling Chiefs were invited to attend, along with all the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council. In his opening speech the Viceroy thoroughly explained the menace of which the Prime Minister had spoken. Referring to the situation on the North-West Frontier of India, His Excellency said:—"In the north there is a bulwark against German intrigue and German

machinations. I refer to our staunch friend and ally, His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. As you are aware, at the outbreak of the War, His Majesty gave his Royal word that, so long as the independence and integrity of his kingdom were not threatened, he would maintain neutrality. He has kept his Royal word unswervingly, in spite of every attempt of our enemies to seduce him from his purpose and to embarrass his position, and I do not believe that in the history of this country the relations between any Amir of Afghanistan and any Viceroy of India have been more cordial or mutually confident than they are to-day. But in Afghanistan, as in India, there are many ignorant people, credulous people, fanatical people, such as at a time of world excitement may be carried away by any wind of vain doctrine. Such persons may at any moment become a serious embarrassment to wise and level-headed statesmanship. One of our first thoughts, therefore, at this time must be how we can best assist the Amir of Afghanistan, who has, in the interest of his country which he loves and in accordance with the pledges which he has given, kept his ship on a straight course of neutrality between the reefs that have so often surrounded him. We can, I believe, best do so by showing our enemies, first, that India stands solid as rock and that the lambent flame of anarchical intrigue will find nothing inflammable in this country—nay, rather will be smothered and extinguished forthwith should it approach by the dead weight of our unity of purpose; second, that should ever our enemy have the hardihood to bring force in the direction of our borders, we are ready with munitions and men to fulfil our obligations to the Amir of Afghanistan by assisting him in repelling foreign aggression and further to guard our own with the whole man-power and resources of India ready behind us."

At the conclusion of his speech the Viceroy read the following gracious message from His Majesty the King-Emperor:—"Great as has been India's contribution to the common cause of the Allies, it is by no means the full measure of her resources and strength. I rejoice to know that their development and the fuller utilisation of her man-power will be the first care of the Conference. The need of the Empire is India's opportunity, and I am confident that, under the sure guidance of my Viceroy, her people will not fail in their endeavours."

The response to the call from the non-official members of the Council was eager and enthusiastic. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Sastri said:—"No words are necessary to bring before our minds how indissolubly, in the words of my countryman the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, the fortunes of India are linked up with those of the British Empire; I am one of those whose faith is inextinguishable in the genius and justice of the British Empire; in spite of lapses and grievous backsliding now and then, in spite of reactionary utterances from authorities, in spite of temporary vacillations of policy, I hold to the faith that behind the institutions of England, embedded in her very genius, there is the principle of progress, a principle which must inevitably lead her and those whose fortunes are connected with hers to the attainment of self-determining freedom........I have full faith, as I said before, that when spacious days dawn upon England there is no power either in England or anywhere under the sun that will make the deeds of India narrow and cramping........All the aspirations of my countrymen will be realised in their fulness if only the first paramount condition is fulfilled, and it is in our power to help that fulfilment. If that condition is fulfilled, all else that we hold dear is secured. The duty of every one in this country is summed up in these words—stand now by the British Empire and your destiny is assured."

The above echoed the sentiment at the time, not only of the non-official members of the Council, but of the entire country. The educated classes were naturally quicker to grasp the situation as shown by the utterances of their leaders and the speeches and resolutions at public meetings all over the country. Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, so prominently honoured with the attentions of the Rowlatt Committee, was conspicuous among the leaders in warning the country against the consequences of German intrigues succeeding in Central Asia. Such an event, he said, would "break up the unity of India so laboriously built up by a hundred and fifty years and result in the parcelling out of the Continent among various Powers, Asiatic and European."



Convalescencing in 1929.

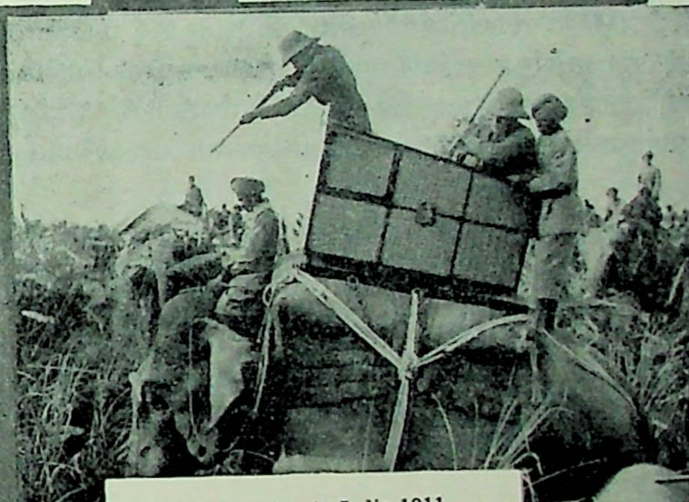


Her Majesty Queen Mary in 1872.



His Majesty King George in 1875.





Tiger shooting in India 1911.





Above: The King congratulating the Prince of Wales on his first Racing Win.
Right: The Order of the Garter Procession in 1913.

And "though, possibly, one or two sovereign Indian States might emerge, either temporarily or permanently, out of this universal chaos, the hope of building up a great pan-Indian democracy which would be able to take up its rightful place in the coming world history and world evolution would be killed practically for good." In a letter to the Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi said:—"The Delhi Conference means for me, and I believe for many of us, a definite step in the consecration of our lives." The following significant utterance of Mahatma Gandhi at a meeting of the Gujarat Sabha is strikingly illustrative of the spirit of the response which the Prime Minister's appeal evoked from the educated classes in India:—"If we serve to save the Empire, we have in that very act secured Home Rule."

Official and non-official India heartily joined hands in making the War efforts of India worthy of the occasion. Committees were appointed on man-power and on resources and special Boards were set up to achieve particular purposes. In its practical aspect India's response, it is officially admitted, was "very remarkable." In the further utilisation of her man-power in particular "the results," to quote an official report, "surpassed all expectations." At the Delhi Conference India had undertaken to contribute half a million combatant recruits during the twelve months beginning from June 1, 1918. Considering the record in this direction already to her credit, this was rather a large order. But "so successful was the increasing effort made by the recruiting organisations, both central and local, that by November 11, 1918, the date when the armistice was declared, over 200,000 recruits had been obtained, and there is every reason to believe that the 300,000 recruits required during the remaining seven months would have been forthcoming had recruiting continued." In respect of munitions, money and materials, India's response on that occasion was far more substantial than could reasonably have been expected from the continued severe strain upon her resources since the beginning of the War.



CHAPTER XXII.

END OF THE WAR

The Great Advance—Decisive Indian Victories in Palestine—Dramatic Enemy Surrenders—King's Significant Message to India.

IN 1918 India was at the zenith of her effort to pay the price of the victory that came at last to the Allied Arms at the close of the year. The salient features of the struggle, since the departure of the major portion of the Indian Army from France for other fronts, require some notice, however brief, to help us to the end.

The battles of Neuve Chapelle, while checking the German onrush at a critical stage of the struggle, were also helpful to the Allies in the realisation of the fact that the German line could not be broken without a sufficient concentration of guns and ammunition. But in the state of Allied mobilisation at the time such a concentration was out of the question for at least a year. So apprehending no immediate danger from that quarter, the Germans turned their attention to the Russians, who, having beaten the Austrians in Galicia and Southern Poland, were at that time preparing to invade Germany.

In the struggle which followed the Russians suffered terrible defeats, losing Galicia, Poland and Luthiana and finding themselves in a far from encouraging position with regard to Petrograd itself. In the sufferings of the retreat and the hardships they entailed upon the population, combined with corruption, incompetence and treachery in quarters entrusted with the management of affairs, the ground was prepared for the revolution of 1917.

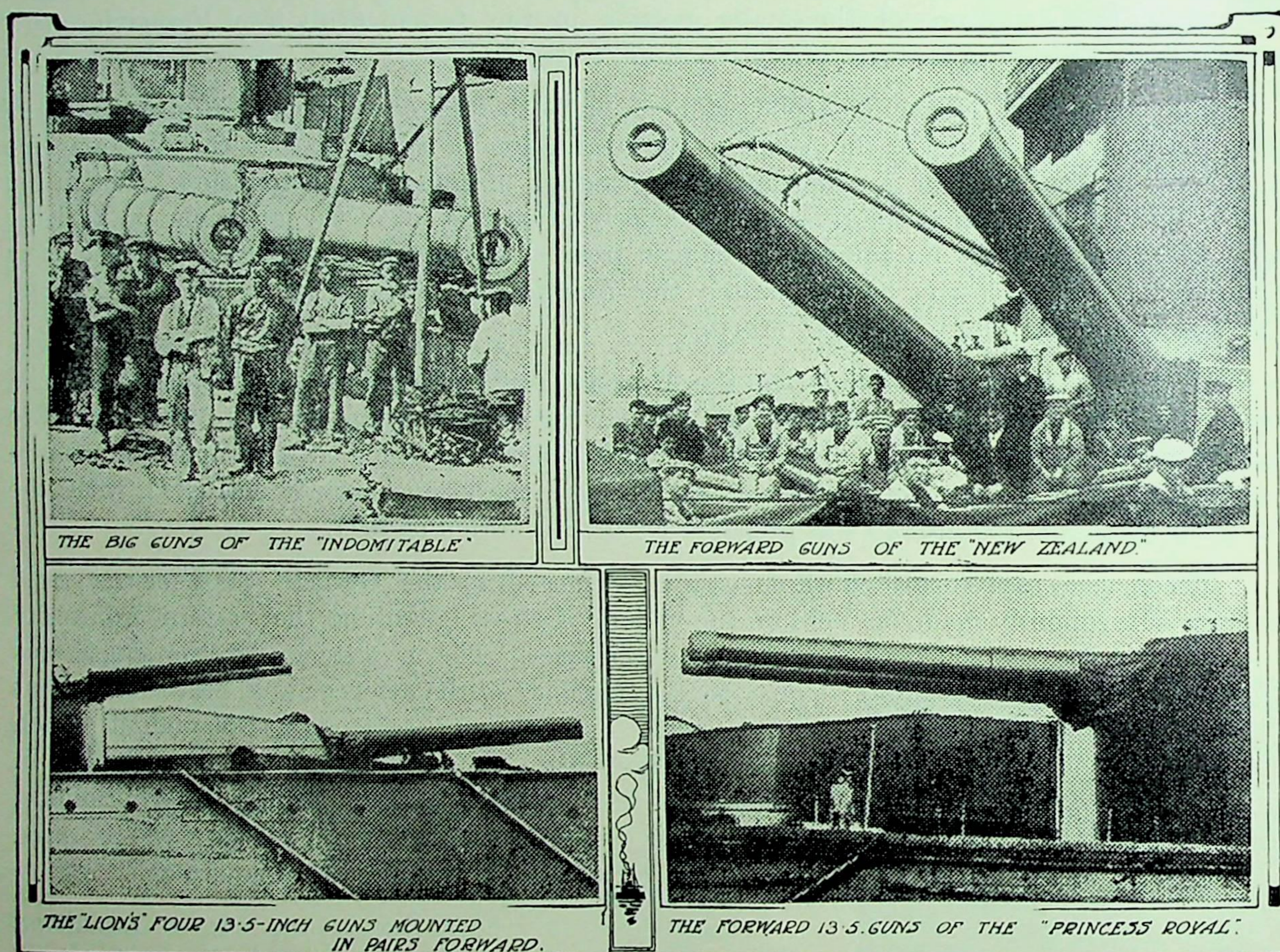
These successes furnished the requisite incentive to the German Staff for the grand attack they subsequently made on Verdun, the historic fortress guarding the eastern frontier of France for centuries. The persistency of the attack was equal to the tenacity of the defence; and after the brilliant and successful French counter-attack on Douaumont which averted the immediate danger to the fortress, and also in response to the increasing Allied pressure on the Somme, the assault had to be abandoned, but not before the German casualties had risen to four hundred thousand men.



The Great Advance.
German dead lying in front of the British trenches.

Emboldened by the failure of the German assault on Verdun and Brusiloff's offensive in Volhynia, Rumania joined the Allies against Germany, but, pursuing an unsound plan of campaign, she was soon hopelessly beaten. But the French and the British had by this time secured the requisite concentration of guns and ammunition and begun to assert themselves on the line of the Somme, inflicting defeat after defeat on the cream of the German armies, while Brusiloff's splendid armies of Volhynia were making the position of Austria-Hungary more and more desperate every day. Indeed, all indications pointed to a complete victory for the Allies before the year 1917 was far advanced, and, apparently to avert it, Germany started the campaign of unrestricted submarinism which, according to the calculations of her Admiralty, would bring the United Kingdom to the verge of starvation by April. By April, however, it not only failed to kill England with hunger, but brought America into the War. As a writer puts it, " the peril which then faced the British Empire was the greatest in its history. Assuming that the Allies had been decisively beaten on land, the conflict would still be one of

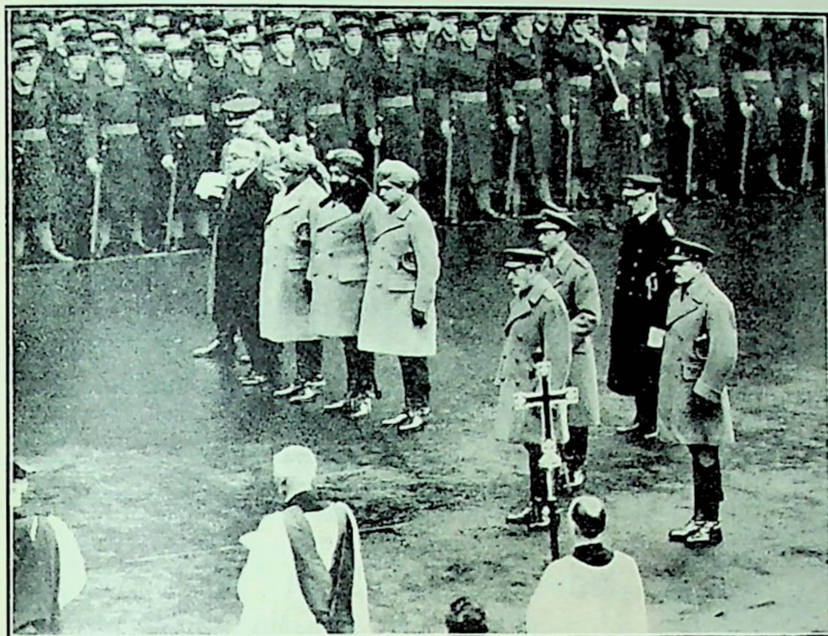
what Bismarck called a fight between the elephant and the whale; Germany would be unable to deliver a death-stroke against Great Britain, and equally Great Britain would have been unable to deliver to Germany a *coup de grace.* But if the submarine campaign had fulfilled the expectations of its authors, the results would have been decisive; the British Empire is the cement of the alliance and the British Empire is dependent on its sea communications; destroy those sea communications and the British Empire lies at the mercy of its enemies. Now in the past the war against commerce, what the French called the *guerre de course*, has never produced decisive results; it is the natural weapon of the weaker naval power, and whilst irritating, it has never been the main factor in inflicting defeat or producing victory. So much so that the greatest naval writer of modern times, the American Admiral Mahan, laid down the axiom that commerce destruction never had and never would win a war. But this opinion was expressed before the



The famous big guns of the British battleships which defeated the Germans.

submarine was invented, and before any Power had followed the policy of prosecuting a war against commerce without regard to the dictates of humanity or the principles of international law. It was a new and entirely untested menace which the British Navy had to meet." As was to be expected, both Captain Mahan's axiom and the British Navy have servived the menace. The British Navy proved no insignificant a factor in the success of the War. It not only kept the seas throughout the struggles substantially open to the Allies' mercantile fleets, but at Jutland gave so convincing an account of itself to the German High Seas Fleet that the latter never again felt inclined to pry beyond its limits. And it was the British Navy which, after the collapse of Russia, enabled America to rapidly arm and land as many as 2,000,000 fighting men in France to help to crush Prussian militarism "for ever," as President Wilson declared, "from the face of the earth."

In the early months of May the Germans made their last advance. The Allies were sufficiently well-equipped for it. What they lacked was the unity of command, a defect by no means negligible in the case of a world-war, having admittedly been responsible for many of the Allies' misfortunes. This defect, which had begun to be realised since the institution of the Versailles Council of War, was keenly felt on the eve of the Great Advance and was removed by an almost Providential circumstance. A chronicler of the event describes it as follows :—" Concentrating their principal masses on the unduly attenuated Fifth British Army, the German Staff was able to overwhelm it by sheer weight of numbers. There was no general reserve ; this penetration, which might have been held up within a few miles if there had been a mobile general reserve, reached Montdidier before the line was re-established. Then by a rare stroke of luck the weather hardened, and the Germans were able to overwhelm the Portuguese in the Givenchy sector and to reach Merville. The danger produced the remedy ; immediately the greatest soldier of modern times, General Foch, was appointed to the supreme command." And for Germany that was the beginning of the end.



Armistice Day in London.
The Photo shows the Duke of York, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Agha Khan, the Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir at the Cenotaph.

The rapid success of the Allied advance may be more clearly understood in the light of the following facts with regard to the War recorded by Major-General Sir George Younghusband at the close of the struggle :—" The Germanic Powers held what are known as interior lines, that is, they held a central position. The Allies, on the other hand, held exterior lines, that is, the circumference of the circle enclosing the Germanic Powers. Both have their advantages as well as their disadvantages, and these are so evenly balanced that a soldier of the calibre of Cæsar or Napolean will, whichever his position, achieve success over an inferior strategist. The advantage of interior lines lies in the fact that it enables the possessor to remain more or less concentrated, whilst he can without fear of detection make large transfers of troops from point to point of his circumference either for offence or to guard against invasion. It is manifest also that in the movement of large bodies of troops, supplies and munitions, those acting on interior lines have a considerable advantage. The disadvantage of interior lines is the fear of complete encirclement and cutting off of all supplies and munitions. The extreme case of the disadvantage of interior lines is a fortress which can easily be cut off and surrounded. In the same way the disadvantage decreases the larger area covered by the interior lines, for inside may lie great Empires like those of Germany and Austria which are self-supporting for several years. The advantages and disadvantages of exterior lines are naturally exactly the reverse. The possessor of these can theoretically, unseen and unknown to his enemy, collect superior forces at any weak point of the defence and then break through to a vital centre. On the other hand, and especially if the circumference is large and the concealment of his purpose is not perfect, he of the interior lines may use the opportunity to strike a telling blow at some denuded portion of the encirclement."

Throughout the greater part of the War "the Germanic Powers used the advantages of interior lines with considerable skill, whilst the Allies wholly or partially neglected the advantages offered by exterior lines. The German plan, as is now well known, was first to overwhelm France whilst holding Russia in play, and then with the troops released from France to throw

their whole weight on Russia. The plan was well-conceived and arrived very nearly at a complete success. But two unlooked-for events greatly complicated the manœuvre; these were the entry first of Great Britain and later of Italy into the War as additional enemies. Even so the Germanic Powers played the game of interior lines with success. For, whilst holding at bay with comparatively inferior forces the hosts of their enemies, they made great and successful offensive campaigns against Serbia, Roumania, Russia and Italy; and even inspired the Turks to attack Egypt and to gain a considerable success over the British in Mesopotamia. It was only in the fourth year of the War that the Allies grasped the full advantage of exterior lines, and, using that advantage with skill and judgment, brought the War to an end."

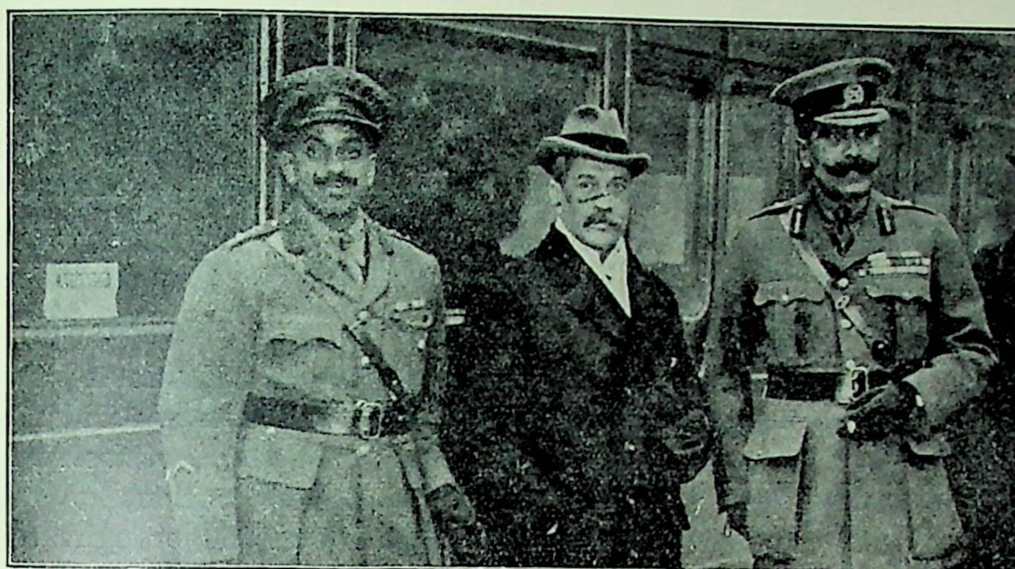
As to why the Allies were so long in grasping the advantage of exterior lines, the writer says that neither the strategists of France nor of England readily appreciated the suggestion that this was a World War, and not mainly a campaign in Northern France complicated by a few but, on the whole, unimportant outpost affairs in other parts of the world. Moreover, "both France and England were specially concerned with territorial details in the West. The French were afraid that if the forces in Northern France and Flanders were diminished, the whole of France would be over-run. And the English had their eyes glued on the channel ports, and the damage and danger that would accrue if these fell into the enemy's hands. This exclusive view was strengthened by the ill-success of the Dardanelle's venture. It was only with the institution of the Versailles Council of War that wider views began to prevail. The Council took the world as a whole, and the War as a World War, and made its recommendations accordingly. The effects were immediate and ultimately decisive."



Peace celebrations in Paris. Ovation to Indian troops.

When the end came at last, it came with a vengeance. Victory after victory followed the Indian Arms in Palestine till whatever power of resistance might still have lingered in the Turkish Army vanished with its German advisers. On the Western Front the Germans suffered a terrible defeat for the second time in the Valley of the Marne, losing 180,000 men, and seemed to be coming rapidly within the toils of the Great Advance. The British and Italian troops on the Piave attacked and defeated 60,00,000 Austrian troops on a front of twenty-five miles. This crushing defeat of the Austrians, so soon after the rout of the Turkish Army in Palestine and the serious reverse to German arms in France, proved a signal for a series of dramatic surrenders unparalleled in the annals of war. Bulgaria was the first to surrender. On the 31st October Turkey laid down her arms, followed a few days later by the capitulation of Austria-Hungary; and on the eleventh day of the eleventh month of the fifth year of the War, and not before the eleventh hour too, Germany yielded to the inevitable. The Kaiser, yes, the Kaiser, is a refugee in Holland, and Germany is a republic! O, for the "changes that never cease!"

"India's voice giving thanks for a victory so splendid and complete," to quote an English writer, "rang clear and musical for all the world to hear. Her mountains and cities and her shrines and little villages blazed and shimmered with millions of lights which outshone the stars of heaven. When Bulgaria surrendered, when Turkey surrendered, when Austria-Hungary surrendered,



H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and Lord Sinha, then Under-Secretary of State for India, leaving London for Paris to attend the Peace Conference.

and when Germany fell in the deepest surrender of all, those lights turned night to day." The subsequent Peace Celebrations were observed with befitting enthusiasm throughout India.

In 1919 His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir and Lord Sinha were nominated to represent India both on the Imperial Conference and Peace Conference.

On receipt of the news of the capitulation of Germany His Excellency the Viceroy despatched the following telegram to His Majesty the King-Emperor:—"At this great hour, when the dangers which threatened the Empire are passing away, on behalf of India I tender to Your Majesty India's deep and heart-felt devotion to the Throne. Through adversity and triumphs India has played her part, inspired by a sense of deep personal loyalty to Your Majesty and sustained by the example of sympathy, patience and never-failing fortitude which Your Majesty has set to the whole Empire in its time of trial."

In reply His Excellency received the following gracious message from His Majesty the King-Emperor:—"On the signature of the Armistice with Germany, marking the conclusive victory of the Allied Arms over the last of our enemies, I desire to congratulate Your Excellency, the Princes and peoples of India on the success which has attended our united efforts. The struggle, now so happily ended, has demanded unprecedented sacrifices from us all, and in responding to the call upon her for men and resources India has played a part worthy of her martial qualities and high traditions. She has fulfilled my faith in her single-minded devotion to my person and Empire and she has vindicated my confidence in her loyalty. The bond of brotherhood proved by partnership in trials and triumph will endure in years to come when the reign of justice is restored, homes are united and blessings of peace are renewed."

The following message from Mr. Lloyd George, delivered on the eve of the Armistice, was received in India through Lord Sinha at about this time:—"I take this opportunity at the close of our deliberations in the War Conference of this year to convey through you to the Princes and people of India the cordial appreciation of Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions of India's contributions to the War and of her prompt response to the appeal I made last April when the situation on the Western Front was one of grave menace and serious complications were threatened in Asia. The weight of that period of anxiety is now happily lifted, and we are within a measurable distance of the achievement of those ideals and principles in vindication of which Britain drew her sword against the forces of calculated and organised militarism. In this titanic struggle India has borne a great and noble part and her soldiers, with those of Britain and the Dominions, have freely shed their blood in the battlefields of three Continents. India has held a fitting place in our Councils of War to which she has added her weight through her accredited representatives, and when the time comes she will have no less worthy place in our deliberations of peace and reconstruction. She may rest assured that the declaration of August 20 will be carried into practical effect. The Scheme of Reforms prepared by the Secretary of State and yourself is under consideration. As soon as conditions make it possible we shall submit our proposals to Parliament."

On the 9th November, 1918, on the announcement of the Armistice, the Prime Minister, in the course of a speech, said :—"At Versailles my colleagues and I agreed to nothing which would preclude us from pressing at the Peace Conference, as we intend to, all the conditions which the Dominions and India and ourselves determined upon at these Conferences. These young nations fought bravely and contributed greatly and won their place at the council table. What is true of them is literally true of the great Empire of India, which helped us materially to win those brilliant victories which were the beginning of the disintegration of our foes. India's necessities must not be forgotten when the Peace Conference is reached. We have had four years of great brotherhood. Let it not end there."

India's services in the War received warm recognition in all quarters. In his despatch on the part played by India, General Sir Charles Carmichæl Munro, Commander-in-Chief in India, wrote :—"In previous despatches I have expressed my gratitude, in the name of the Army in India, to the thousands of loyal and devoted workers who have contributed in various spheres of activity to the prosecution of the War; and now that the War has been brought to a successful conclusion, I cannot do more than reiterate that expression of my thanks. The various departments of the Government of India, the heads and Members of Provincial Governments, the Ruling Chiefs, Railway Administrations, Chambers of Commerce, Trusts and Municipalities, the Mercantile Marine, the numerous associations for the relief of distress and the care of the sick and wounded,—work in which the ladies of India have played a leading part,—the great non-official and commercial communities, and a host of individual workers,—one and all have laboured with conspicuous devotion. Last, and perhaps most important of all, I desire to express the great debt which the Empire owes to the troops themselves, British and Indian, combatant and non-combatant, who have contributed so largely, often with their lives, to the attainment of the common end." With the Commander-in-Chief's despatch appeared a list of those in India whose assistance and work His Excellency desired to "bring specially to notice."

Presenting the Royal Asiatic Society's Public School Medal to G. F. Hudson, of Sbrewsbury School, for the best essay on "India's Part in the War," Lord Chelmsford, according to a London cable to the *Madras Mail*, said that some points about this contribution were insufficiently appreciated. Despite India's pre-War establishment and equipment being based on her own requirements only, she was so denuded of troops at an early stage that only six British infantry regiments and one British cavalry regiment remained in the country. The divisions she sent were based on India and the wastages reached an average of 150 per cent. *per annum*. When he went out as Viceroy, India had been bled white. The fall of Kut produced the most unfavourable moral effect. Lord Chelmsford dwelt on the serious depletion of the cadre of British officers, on the low ebb of medical officers, and on the utter inadequacy of rifle supply for new units. General Sir Beauchamp Duff informed him in June, 1916, that there were only 74,000 serviceable rifles for 121,000 infantry. "With many obstacles to overcome, India," he said, "set her teeth and came through. She poured out troops, increased her industrial output, and provided rails and munitions supplies for the Eastern campaign. The enthusiasm of Princes and Chiefs never flagged. Nepal had given us splendid help. The Empire has every reason for profound gratitude to India, and the latter has reason for justifiable pride in her important part in the War."



Indian Cavalry Memorial, New Delhi.

Lecturing at the Working Men's College, London, on "The Position of India in the Empire," Sir William Meyer described in glowing terms India's "wonderful" services in the War, and concluded his speech with the following significant utterance:—"India has taken her place on the League of Nations as a separate State, is now in a transitory state, and will soon, no doubt, be on the same footing as the great Self-governing Dominions."

In many of his public utterances during his tour on India between November, 1921, and February, 1922, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales referred in felicitous terms to India's great services during the War.

With regard to India's War services Colonel Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P., wrote to us as follows:—"There were Indian troops that I met fighting side by side with us in Gallipoli and in East Africa. They endured great hardships and never grumbled. They died neglected in Mesopotamia and there were no Indian Members of Parliament to voice their sufferings at Delhi. They fought as well as the white troops in East Africa; indeed, on one occasion they went forward when Whites went back. They did all those years of hard work quite cut off from home—no letters or newspapers, the tie which saved our men. But with all this, while realising the great services of those brave men, I think the real thanks, not only of England, but of the world, should be given to the politicians and *intelligentsia* of India. During all that War they let their own grievances against the rule of English bureaucracy remain unredressed. They, like liberals all over the world, sacrificed all to beat back autocracy and the junkers. They were brothers in thought, not merely brothers in arms. The bonds which unite us will henceforth be very different, as, indeed, is the respect we now have for the Indians of India."



CHAPTER XXIII.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR

Efforts to Minimise—Refreshing Plain-speaking—" Savage " Indians.

WE have seen how an interesting campaign for minimising India's services never ceased to be conducted in certain quarters with increasing vigour as the importance of the part played by India in that greatest crisis of the Empire came more and more into prominence with the progress of the struggle. It is remarkable that the Indian Corps in France was mentioned by name for the first time in the report by the Army Commander of the last notable battle fought by the said Corps in that country. Previous reports spoke of the Dominions only. "But the Indian Corps," as General Willcocks once remarked in a moment of irritation, "had not come from the Dominions! Did the words 'British soldiers' include Indians? I wonder." The Indian Corps was one of the first to capture a German trench mortar which was immediately sent to England for examination. "The Corps," to quote General Willcocks, "may well claim some credit for helping to initiate the use of these weapons, a fact easily forgotten later on when grenades and trench mortars were perfected and supplied in abundance to all troops as they arrived in France." Such examples of forgetfulness were not rare in regard to the Indian Corps. This blissful oblivion, by the way, in regard to the part played by India in the greatest war in history is also a marked feature of the various books published in England in connection with the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935.

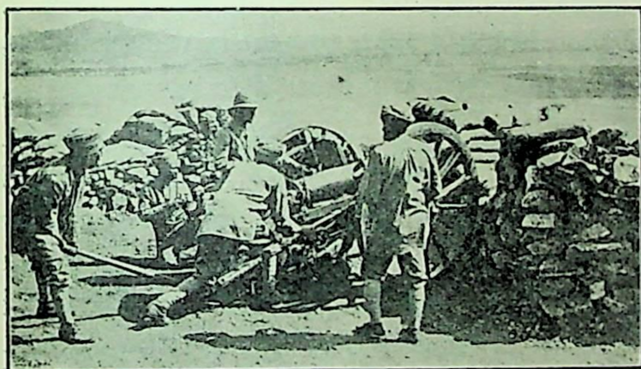
In view of the facts mentioned above we should like to put on record in this publication a brief but comprehensive account of India's contributions to the War in men and money and in various other directions, and the importance of the same in regard to the resultant victory to the Allied arms.

Writing in the *Nation* of London on December 20, 1917, Sir William Wedderburn rightly pointed out that the almost inexhaustible man-power of India could be easily availed of by Great Britain if only the hand of fellowship was extended to her. "An expert British mechanic, now engaged on munitions, tells me," he wrote, "that the fellow-workers want to know why they are to be 'combined' with increasing severity when in India millions of men could be had for the asking? To me, personally, it is grievous to bring the peace-loving peasantry of India under the drill-sergeant to any purpose except home defence. But the question of the British workman deserves an answer; for to any one who realizes the vast population of India, and the good-will and integrity of the Indian people, it seems unreasonable to put an exhausting strain on the industrial class of this country when from India we might obtain, under their own Indian commissioned officers, any number of willing recruits who in due course would relieve British regiments in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt, making these available for service on the Western Front. It is a choice of evils. But the lesser evil seems to be at once to accept India as our comrade on equal terms, unbinding her hands, and allowing her to take her natural share in the struggle for the world's safety and freedom, which is the only boon she craves." In the *Review of Reviews* for April, 1916, this very question would appear to have been dealt with even more directly. "The French," we read, "in asking 'the non-calcitrant Hindus' to 'contract a voluntary engagement during the War under the same conditions as the people of France,' have recently set the right precedent for the British and Portuguese to follow in the matter of securing the full co-operation of Indians to win the War. We continue to deny Indians the rank of Lieutenant and above, even in regiments composed entirely of Indians, and refuse to permit Indians in general to become volunteers. We have not begun to tap the military resources of

India which are almost inexhaustible. Even without going outside the castes and clans that are quite arbitrarily classed as martial by the Government of India, which shuts large bodies of capable Indians out of the Army, there are millions of men of fighting quality and military age who would willingly take up the sword of justice for us if we would only let them do so."

As a matter of fact, as soon as war was declared by England, offers of military service came from Indians in their millions; but, as we have noted elsewhere, the opportunity was not availed of. The impact of the greatest war in history, taking the world as it did almost unawares, could not but have affected some change in the old "angle of vision" in one or another practical direction: and so far as India was concerned this alteration in the visual point of those in power took the shape of a happy decision to send Indian troops to France to help to check the onrush of the enemy. In this connection Lord Curzon made some significant utterances in a public speech. While admitting that the martial spirit in India was "traditional and famous," he found himself in a mood to ask why, when she wanted every man she could get, England should refrain from employing Indian soldiers "because the sun happened to look upon them and made them dark?" They "would not," he said, "fire on Red Cross badge; they would not murder innocent women and children; they would not bombard Christian cathedrals even if to them they were the fanes of an alien faith."

It is interesting to note in this connection that, with horrible doings going on against Belgium, some German writers complained that Great Britain was disregarding the conventions of civilised warfare by employing the "savage" Indians against Germany. A writer in the *Indiaman* of London, however, called the attention of these writers to the fact that to India the world had to look for the first recorded attempt to mitigate the horrors of war. The Mahabharat War—which took place, according to European computation, not later than fourteen hundred years before Christ—was fought under the following agreement solemnly arrived at by both parties and, as recorded in the *Mahabharat*, scrupulously observed and respected:—"(1) We will make war on each other without stratagem and without treachery. (2) We will not slay the man who runs away, nor he who throws down his arms, nor he who beats a drum, nor he who drives a chariot. (3) No man shall take up arms against another without warning. (4) When two combatants are engaged, no third man shall interfere." The second item on the list virtually decrees the sparing of all non-combatants, and the first would completely bar the use of noxious gases, the latest device of Germany, copied, as the writer in the *Indiaman* believed, from the "stink pots" of Chinese pirates. The laws of Indian warfare would appear from the "Code of Manu" to prohibit the use of poisoned and mischievously barbed weapons and enjoin sparing non-combatants, unarmed and wounded men, those who have broken their arms, and those who have surrendered. The Prussian conceptions of humanity, as revealed in the Great European War, are different. As regards the treatment due to a conquered country the conquerors of Belgium had much to learn from the Code of Manu. "Immediate security," according to that code, is to be secured "to all by proclamation," and "the religion and laws are to be maintained and respected." Professor Cowell calls attention to the strong impression made on the Greeks by Hindu laws of warfare, "unaccustomed as they were to so mild and humane a system."



An Indian Battery in German East Africa.

Says the writer in the *Indiaman*:—"Although the cruelties of foreign invaders and passions excited by war often caused the laws to be neglected in the later years, it is the general testimony that they were mostly observed, and those who know the history of the Rajputs know also with what chivalry war was conducted by them."

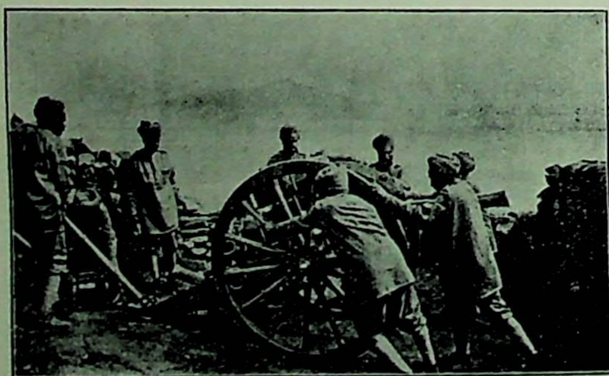
A striking instance of Rajput chivalry may be recalled in this connection. During the devastating war between Aurangzeb and Maharana Raj Singh of Mewar over the question of *Jazia* a brilliant feat of arms on the part of the Rajputs, led by the Maharana himself, made the Emperor a prisoner with a few followers in one of the difficult passes of the Aravalli Hills. The Maharana could have easily secured him. But as soon as he heard that the Emperor had been reduced to sore straits, and had been starving, he did not find it in his heart to capture an enemy who was so helplessly at his mercy in his own ground, and, without any further hesitation, set Aurangzeb at liberty. A more remarkable instance of magnanimity to an enemy in distress is hard to find in the annals of any country. The particular clan of Rajputs to which the Maharana belonged claims its descent from Sri Ram Chandra, of whom it is recorded in the *Ramayana* that when Ravana fell in battle he was greatly affected by the tragedy of the event and went personally to his great, but misguided, enemy to pay him his respects.

The conduct of Indian soldiers throughout the Great European War, whether in the field of action or when on picketing duty in or near villages, was a model of chivalry and honour and elicited universal praise in France and Belgium.

"The East," said Lord Curzon, "was sending out a civilised soldiery to save Europe from the modern Huns." All the world knows how they saved Europe from the "modern Huns" by averting a blow which Germany had been preparing for years, and which, in that most critical stage of the War when neither England nor France was sufficiently prepared for it, could not have been otherwise averted; and also how their conduct in other spheres of life did credit to the civilisation of India.

In spite of the limitations of military service in the case of Indians, India's contributions in men during the War remained, as we have seen, from beginning to end, unequalled by any other part of the Empire. According to the figures supplied by Mr. Montagu after the War, as many as 1,161,789 Indians were recruited to the Indian Army during the War, and the grand total of all ranks sent Overseas from India was 1,215,338. The casualties sustained by these forces were 101,439. India sent more than seven lakhs of men to Mesopotamia, over a lakh and a half to France, almost an equal number to Egypt, about a lakh to Gallipoli, Salonica, Aden and the Persian Gulf, and over fifty thousand to East Africa.

With regard to the shares of the respective provinces in these grand recruiting results, we read in the Government of India publication *India in the Years 1917-1918*:—"Space would be lacking to deal justly with the efforts made by each province, but examples may be picked out for special mention. The Punjab during the first 2½ years of the War furnished 110,000 fighting men to the Indian Army. During the single year from April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, it raised over 114,000 to fight the battles of the Empire. In the United Provinces the number of combatants serving in the Army on January 1, 1917, was only some 35,000. But with the inauguration of the territorial recruiting system and the establishment of the United Provinces War Board in the middle of the year 1917, the recruitment of men from the Provinces expanded greatly. During the latter half of the year nearly 28,000 combatant recruits were enrolled; and a year later, during the corresponding period of 1918, this number was doubled. The total number recruited during the last two years was just under 140,000. In the matter of non-combatant recruiting the United Provinces was far ahead of the other Provinces of India, and the total number of combatant and non-combatant recruits furnished between April, 1917, and November, 1918, was over 200,000. The efforts made by the Punjab and the United Provinces,



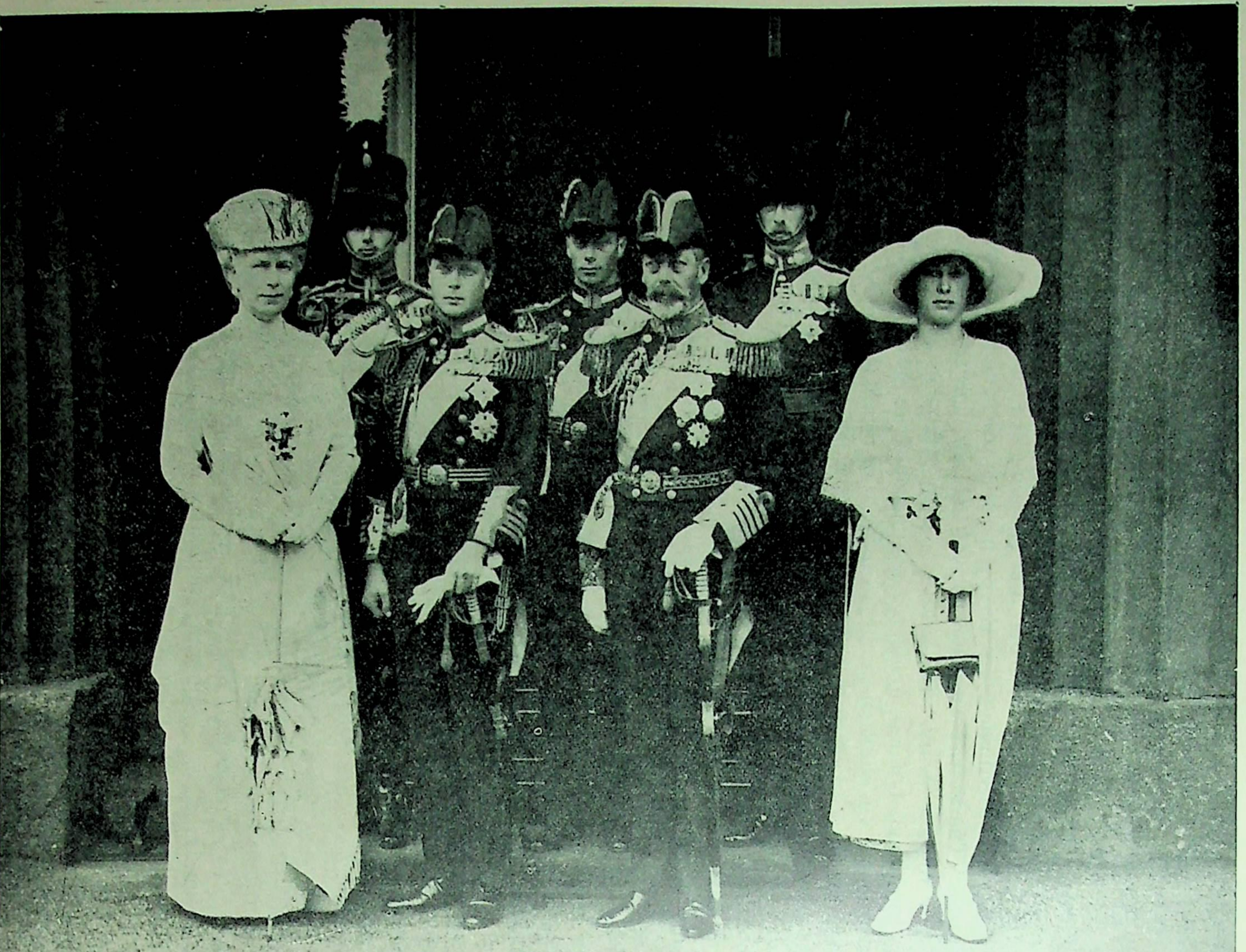
An Indian Battery in German East Africa getting a gun into position.

though calling for special mention as the most striking examples, are generally typical of the efforts which were made by other provincial administrations in India."

The services rendered in the way of man-power by the Indian States, as described in the official publication referred to, were not less remarkable. In 1914 twenty-seven Indian States had contingents of Imperial Service Troops, and these were without exception offered for service Overseas in the first weeks of the War. Offers of cavalry came from Alwar, Bhavnagar, Bhopal, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Mysore, Navanagar, Patiala, Rampur and Udaipur; offers of infantry came from Alwar, Bahawalpur, Bharatpur, Gwalior, Jind, Kapurthala, Kashmir, Khairpur, Nabha, Patiala and Rampur; offers of mountain artillery came from Kashmir and of camelry from Bikaner; offers of sappers from Faridkot, Malerkotla, Sirmur and Tehri; offers of transport from Bahawalpur, Bharatpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jaipur, Khairpur and Mysore; and offers of despatch riders from Idar and Rutlam. All these were on active service in France, in Mesopotamia, in Salonica, in Egypt, in East Africa, and on the North-West Frontier and on duty in India. The States were later invited to allow their troops to be incorporated during the War in the regular army. In certain States a scheme was set on foot to raise battalions for the army, composed, as far as might be, of subjects of the States and officered, paid and equipped by Government. In addition the great majority of States gave every facility to British recruiting parties to enter their territories, and the numbers recruited from them for the Indian Army increased very materially in the last part of the War. The total contribution of all the Indian States in the year ending with the 30th June, 1918, was probably some 50,000 men, and since the outbreak of the War the total recruitment from this source could not be less than 100,000 men. "Special mention must be made of the assistance rendered to the Empire by our ally, Nepal. More than one-sixth of the total population belonging to the martial classes between the ages of 18 and 35 has been given to the colours."

In the official publication under notice we read:—"It is not only in man-power that India has made a great effort during the War. In view of her poverty, her financial contributions have been very considerable." In the third year of the War India was "subjected to much criticism in certain quarters," to quote Sir William Meyer, for not contributing more than she had done. It was complained that it was a very inadequate compliance with the spirit of the resolutions carried in the Viceroy's Council—one moved by Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis on the 8th September, 1914, and the other by Mr. M. S. Das on the 24th February, 1915—to be merely bearing the normal peace cost of the Expeditionary Force despatched Overseas. In introducing the Indian Budget for 1917-18 Sir William Meyer replied to this complaint as follows:—"I must remind these critics that Section 22 of the Government of India Act forbids the application of the revenues of India to defraying the expenses of any military operations carried on beyond our external frontiers otherwise than for preventing or repelling actual invasion or under some other sudden or urgent necessity, and that the specific consent of both Houses of Parliament is requisite to set these provisions aside. As the law stands, the whole cost of the Expeditionary Forces supplied from India was, therefore, primarily debitable to His Majesty's Government, as had been the case, for example, in regard to the troops we lent for operations in South Africa during the Boer War, and in China about the same time. We felt, however, that in the circumstances of the present War we could not properly claim such full payment, and, accordingly, after the passing of Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis' resolution, which, I may say, was brought forward with the full cognisance and approval of Lord Hardinge's Government, we proposed that we should bear the normal charges." Resolutions to this effect were passed in both Houses of Parliament, and so long as these resolutions were in force His Majesty's Government and the Government of India, Sir William pointed out, were equally bound by them.

But these "normal charges," in addition to the special expenditure for the protection of the North-West Frontier in connection with the War, constituted no small burden on India, as will be seen from the lump figures of military expenditure given by Sir William Meyer in



A Royal Group.

the Indian Budget for 1917-18. "The last budget framed under peace conditions, that for 1914-15, assumed," he said, "a total net military expenditure of £20½ millions, which was higher than the outlay for any preceding year subsequent to 1906-07. In 1915-16 the net military expenditure amounted to £22¼ millions; in the current year, as I have already explained, it has run up to nearly £25·4 millions, while we expect it to amount to close on 26 millions in 1917-18. The bulk of the increased expenditure thus shown is directly attributable to circumstances connected with the War, and with the precautionary attitude which further possibilities have forced upon us. It has also to be remembered that we have been put to very considerable additional expenditure, in conjunction with His Majesty's Government, by reason of the political situation in Persia set up by the War. The total additional cost thus thrown upon us may be taken at £1,200,000 from the commencement of the War up to March, 1918."

For the enlightenment of the critics Sir William mentioned some facts showing how, in addition to her own burden, which was heavy enough already, India had managed, during that period, to share to no inconsiderable extent the burden of His Majesty's Government as well. For example, "we have further had to strain our resources very seriously, and to impose prejudicial limitations on legitimate trade activities, in order to finance very heavy charges in this country on account of His Majesty's Government, while we have re-lent them a large part of our recoveries by taking up Treasury Bills through the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves. In all, we have, since the beginning of the War, put £46½ millions into British war securities, of which £35 millions represent wholly new investment. And in 1917-18 we expect that our anticipatory payments of the Home Government will be about as heavy as in the current year, while we must anticipate a recurrence of the attendant difficulties." Also "at the cost of cutting down our capital expenditure programme to the quick, we have abstained from indenting on the home money market with the intention of leaving it free for His Majesty's Government's loan operations."

In reply to the question whether India might have done more in respect of direct contributions to His Majesty's Government with reference to Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis' resolution of September, 1914, Sir William pointed to a situation at the time which rather brought into striking prominence the extent and magnitude of the financial sacrifice already made by her during the said period. "Our finances," he said, "had been most gravely dislocated by the War. We were faced not merely by a large decrease in revenue but by a very serious drain on our Post Office Savings Bank deposits, which had compelled us to borrow £7 millions of temporary debt in London. In framing the Budget for 1915-16, again, we were faced by what we thought would be a heavy deficit, and having regard to political and financial considerations, Lord Hardinge's Government felt strongly that it was necessary at that time to avoid additional taxation. In connection with a Budget for the current year such taxation had become a necessity, but the position on the North-West Frontier was still so uncertain that we could not safely undertake fresh direct liabilities in connection with the prosecution of the War outside India. We had still, moreover, heavy temporary debt liabilities, £4 millions remaining due to the Gold Standard Reserve, while we did not see our way to repaying more than £1½ millions of the Secretary of State's India Bills."

But as soon as the situation permitted, the Government of India sent a telegram to the Secretary of State informing him of its readiness to place India's credit and her taxable capacity at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, "to be utilised to the farthest extent which her limited resources and a just appreciation of the circumstances of her people rendered practicable." With regard to this offer Sir William Meyer said in his Budget speech:—"The telegram went on to indicate that we were prepared to accept an ultimate total special contribution of £100 millions to the War, and to put forward proposals for increasing our resources in order to meet the consequent recurring liabilities, which may be taken at £6 millions a year allowing for the gradual extinction of this debt by a sinking fund. Deducting from this £100 millions the amount

raised by our borrowing in India for the benefit of His Majesty's Government, and by any special issues which that Government might think it desirable for us to undertake elsewhere, we would liquidate the balance by taking over a portion of the Home War debt. His Majesty's Government have gratefully accepted this offer, and the £100 millions we are thus contributing amounts, I may point out, to nearly double our total Imperial revenues as it stood before the War."

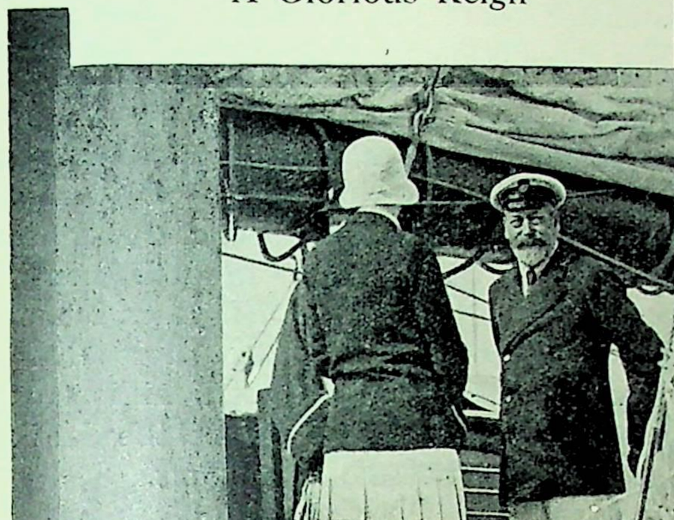
Speaking in the Viceroy's Council on March 1, 1917, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said:—"Men's memories are short and there has been a persistent and regrettable attempt on the part of some people and papers, both here and in England, to belittle the support which India has rendered to the cause of the Empire and of the Allies in this unprecendented War. While we feel grateful that our trade and security have been materially assisted by the command of the sea established by His Majesty's Navy, it seems to be forgotten in some quarters that the timely help of the troops and officers, whom India had trained and maintained for years and at enormous expense, was of inestimable value in saving the cause of the Allies in the early days of the War, and that but for that help the prestige of the Empire might have been in serious jeopardy in the East. She has rendered invaluable aid by furnishing supplies of all sorts of foodstuffs, clothing, ordinance, equipment and munitions, by training and despatching horses, by lending to the Admiralty a great part of her Royal Indian Marine fleet, and by fitting out transports."

Referring to India's financial contributions to the War, as detailed in the Hon'ble the Finance Member's statement, he observed:—"When our unkind critics seek to belittle our contributions to the War by comparing them with those of the self-governing Dominions, they seem to forget that, unlike the Dominions, we have throughout our connection with the Empire borne our own share of the military burdens. All this has been done not only by maintaining a high level of taxation, but by raising it higher and higher, and is it too much to ask that those who desire that India should make a further direct contribution to the War might, in fairness to her, say so without belittling what she has already done?"

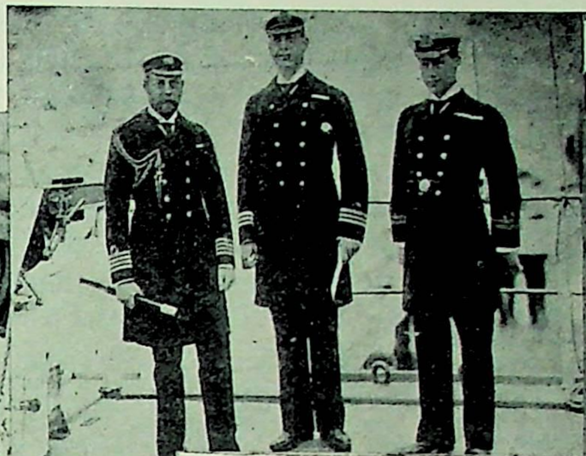
The best reply to the critics, however, was given by Mr. H. J. Jennings in the *Fortnightly Review* for May, 1916. "Those," he said, "who complain of India's alleged inadequate contribution conveniently forget that this country is probably the poorest in the world in spite of nearly a century of British rule and the peaceful progress accomplished under it, and that her contribution is to be judged by the standard of her extreme poverty and not by that of wealthy England. Relatively to her means India is already very heavily taxed, but the advocates of extra and heavier taxation, acquainted with Indian conditions as they are expected and supposed to be, probably lack the sympathy which alone can enable them fully and truly to appreciate the noble contribution of India to the War, as has been warm-heartedly acknowledged by Sir William Meyer. The fact appears to be that there is a class of interested Englishmen who are jealous of India's good name, and who consider it a part of their political duty to belittle the services rendered by this country to the cause of the Empire, and to create wrong impressions about the attitude and sentiments of the people of India at a time when such high encomiums have been poured upon her for the willing and signal assistance rendered by her Princes and people towards the successful prosecution of the War. If India had been as rich as England—it is not wholly or solely her fault if she is not—she would have contributed still more, much as she has already given for the success of the British and Allied cause. But unfortunately she is a cripple economically, and she is rendering the utmost help which a cripple can."

That the burden on this cripple was "no light one, is proved by the fact," to quote the Government of India publication already referred to, "that the net expenditure on military services 'rose' from about £20 millions in 1912-13 to about £30 millions in 1917-18." In September, 1918, a resolution was brought forward in the Indian Legislative Council by the Hon'ble the Finance Member proposing that from April 1, 1918, India should take over the

A Glorious Reign



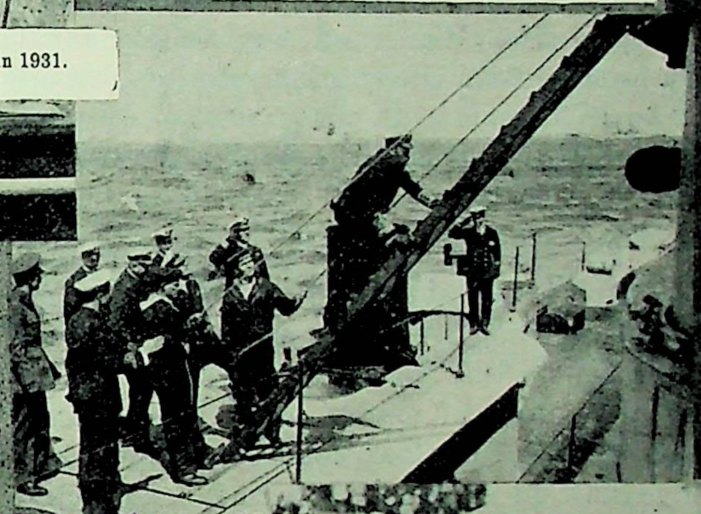
On Board the "Britannia" in 1931.



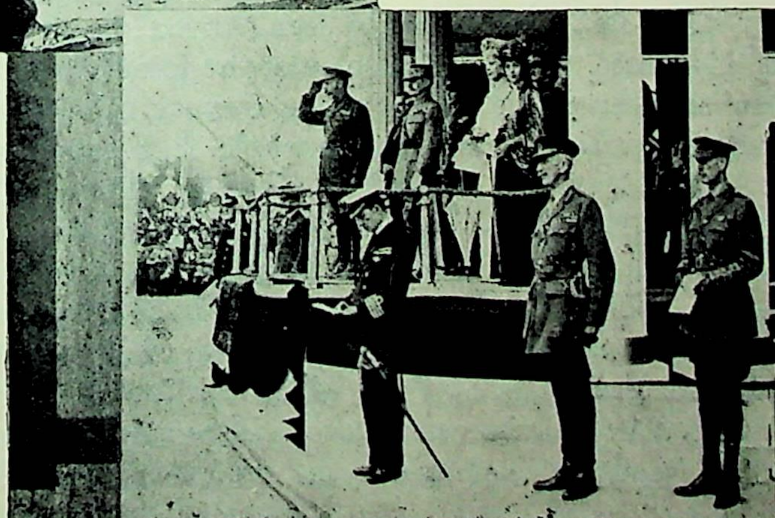
King George (*left*) as Captain of the "Crescent" in 1898.

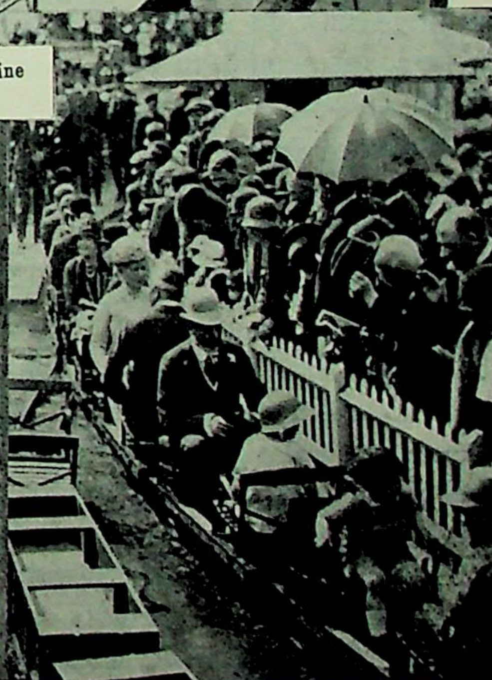


Talking to a Sunderland Urchin.



The King Emerging from Submarine in 1917.





Above: Sharing a Coach at Wembley.
Left: Taking the Salute at the Peace Parade of 1919.

normal cost of 200,000 more men than she was then paying for. The proposal was accepted by a large majority. According to this decision the number of troops, for the normal cost of which India was responsible, was to be raised from the ordinary peace strength of 160,000 to that of 360,000. It was also proposed and agreed that from April 1, 1919, India should also take over the normal cost of 100,000 more men. The estimated cost of this additional peace strength of India was £45 millions, but fortunately the War ended before the entire programme could be carried out.

In 1917-18 India, as already mentioned, thanks to the additional taxation imposed upon her in the previous year, was considered strong enough to make a free gift of £100 millions "towards alleviating in some measure the immense burden borne by the Imperial Government." "Small as this sum may seem," to quote the Government of India's report to Parliament, "in comparison with the expenditure of European countries during the last four years, it must be remembered that it adds over 30 per cent to India's national debt, that is, rather more than her entire income of 6 per cent. of that income for its maintenance." Nearly £75 millions of this gift was raised by two War Loans, by no means an insignificant sum in view of the fact that the largest loan ever raised by Government in this country did not exceed £3 millions.

The first War Loan was floated in 1917. It was designed to attract not only those already familiar with Government securities, but also "those classes not usually accustomed to invest their money." In all, a total of £35½ millions was obtained against Sir William Meyer's estimate of £20 millions. The number of investors, excluding purchasers of cash certificates, was 155,103.

The Second War Loan, floated in 1918, proved even a greater success. "It is clear," to quote Mr. Cook again, "that the force of an appeal which combines patriotism with an attractive investment had been under-estimated, while the prognostications based on the so-called 'tying up' of money in the 1917 Loan proved to have overlooked the effect which would be produced on the circulation of money by Government's immense disbursements." After enumerating the amounts realised, Mr. Cook significantly observes :—"It is perhaps not too much to hope that we have now in existence the germ of a large class of rentiers the investment of whose savings in public loans should, in future years, be of almost incalculable value in furthering the development of the country." It remains to be added that this free gift of a hundred million sterling entailed on the tax-payers of India an annual charge of about six million sterling till the repayment of the loan. And we should not here omit to mention the additional taxation imposed on the people to meet this liability.

Contributions by public bodies and by individuals deserve more than a passing notice. To quote the official report, "the funds under which Red Cross work has been carried on in India have been almost entirely furnished from this source. The main income of the joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society, the Indian Branch of which has been responsible for the provision of almost the whole of the supplies of comforts for the sick and the wounded since August, 1916, has been the 'Our Day' Fund. This fund, amounting to the magnificent sum of over £8 millions, was raised as a result of an appeal by Lord Chelmsford. Besides the help thus afforded, the joint War Committee has received very generous aid in the form of subscriptions and donations. Between January 1 and December 31, 1918, the amount of this assistance was more than £20,000. By the end of June, 1918, more than £1 million had been given to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund which was inaugurated by Lord Hardinge to alleviate distress caused by the War. Lavish contributions have also been made by all classes in India to various provincial War Funds for comforts for the troops and to Their Imperial Majesties' Silver Wedding Fund."

The Indian Princes had to their credit a record of financial assistance during the War both in money contributions and in the gifts of all kinds, which was quite worthy of them.

At a rough estimate, the total financial contribution by India during the five years of the War, including the proposed contribution of £45 millions, amounted to £3,05,000,000 or Rs. 4,575,000,000. India's aid in the prosecution of the War was not confined to contributions in men and money alone. She financed many war services and exported enormous quantities of food-stuffs and munitions of various kinds. India's effort in munitions began early in 1915 by the Railway Workshops as well as the principal engineering firms in Calcutta and Rangoon undertaking to supply shell cases to make up the deficiency in the United Kingdom. This was in addition to the great task she had been performing from the very first in equipping her expanding armies in Mesopotamia, Egypt and elsewhere and in providing the Allies with various essential requisites.

Ever since the foundation of the Board the Indian States had been rendering assistance in various ways, especially in respect of timber supplies and the production of hides and leather. No systematic relations would appear, however, to have been established until the Delhi Conference of May, 1918, as the result of which Controllers of Munitions were appointed in various States. These appointments resulted in renewed offers of assistance and the supply of detailed information regarding the resources of the States concerned. During this particular year, according to the Commander-in-Chief's report, the average monthly output of the Army Clothing Factories rose to three times the normal yearly output before the War, and in one month reached its maximum figure of two million garments. Over a million-and-a-half pairs of boots were supplied against army demands in the 12 months preceding the Armistice. The output of the ordinance factories also showed a steady increase. The "complete utilisation of local resources" would appear from official reports to have gone far to make India an adequate base of supply for Mesopotamia and other theatres of war, besides lessening the strain on the manufacturing resources of Great Britain and America, and up to the end of September, 1918, the equipment of stores supplied by India to the various fronts were valued at some £80 millions. The assistance cheerfully rendered by industrial concerns all over the country was also no insignificant factor in the success of the Munitions Board's efforts.

India's service in the way of raw materials and in partly manufactured articles for the munitions factories of other lands was by no means less noteworthy. From the figures since officially furnished it appears that the yield of the wolfram mines in Burma, almost negligible before the War, was developed to such an extent that it is now quite one-third of the entire world output. In manganese ore India was "particularly the only source of supply to the European Allies." Indian saltpetre was reserved for the Allies, and about £2 millions worth of it was supplied at a moderate price. India also supplied over 3,00,000 tons of timber and bamboos to Egypt, Mesopotamia, Salonika and other places, as well as prodigious quantities of raw silk, hemp, coir, tea, rubber, skins, petroleum, hay, *bhusa*, etc.

In the supply of manufactured goods India has to its credit no insignificant record. She supplied during the War over two million tons of raw jute, 3,000 million bags and more than 4,000 million yards of cloth, all these valued at no less than £137 millions. About £8 millions worth of wool was shipped to England and more than 42 million articles of troops' clothing were manufactured by the Indian mills. India's contribution in both tanned and raw hides during the War exceeded the value of £20 millions and in oils and oil-seeds to that of £31 millions. In the supply of iron and steel India's services deserve special mention. It is officially admitted that nowhere else Government could have secured their requirements "at anything like as low a figure." In Mesopotamia in particular "it would have been impossible to carry on the campaign without the iron and steel of India, which has been the foundation not only of railway but also of water transport in the country." About 1,800 miles of track, 13,000 feet of bridging, 200 engines and more than 6,000 vehicles were supplied by India during the War, and of this contribution a large share belonged to the Tata Iron and Steel Works and the Bengal Iron and Steel Company.

The following official reference to India's assistance in food-stuffs during the War will speak for itself :—" Not the least important war service, which India has rendered, has been her help in provisioning Great Britain. As Mr. Lloyd George said some months ago, the people of Great Britain may have suffered some deprivation, but they have not known the pangs of real privation. This immunity must be ascribed, in part at least, to the assistance rendered by Indian shipments of food-stuffs in supplementing the home production." During the period of their operations the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies purchased in India various food-stuffs of a total value of over £40 millions.

Speaking in the Indian Legislative Council on February 6, 1919, His Excellency Lord Chelmsford referred in glowing terms to India's contributions to the War. Taking the material side he said :—" The complex and rapidly changing conditions that followed the depredations of enemy submarines, specially during the last two years of the War, thrust a burden on India that cannot be appreciated fully in those countries where all munitions of war can be manufactured in the country itself. Habits and administrative methods which had rested on a basis of uninterrupted import had rapidly to be recast. The manufacture of substitutes had to be revised without the usual facilities of suitable machinery. Iron, steel, coke and various other necessities had to be rationed, expert labour trained and developed, resources turned to account. Whilst making special endeavours to be herself less dependent on outside sources of supply, India has contributed raw materials and food-stuffs to meet the needs of the Allies generally. To England we sent over 100;000 tons of hides and to Italy about 44,000 tons with a total value of some 21 millions sterling. As a result of special efforts a considerable fraction of these were tanned before export, and in order to assist in turning this new development to permanent account we engaged experts in tanning, in leather goods manufacture and tan-stuff research. Timber for structural works exclusive of fuel and railway sleepers to the extent of 200,000 tons were sent to the armies in the Near East. Railway materials of local manufacture sufficient to construct over 1,800 miles of truck and 1,300 feet of bridging were despatched, while, from our own stock, we spared 229 locomotives and 5,900 vehicles. The unusual military demand for cotton clothing was entirely met by Indian mills, whilst a large fraction of the woollen goods required were also manufactured locally from indigenous and imported Tibetan wool. Altogether 42 million articles of troops' clothing were manufactured."

Before closing this chapter we must refer to the important part played by women in India's War efforts. Not very long after her arrival in India Lady Chelmsford, thanks to our well-wishers in England, found herself under the necessity of vindicating in the columns of the London *Times* the ladies' war relief work in this country in terms as emphatic as the occasion demanded. " I feel," she wrote, " that it is my duty to attempt to remove the entirely erroneous and ungenerous belief that the women of India have failed to take their share in the work of caring for the troops serving overseas. In the few months that I have spent in India I have seen enough to satisfy me that, so far from this being the case, the industry and devotion in connection with voluntary work displayed by the women in India will bear comparison with that displayed in England; and the many grateful letters received from the troops in Mesopotamia show that they fully appreciate what India has done for them and would emphatically repudiate the suggestion that they have been neglected and uncared for." Indian ladies rendered splendid services in supplying comforts for the troops in various theatres of war. Not thousands, but lakhs of them all over the country, engaged themselves throughout the War in knitting and sewing articles of clothing of various sorts for the troops, especially for the sick and wounded.



British Entrenchments in Northern France.

In India's financial contributions to the War the ladies' share was by no means negligible. "One knows of Indian women," says Mrs. G.H. Bell in her *Indian Women and War*, "who have subscribed lakhs of rupees to the War Loans." The Imperial Indian Relief Fund, the Prince of Wales' Fund, the Silver Wedding Fund, in fact every fund started in this country during the War, received substantial donations from ladies, and the enthusiasm of ladies was a potent factor in the success of the Our Day Fund.

By far the most important and by no means the least difficult part of Indian women's War work was the sacrifice on their part, without the least sign of flinching in a single instance, of something dearer than life itself, the lives of those that were dear to them. In her extensive tours in the villages during the War Mrs. G. H. Bell found among women, young and old, "the same priceless spirit that made the men of Chittaur strong and Chand Bibi great." She gives some instances of "superb sacrifices" on the part of Indian women during the recruiting campaigns of those days. "A poor Jat widow took her only son to a recruiting officer to enlist him in the Army. The boy was rejected as being too young for the service. She waited two years while the Great War raged and then, full of calm determination, again offered him as a soldier. And these were her instructions to her precious son, "Go, my son, serve the King. Do your duty and pray for the long life and prosperity of the King." The loyal and resolute woman's son is now a soldier in the 35th Sikhs. More romantic, but not more touching, is the story of a Jat soldier's wife. The man enlisted during the War, and the next day a youth arrived and told the British officer that he wished to be a soldier in the same regiment. Soon, however, it was discovered that the youth was a woman. She then declared that she could not endure to remain alone without her husband and that her one desire was to meet danger by his side. The Recruiting Officer generously offered to restore her husband to his home. And surely it would be hard to find a more thrilling scene—the British officer willing to give his own life for the Empire but unwilling to deprive this brave young creature of what was dearer to her than life; the husband, full of manly independence, and bent—as was Baber of old—on war and adventure, anxious to stand in the ranks of the famous regiments of the Crown; and the young wife, forbidden to seek war and adventure, but granted with great courtesy the choice to give or keep the husband who had enlisted. "Very perfect was her answer. She replied that she would consider it a sin to stand in her husband's light and prevent him from fighting in the just cause. She gave him to King and Empire and in so doing showed the path of a woman's duty as clearly as did the Lady of the Lamp."

"Four Sikh widowed mothers were honoured in Durbar for giving their sons to the Army, and Mussammat Sharfar, widow of Muhammad Khan of Murid, gave all three sons to fight in the 27th Punjabis, while a Jat widow's four sons have enlisted since the War began. Not without pain and the splendour of courage are such sacrifices made." One Indian lady, the wife and mother of Indian cavalry officers, held Mrs. Bell's hand while tears ran down her face and she spoke of her only son, then in France. "They tell me it is four years since the War began," she said, "but to me it is one hundred years. He was to me my little baby, yet he said to me—Nay, I am a strong young man and must fight!" "With the same spirit that animated that procession of Rajput women who moved slowly unto the deadly ground which was to explode under their little feet, the splendid women of Khandwal triumphantly and ceremoniously escorted their recruits from their village to where the soldiers took the long long road that leads very surely to victory and honour, and the women waited by their homes and fields and followed them with their prayers and hopes as they passed out of sight."

Mrs. Bell mentions two watchwords spoken by Indian mothers, one a Mohammadan, the other a Sikh. The first had given two sons to serve the King in the Army, and when one of them was wounded she promptly sent her third and only remaining son to replace him in the ranks. The Lieutenant-Governor himself congratulated her on her patriotism, and this was her reply:—"If I had three more sons I would give them all too!" Such a spirit in a woman, Mrs. Bell

rightly observes, is in itself a reinforcement to fighting men. The widowed Sikh woman brought her all to the King—her only son. The Recruiting Officer expressed his appreciation of her sacrifice, and she gave her reasons very simply. "I am a Sikh," she said. "That explained," says Mrs. Bell, "so much, so very much,—explained the courage of the 14th Sikhs in Gallipoli, the 15th Sikhs in France and the 15th Sikhs in Mesopotamia—for in her words breathed the great traditions of a brave and loyal race, faithful unto death."

After the War Her Majesty the Queen-Empress sent the following message to the women of India:—"Letters from Indian women to husbands, sons and brothers with the forces abroad exhorted them to be brave in battle, stout-hearted in adversity, faithful to their country and Throne to the point of death. The history of India is full of the heroism and courage of her women in the past. The War has shown that the spirit is unabated. The women of India are equally noted for their charity and compassion. I know how deeply they have been moved by the desolation which the War has brought into many households and how ready they have been to provide relief for the sick and wounded and to lighten the privations of their poorer neighbours."



CHAPTER XXIV.

THE WAR AND INDIAN POLITICS

Between "Empire's Gratitude" and Settled Habits—Painful Developments—"Reforms" and Repression.

THE political situation in India in relation to the War deserves special notice for important reasons, as will appear from the facts noted in this chapter. Not long after the struggle had ended Sir William Meyer, then High Commissioner for India, describing before a London audience the "wonderful help given by India during the War," said:—"During this period great impetus was given to the already growing desire among the Indian people for self-determination, an idea which for the most part owed its inception to the educational improvement and the progress towards unity fostered by the British Government." Of the factors contributing to that "impetus" not the least insistent was the repeated declaration by a responsible statesman in the United Kingdom that the War was being waged for the integrity and freedom of weaker nations. Indeed, as has been admitted by many high-placed Englishmen themselves, India would not have so readily and so eagerly responded to the call for arms if the underlying principle of the War had been other than what it was. In view of the important part played by her in that struggle, it was natural for India to desire, and even to expect, that her claim, which was legitimate enough, for the application of the said principle in her own case should come in for its due share of recognition after the War.

That it was no longer the asking for the moon in her case was frankly and openly admitted by many thoughtful Englishmen at the time, both in India and in England. For example, we may recall in this connection an article appearing in the *Nineteenth Century and After* from the pen of no less a personage than the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whitehead, Bishop of Madras, in which the case for India was put forth with remarkable ability and insight, and which had accordingly attracted considerable notice at the time. He wished it to be frankly recognised that the War was bound to have an enormous influence on Indian life and thought and upon the whole political situation. The Russo-Japanese War had an extraordinary effect on India, and one could feel the thrill of a new hope passing over the whole country when it was over. But the World War had a far more potent and widespread effect on the people of India than the war between Russia and Japan. "India," as he rightly observed, "is taking a direct part in it. Indian blood is being freely shed, Indian treasure is being lavishly spent. In the Russo-Japanese War India was only an interested spectator; in this War she is one of the actors. And while the former was a mere local war for material interests, this is a great world-struggle of conflicting moral and political ideals. The liberty and civilisation of the world are at stake, and the Princes and people of India feel to-day that they are making history. The day that Indian troops, therefore, landed at Marseilles marked the beginning of a new epoch iu Indian history. It put India into a new position, not only as regards the British Empire, but also as regards the progress and civilisation of the world. Never before has India taken part in a great world movement. Shut off from the rest of the world by the great barrier of the Himalayas, she has lived her life, dreamed her dreams and thought her great thoughts apart in solitude. Now her long period of isolation is at an end. She is taking her part in a Great War that is to decide the future progress of the world's civilisation for the next hundred years. It is well that we should try to realise what a change this sudden entry on to the stage of the world's history must make in the outlook, the feelings and the ideas of the Indian people. If we may compare great things with small, it will be like the change that comes over a boy when he goes to school. The sudden passing into a new world affects his whole way of looking at things and

even his attitude towards his parents. We must expect that there will be a similar change in India, and that when the War is over she will enter upon a new stage in her history." Even before the War, as the Reverend writer pointed out, the political situation in India was one of unstable equilibrium. The preceding fifty years had seen the growth of an educated class throughout India who had received a Western education, were imbued with English political ideals, and "by reason of a common language and civilisation" had been inspired by a sense of national unity, of which the Indian National Congress was an outward and visible sign. "Among this class of educated men there has been growing up for the last half-century an increasing desire for a larger share in the government of their own country, a longing that India should have its place in the sun, and the vision of an Indian Nation, independent and self-governing, taking its place with the Colonies of Canada, South Africa and Australia, as an integral part of the British Empire. We must not imagine that the War will alter the fundamental facts of the political situation and lead the educated classes of India to abandon their ideals. People in England are apt to imagine that the great outburst of loyalty in India at the beginning of the War has put an end to political unrest, and that, when the War is over, we shall find ourselves in smooth waters; but that is an utter mistake. If educated Indians desired a large share in the government of their own country before the War began, that desire will be far stronger when the War is over; if the desire to realise the ideal of self-government and to play an honourable part in the history of the world was strong in the hearts of the Indian people before the Indian troops landed in France, it will become incomparably stronger after the War."

The English officials, the Reverend writer regretted, did not at all realise what a natural and honourable ambition it was on the part of the educated class to desire a greater share in the government of their own country, nor how splendid the vision was of a self-governing India; nor could they understand how difficult their position must necessarily be in India from the mere fact that they were foreigners governing a people with an ancient civilisation and history of their own. "They forget that no educated and civilised people like to be governed by foreigners, however well they govern, and that the desire for independence and self-government is a simple elementary fact of human nature. They have always imagined that because they had governed well, their Government must necessarily be popular. It was once said by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman that good government was no substitute for self-government; opinions may differ on this point, but we ought to realise more fully than we do the enormous disadvantages we labour under owing to the mere fact that we are governing India as a foreign bureaucracy."

The political situation in India, in relation to the War, could not have been put in a better light than as follows:—"It is difficult for Englishmen in India to realise that, in spite of the facts of past history, it is still true that the ultimate basis on which the British Government in India must rest in the future is the will of the Indian people. Englishmen have been accustomed in the past to talk of India as a conquered country. We constantly hear it said that after all we have won India by the sword and intend to keep it by the sword; in the same way English people in India have often spoken of themselves as the ruling race. Such language has always been foolish and mischievous; it has tended to wound the self-respect of educated Indians and it has made more galling than it need have been the yoke of foreign Government. But what we need to realise now is that as a statement of our future position in India such language will be a complete anachronism. Whatever may have been the origin of the British Government in India, its only justification now is the fact that it is necessary for the welfare, the happiness and the future progress of the Indian people themselves, and that the great mass of the Indian people wish it to continue. Were the people of India ever to become fit for independence and wish for independence, the British Government would have done its work and would retire. The idea that we can ever maintain our Government by force against the general will of the Indian people is unthinkable. Even if it were physically possible, our conscience would never allow us to use force and shed blood to maintain a foreign Government in India if the mass of the people wished

for a Government of their own. And the present War is making it doubly impossible for us ever to try to impose our Government upon the people of India by force. We are fighting now to the death against the claim of a single nation or race to impose its civilisation on the world and to dominate the other nations of Europe; but if it is wrong for Germany to attempt to impose her Kultur upon unwilling nations, it is equally wrong for England to attempt to impose her government and civilisation upon India against the will of the Indian people. We cannot fight for one set of principles in Europe and then apply another set of principles in India."

Here are some significant observations:—"At the same time the present War is surely striking proof that the British Government can take its stand upon the will of the Indian people with perfect safety. It has been a wonderful demonstration of the fundamental loyalty of the great mass of the Princes and people of India to the British Empire; and if it has revealed the loyalty of India to the people of England, it has also revealed to the people of India the value to them of the British Empire. This ought to make a great difference to the practical policy of the British Government in India. Hitherto undoubtedly the policy of England in India has been to a very large extent dominated by a latent fear for the security of British rule. One result of the War surely ought to be to exorcise this fear and to lead Englishmen as a body boldly to face the realities of the situation and to base their government on the will of the people. The outbreak of sedition in the Punjab at the beginning of 1915, and the revelations made at the trial of the conspirators of a plot to massacre Europeans, raise a revolt among the Indian troops and drive the British out of India, may seem at first sight to show that this fear is by no means without justification even now, and that the will of the people is a very shaky foundation on which to base our rule. But in reality this very plot only supplies a strong additional reason for trusting the masses of the Indian people. The plot itself was hatched in America and British Columbia. It was probably engineered mainly by German influence and German money. The conspirators were the men who went over to British Columbia in the *Komagata Maru*, and the people who brought the plot to the knowledge of the British Government were the Sikh peasantry. The fact that the conspiracy utterly failed and was nipped in the bud was due entirely to the staunch loyalty of the mass of the Sikh peasants and soldiers in the Punjab. If the plot proves anything, it is that the British Government need not fear for one moment to take their stand on the will of the great mass of the people of India."



Indian Cavalry in France.

Those with their eyes and minds open to the magnitude and importance of the part played by India in that greatest crisis of the British Empire, and to the psychology of such a phenomenon as a towering apostle of non-violence like Mahatma Gandhi touring the country to find recruits for the Army, could not but have been deeply impressed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whitehead's concluding observations. "We need," he wrote, "a new attitude on the part of Europeans in India, both official and non-official, towards the people of India and their aspirations, a new ideal for our work, a new conception of the ultimate basis of our power. The all-important thing is that after the War we should cease to talk of the population of India as a subject people, cease to talk of ourselves as a ruling race, cease to base our Indian Empire upon force, cease the effort to impose upon the people of India a purely Western civilisation and cease to allow our policy

to be dominated by the fear of weakening the position of the foreign bureaucracy. We need to realise that we cannot now base the Government of India upon any other foundation than that of the will of the Indian people, that we are here as servants of the Indian people and not as their masters, that a foreign bureaucracy can only be regarded as a temporary form of government, and that our ultimate aim and object must be to enable India to become a self-governing part of the British Empire and to develop her own civilisation upon her own lines. How exactly this change of attitude will affect the details of government and administration in India is a different question. There is room for much difference of opinion as to what ought to be the next steps, how fast and how slowly we ought to proceed, and what will be the wisest methods of attaining our end. But the all-important thing is to have a definite conception of the end itself, a clear vision of the goal for which we are striving."

We need no apology for taking such lengthy notice of this remarkable contribution to the periodical literature of England at a time when it was most needed, constituting as it did a more comprehensive and a more emphatic expression of a growing tendency on the part of a large number of Englishmen at the time to see things relating to India from other than one point of view. Significantly enough, British papers, which before the War had hardly ever taken India more seriously than if she were a part of the unexplored regions of the Mars, were found, not long after the outbreak of the War, earnestly advocating giving her her rightful place in the Empire. Indeed, the ardency of this new love on their part could not have been more strikingly demonstrated than in connection with the first announcement regarding the Imperial Conference on December 19, 1916.

The announcement in question was made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons in the following terms :—" Government felt that the time had come when the Dominions ought to be more formally consulted as to the progress and as to the course of the War and as to the steps that ought to be taken to secure victory and the best methods of garnering in those fruits. We propose, therefore, at an early date to summon an Imperial Conference, to place the whole position before the Dominions and to take counsel with them as to what further action they and we should take together in order to achieve an early and complete triumph for the ideals they and we have so superbly fought for." Strangely enough, no mention was made in this connection of the part played by India in the struggle, and the absence of any reference to India in so important a pronouncement was naturally resented in this country. The omission, it deserves to be noted, was condemned strongly enough in the British Press and, in some instances, even furnished the occasion for observations and remarks regarding India's place in the Empire which one cannot expect always from such quarters. The London *Herald*, for example, refused to be satisfied with anything less than India " on the same level with all the other Dominions," and thought that such a consummation would be " for the good of Western Europe." The following remarkable passage is taken from its columns to show the new angle of vision from which India had begun to be viewed in England during the War :—" India has much to teach, much to give to the people of Western Europe. She, with Ireland, is waiting to be given a chance of managing and controlling her own destiny and of sharing with the peoples of the world the great work of social and spiritual redemption ; but she must secure her freedom and stand with us as a sister nation with her rightful place at the Council Board of the Empire, on equal terms with all the other Dominions. Let those who would deny her this right compare her with any part of the Empire, apply any test—art, science, literature, philosophy, commerce, industry, statecraft—and India will be found in every way on an equality and in some ways superior to others. We need her and she needs us to help to build the world anew. India, therefore, must be represented by Indians at the Imperial Conference." By " Indians " the *Herald*, of course, meant Indians elected by the people as distinguished from Indians nominated by Government.

The omission was subsequently rectified, or rather modified, by conceding the " assistance of two gentlemen specially selected for the purpose " in consultation with the Viceroy. This

concession, however, "gratifying" in certain quarters, did not surely go far enough in the direction of being regarded as an earnest of a possible intention on anybody's part to give India "a chance," so generously wished by the *Herald*, "of managing and controlling her own destiny" when the time for "Reconstruction" came after the War; far less did it fall in with the "Empire's gratitude" so solemnly and repeatedly pledged by British Ministers since the commencement of the War. Public opinion in this country urged that at least two Indian representives should be elected by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council and should, in fairness, be allowed direct representation in the Imperial Cabinet, and not merely to assist the Secretary of State. The Lucknow Congress passed the following resolution :—"With regard to the proposal of the Secretary of State for India, inviting two specially elected representatives from India to assist him in the forthcoming Special Imperial Conference to a series of special and continuous sittings of the War Cabinet, in order to consider war questions and to prosecute the war vigorously, the Congress urges that at least two representatives of India, to be elected by the elected members of the Imperial and various Provincial Councils, should be allowed to represent India directly and not merely to assist the Secretary of State for India." The All-India Muslim League also submitted a similar resolution to the Imperial Government. But all these insistent demands for the impartial treatment of India and the Colonies in the Imperial Cabinet proved of no avail. The "two gentlemen" officially selected for the required "assistance" were Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and Sir (afterwards Lord) S. P. Sinha. In accordance with a further decision to have the "assistance" of one of the Ruling Chiefs of India, with the advice of the Governor-General in Council, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner was selected for the honour.

As was to be expected, this business of assisting the Secretary of State for India, without the power of actual and direct representation, did not commend itself to the people and was denounced throughout the country as derogatory to the dignity of so important a unit in the Empire as India. At any rate it ill accorded with her War services, which both then and till the end of the struggle could claim for them the distinction of remaining unequalled by any other part of the Empire. No exception, of course, was taken personally to the representatives chosen. But India's claim for direct representation was as persistent as ever. At the Conference, however, it is satisfactory to note, these representatives of India selected by Government were treated on a footing of equality with the Dominions representatives, and gave, as was to be expected, splendid accounts of themselves. At the Imperial Conference of 1918 India was represented by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir S. P. Sinha, and at that of 1919 by H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir S. P. Sinha again.

While in England both H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir S. P. Sinha were not unmindful of the duty they owed to India of bringing to the notice of the British public, whenever an opportunity presented itself, India's right to be remembered in the readjustment after the War in accordance with the principle for which her sacrifices, both in magnitude and sincerity, constituted a record of which any nation might well be proud. Speaking at the luncheon given by the Parliamentary Association to the Indian delegates on April 24, 1917, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner considered India's desire for "self-government and autonomy within the British Empire" not only legitimate but within the domain of "practical politics" also. Admitting that it presented a difficult problem, His Highness asked :—"But is the difficulty such as to be insoluble by British statesmanship and British good-will and sympathy, or are the existing conditions in India so hopelessly irreconcilable with Indian aspirations as to render the question merely academic, not worthy of serious thought but fit to be relegated into the background only to be brought in a dim and distant future? Certainly there is diversity of race. But does not even the United Kingdom consist of three different races? And is not Canada inhabited by at least as great a diversity of races and nationalities? And what about South Africa?"

In the course of an interview granted to the Overseas Press on September 13, 1918, Sir S. P. Sinha said :—"India has been the hewer of wood and the drawer of water for the rest of

the Empire. She desires and demands a place in the Empire worthy of her glorious past, of her present resources, and of the part she has been privileged to bear in this War. With a peaceful people, fertile soil, and unlimited reserve in men and material, there is no reason why India should not be as prosperous as any other part of the Empire. They look to the rest of the Empire and particularly to England to find the remedy. Literally, millions in India are on the border of starvation. Half the population never have a full meal in the day, and means must be found to remedy this state of things. It is essentially necessary to take steps with regard to the constitution as a means of bringing about contentment and prosperity. What is wanted is democratic government, and there is no reason why it should not work equally as well in India as in any other country. The object of the War is that every people should have the same chance and right of self-development."

Throughout the War Mr. Lloyd George, in his capacity of Prime Minister, missed no opportunity of giving expression to sentiments which were capable of no other interpretation than that the world stood on the verge of the greatest liberation since the French Revolution, and, so



Royal Family.

far as we can remember, he imposed no geographical limits on his "world." By way of example, we may quote at random a few lines from his message to the American people on their joining the War in April, 1917. Referring to certain utterances of President Wilson regarding the War, he said:—"The glowing phrases of the President's noble deliverance illumine the horizon and make clearer than ever the goal we are striving to reach. There are three phrases which will stand out for evermore in the story of this crusade. The first is: 'The world must be safe for democracy.' The next is: 'The menace to the power of freedom lies in the existence of autocratic Governments, backed by organised force which is controlled by their will and not by the will of their people.' The crowning phrase is that in which the President declares: 'A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations.' These words represent the faith which inspires and sustains our people in the tremendous sacrifices they have made and are still making. They also believe that the unity and peace of mankind can only rest upon democracy, upon the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Government, upon respect for the rights and liberties of nations, both great and small, and upon the universal dominion of public right."

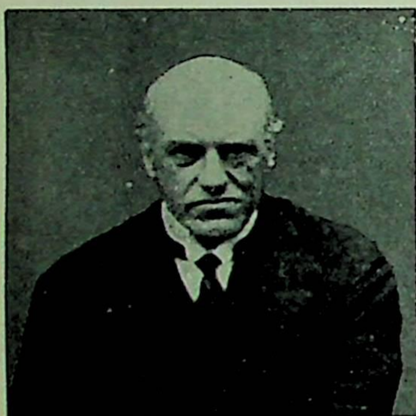
Utterances like these from the Prime Minister downwards, combined with the constant talk, since the outbreak of the War, of constitutional readjustment with reference to the component

parts of the British Empire and the repeated assurances, to which we have already referred, of the Empire's gratitude by British Ministers, naturally raised hopes in India which, owing to the unduly elongated postponement of any definite announcement on the point from the custodians of India's destiny, began to show, at the close of the second year of the War, distinct signs of developing towards a stage bordering upon impatience. In the official publication, *India in the Years 1917-1918*, we read :—"As a consequence of the outbreak of hostilities, and of the rallying of the Dominions to the Mother Country, the readjustment of the constitutional relations between the component parts of the British Empire had been brought into the forefront of public discussion. In this readjustment Indian political leaders were vitally interested. India's loyal response to the Empire's call had aroused a generous echo in the hearts of the British public; and British Ministers had solemnly pledged to the Empire's gratitude. These pledges were now more than two years old, and while there were continual rumours of schemes to hasten an Imperial federation, there had been no indication as to the place which would be found for India in the new scheme. Indian opinion, it must be remembered, was still smarting under the treatment of Indian settlers in some parts of the Empire, and it was widely feared that the projected adjustment of the Imperial constitution would give the Dominions some share in the control of Indian affairs. The long postponement of any announcement as to the future position of India had perplexed all shades of Nationalist opinion."

Lord Hardinge had fully realised the position. On the eve of his retirement he tried to expedite matters by sending a despatch to the Home Government on the subject. But Mr. Chamberlain was slow to move, and it was left to the succeeding Viceroy to make the next attempt. At the close of 1916 Lord Chelmsford's Government, feeling the increasing pressure of the situation, forwarded another despatch to the Home Government elaborating a scheme of post-War reforms. A feature of the business which did not commend itself to the public was that the country was kept totally in the dark about it. The non-official India was not consulted on the subject; and this unfortunate omission, apart from its furnishing a striking demonstration of the vitality of settled habits, looked queer at a time like that, big with the memorable sacrifices of India for the Empire and repeated assurance of the "Empire's gratitude" for the same, and naturally led the country to think furiously. In October, 1916, nineteen members of the Imperial Legislative Council put together and submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy a memorandum and a scheme of reforms as the minimum for the country. The memorandum was described by Sir William Wedderburn as a remarkable document breathing "a spirit of reasoned loyalty to the British Empire with a hearty desire to promote an advance in the ideals of the Government all over the civilised world." Its leading demand was the responsibility of the executive to the legislature, and public opinion in India declared itself emphatically for the same, as at least more consistent with the spirit of the times and the requirements of the situation in India than mere further enlargement of the "glorified debating clubs," as the enlarged Councils under the Minto-Morley Reforms Scheme of 1910 were so aptly described by an eminent Indian leader of the day. This Memorandum and the Scheme of Reforms was unanimously adopted by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League and at the instance of both these national bodies an energetic propaganda work was started all over the country. The official attitude with regard to the situation was unwise in the extreme, and served to introduce an element of irritation into what had so far been a harmless agitation. The Defence of India Act, a purely war measure and supported by the non-official members of the Council as such, was brought into requisition to deal with it. Some of the leaders were interned or externed under this Act, and the Indian Press came in for its due share of its attentions. To make a long story short, this repression made the situation more complicated. To quote an official report, there was "a great preponderance of feeling in favour of the internees, and in the protest meetings which were held in various parts of India the strongest sentiments were expressed. For a time there was a talk of passive resistance."

At this critical juncture came the Report of the Mesopotamia Commission, followed

by the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain and the appointment in his place of Mr. E. S. Montagu, a sincere friend of India. Mr. Montagu lost no time in making the long-delayed announcement regarding the political future of India in accordance with the decision of His Majesty's Government. The announcement, made on August 20, 1917, was as follows:—"The policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. They have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible, and that it is of the highest importance, as a preliminary to considering what these steps should be, that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at Home and in India. His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided, with His Majesty's approval, that I should with the Viceroy's invitation proceed to India to discuss these matters with the Viceroy and the Government of India, to consider with the Viceroy the view of Local Governments, and to receive with him the suggestions of representative bodies and others. I would add that progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples, must be the judges of the time and measure of each advance, and they must be guided by the co-operation received from those upon whom the new opportunities of services will thus be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility. Ample opportunity will be afforded for a public discussion of the proposals, which will be submitted in due course to Parliament."



Mr. E. S. Montagu.

The announcement—which, with all its guarded phraseology, was duly welcomed by the "Liberals," commonly called "Moderates," as the "Magna Charta" of India—failed to please the people at large and their accredited leaders, who considered it as falling immeasurably short of India's deserts and aspirations. It was followed by a visit to India by the Secretary of State himself with a view to comparing notes on the spot, and the result of his labours was the Montagu-Chelmsford Report published on July 8, 1918. Serious difference of opinion arose over the method and manner in which the recommendations made in the Report were to be received by the country. The "Liberals" were enthusiastically disposed to accept the scheme with or without modifications. The Indian National Congress, at its special session held in Bombay to discuss the scheme, reaffirmed the principles of reform relating to self-government adopted by the Congress and the All-India Muslim League at Lucknow in 1916, and declared that nothing less than self-government within the Empire could satisfy the Indian people. The Congress further declared that the people of India were fit for responsible government, and repudiated the assumption to the contrary contained in the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. The Congress also entirely disagreed with the formula contained in the said Report that the provinces were the domain in which earlier steps should be taken towards the progressive realisation of responsible government, and thought that a similar and simultaneous advance was indispensable both in the provinces and the Government of India. While recognising that some of the proposals constituted an advance on the existing conditions in some directions, the Congress was of opinion that the proposals were disappointing and unsatisfactory, and suggested accordingly some important modifications which did not, however, commend themselves to those in power.

Public opinion in India did not appear to be in an accommodating mood with regard to a scheme in the making of which India had no hand, and which, therefore, in her case, was a negation of the principle of Self-Determination brought so much to the fore by a war, the greatest in history, in which she had played so important a part. At the Indian National

Congress held at Delhi in December, 1918, the following resolution on Self-Determination was passed unanimously :—

"In view of the pronouncement of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and other British statesmen that to ensure the future peace of the world the principle of Self-Determination should be applied to all progressive nations, it resolved that this Congress claims the recognition of India by the British Parliament and by the Peace Conference as one of the progressive nations to whom the principle of Self-Determination should be applied.

"That in the practical application of the principle in India the first step should be the removal of all hindrances to free discussion, and, therefore, the immediate repeal of all laws, regulations and ordinances restricting the free discussion of political questions whether in the press, private or public meeting or otherwise, so that the legitimate aspirations and opinions of all residents in India may be fearlessly expressed, further the abolition of the laws, regulations and ordinances which confer on the executive the power to arrest, detain, intern, extern, or imprison any British subject in India outside the processes of ordinary civil or criminal law, and the assimilation of the law of sedition to that of England; the passing of an Act of Parliament which will establish at an early date complete responsible government in India.

"When complete responsible government shall be thus established, the final authority in all internal affairs shall be the Supreme Legislative Assembly as voicing the will of the Indian nation.

"Resolved further that in the reconstruction of Imperial policy, whether in matters affecting the inter-relation of the nations constituting it, in questions of foreign policy, or in the League of Nations, India shall be accorded the same position as the self-governing Dominions."

In the speeches which followed on this resolution Hindus and Mohammadans appeared to be equally emphatic in their opinion that in the final reconstruction of the world India could not be left out consistently with the principles for which India had fought as "superbly" as the Dominions, and which had since been embodied in the Peace Proposals of President Wilson and adopted with the hearty concurrence and support of Great Britain. In his welcome address as Chairman of the Reception Committee Haziq-ul-Mulk Hafiz Mohammad Ajmal Khan pertinently asked in this connection :—" Shall India, who has so ungrudgingly and cheerfully made sacrifices to the defence of the principles of liberty and freedom, right and justice, be deprived of the right to determine her own form of government? Can she be denied the right which her sons have won for others ?"

The question naturally loomed large in the presidential address of Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya. "The principle," he said, "that runs through the Peace Proposals is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms and safety with one another. Each nation is to be given freedom to determine its own affairs and to mould its own destinies. Russia is to have an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for independent determination of her own political development and national policy. Austro-Hungary is to be accorded the opportunity of autonomous development. International guarantees of political and economic independence and territorial integrity are to be secured to the Balkan States and to the independent Polish States which are to be created. Nationalities other than Turkish now under Turkish rule are to be assured security of life and autonomous development. In the adjustment of Colonial claims the principle to be followed is that in determining such questions the sovereignty and interests of the population concerned are to have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined." How far, he asked, were these principles to be applied to India—" the principles for which she gave her lives and treasure, namely, the principles of justice and liberty, of the right of every nation to live an unmolested life of freedom and to grow according to its own God-given nature, to manage its own affairs and to mould its own destiny ?"

With regard to the question of India's fitness for self-rule the President expressed himself as follows :—" Standing in this ancient capital of India, both of the Hindu and Mohammadan periods, it fills me, my countrymen and countrywomen, with inexpressible sorrow and shame to

think that we, the descendants of Hindus, who ruled for four thousand years in this extensive empire, and the descendants of Mussalmans, who ruled here for several hundred years, should have so far fallen from our ancient state that we should have to argue our capacity for even a limited measure of autonomy and self-rule. But there is so much ignorance among those who have got a determining voice in the affairs of our country at present that if I but had the time I would tell them something of the capacity of our peoples—Hindus and Mohammadans—till the advent of British rule in India. I may refer those who care to know it to the papers published at pages 581 to 624 in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's *Poverty and un-British Rule in India.* I will content myself with saying that one-third of India, comprising a population of nearly 60 millions, is still under Indian rule, and that the administration of many of the Indian States compares very favourably with that of British India. Has the fact of our being under British rule for 150 years rendered us less fit for self-rule than our fellow-subjects in our Indian States are? Are a people who can produce a scientist like Sir J. C. Bose, a poet like Sir Rabindranath Tagore, lawyers like Sir Bhashyam Iyengar and Sir Rash Behari Ghosh, administrators like Sir T. Madhava Row and Sir Salar Jung, Judges of the High Court like Sir Syed Mahmood and Telang, patriots and public men like Dadabhai Naoroji and Ranade, Pherozeshah Mehta and G. K. Gokhale, industrialists like J. N. Tata and his worthy son, Sir Dorab Tata, and a servant of humanity like Mr. Gandhi, and soldiers who have rendered a good account of themselves in all the theatres of war, unfit for self-government in their domestic affairs? I hope that the insult of such an assumption will no longer be added to the injury that is being done us by being kept out of our birthright to self-government, and that the principle of Self-Determination will be extended to India."

The President then proceeded to make it clear what Indians meant when they talked of Self-Determination. "There are," he said, "two aspects of Self-Determination, as it has been spoken of in the Peace Proposals. One is that the people of certain Colonies and other places should have the right to say whether they will live under the suzerainty of one power or of another. So far as we Indians are concerned we have no need to say that we do not desire to exercise that election. Since India passed directly under the British Crown we have owned allegiance to the Sovereign of England. We stand unshaken in that allegiance. We gladly renewed our allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor in person when he was pleased to visit India in 1911 after his Coronation in England. We still desire to remain subjects of the British Crown. There is, however, the second and no less important aspect of Self-Determination, namely, that, being under the British Crown, we should be allowed complete responsible government, on the lines of the Dominions, in the administration of all our domestic affairs." But India, he took care to point out, was not yet asking for this either. "We are asking," he said, "for a measure of self-government which we have indicated by our Congress-League Scheme of 1916. We urge that the measure of self-government, or responsible government, if you please, to be given to us should be judged and determined in the light of the principle of Self-Determination which has emerged triumphant out of this devastating War. In order that this should be done it is not necessary that the proposals of Reform which have been elaborated by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford should be laid aside and a brand new scheme be prepared. The Special Congress and the Muslim League have expressed their willingness to accept those proposals with the modifications and improvements which they have advocated. This great Congress representing the people of all classes and creeds—Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis and Christians—representing all interests, landholders and tenants, merchants and businessmen, educationists, publicists and representatives of all other sections of the people, is assembled here to-day to express the mind of the people on this question. One special and particular happy feature of the Congress is the presence at it of nearly five hundred delegates of the tenant class who have come at great sacrifice, from far and near, to join their voice with the rest of their countrymen in asking for a substantial measure of self-government. This representative Congress of the people of India will declare what in its opinion should be the measure of reform

which should be introduced into the country. Let the British Government give effect to the principle of Self-Determination in India by accepting the proposals put forward by the representatives of the people of India. Let the preamble to the statute which is under preparation incorporate the principle of Self-Determination and provide that tne representatives of the people of India shall have an effective voice in determining the future steps of progress towards complete responsible government. This will produce deep contentment and gratitude among the people of India and strengthen their attachment to the British Empire."

Speaking at the same Congress Mrs. Annie Besant put the case of India as follows:— "We do not ask for the abolition of the sovereignty of the Crown. We do not attack the Throne of the King-Emperor, but we say that in our internal affairs, in the business of our own nation, public and private, we ought to make our own laws, elect our own men, get rid of those men if they fail us after we have elected them. That is the freedom that every Colony enjoys, and that freedom we claim for ourselves. We ask for equal rights with the self-governing Dominions, and without the right of direct representation in the central authority of the Empire our Self-Determination would not be complete."

A resolution on Self-Determination on the lines of the Congress resolution was also passed unanimously at the All-India Muslim League assembled at about the same time as the Congress. The Presidential address of the Hon. Mr. Fazl-ul-Haq ended with a spirited reference to the doctrine of Self-Determination in its application to India. "Englishmen," he said, "have always taken a pride that, in securing for Right a complete victory over Might, England has borne the most honourable and most conspicuous part. Will England, in the hour of her victory, deny to India the application in the administration of her affairs of those very principles for which England claims to have spent so much blood and treasure? The success that has crowned the British arms has brought to the minds of Indians a natural pride and high expectation. Let us hope that expectation will be justified, and these hopes amply fulfilled, by the introduction into India of a real measure of self-government." The speeches that followed showed unmistakably the trend of Muslim feeling on the subject. Here is a luminous passage from a well-conceived speech by Dr. M. A. Ansari:—"To my mind there is but one single doctrine in which is focussed the entire thought of the whole human race. This doctrine, gentlemen, is the doctrine of Self-Determination. If every nation, small or large, weak or strong, free or under subjugation, is given the chance to realise itself and to determine its own destiny without any outside intervention, it will develop its own form of government, its own national culture, and its own peculiar civilization. It is only on such lines that free nationalities could expand and develop, and it is only under such conditions that the world could be made fit to live in. It was to facilitate the establishment of this happy order that India contributed so lavishly in men and money, and in the final reconstruction of the world she cannot be left out. The blood of her sons has not flowed on the Continents of Europe, Asia and Africa to win freedom and liberty for other nations and perpetuate her own bondage. The tradition and history of the Hindus and Mussalmans support her claims to recognition. If England and her Allies can champion the cause of Poland, the Czecho-Slavs and the patched-up and degenerate nationalities of the Balkans, if it is proposed to breathe new political life into the dead remains of the Armenian Kingdom, equity and justice, political honesty and loyalty to the principles accepted and preached by the statesmen of Europe and America demand that India shall not be deprived of her innate right to determine her future and control her destinies."

Those in power, however, stuck to their guns; and what remained for the country was either to give up the job altogether and forget all about it, or to try to reconcile themselves to the settled fact with as much grace as they could manage to bring to their aid. After all had been said for and against the Reforms, indications were not lacking of a leaning towards the latter course, and things would perhaps have gone well but for certain retrograde measures on the part of Government which more than counterbalanced whatever benefits to the country one could reasonably have expected from the Reforms.

CHAPTER XXV.

AFTERMATH

The Defence of India Act and the Rowlatt Act—" Purification of Politics "—Terrible Events in the Punjab—Khilafat Agitation and Non-Co-operation Movement.

BEFORE the Defence of India Bill was passed into law Sir Reginald Craddock had assured the Indian Members of the Council that it was purely a war measure and would, on no account, be used other than as such. It was on these assurances of his that the Indian Members of the Council had supported the measure, although they knew that both in its provision and operation it left much to be desired in comparison with its prototype in England.

To give a leading instance, in the case of the British subject the English Act provided for trial by a Civil tribunal with a jury, while under the Defence of India Act any one was liable to be interned or externed on mere suspicion and without being given a chance for defence. In actual practice this Act did not in all cases justify the assurances of Sir Reginald Craddock. It was used, as we have said elsewhere, as a chief weapon in dealing with the agitation in connection with the Reforms proposals and, as is well known, was not used in all cases with the discrimination the situation demanded.

At a supreme moment in the annals of its operations the number of persons coming within its toils, many of them on mere suspicion and most of them men of position and influence in society, rose to four figures. Instances were not a few of zeal outrunning discretion in a most flagrant manner; and of these the case of Sindhubalas, that celebrated tragi-comedy of unrectified errors enacted in a Bengal village with due dramatic indifference to public gaze, was by no means the least scandalous. The capacity for unlimited elasticity shown by this Act in blundering hands, however remarkable as a phenomenon, did not add to its popularity among the public; and even ardent supporters of Government found it difficult to deny that its avowed functions and its actual operations in not a few cases did not mingle well together.

In response to a public demand for a Commission of Enquiry into the working of this Act a Committee was appointed in December, 1917, which included Mr. Justice Rowlatt of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, and to which was alloted the function of investigating and reporting on "the nature and extent of the criminal conspiracies connected with the revolutionary movement in India," of examining and considering the "difficulties" that had "arisen in dealing with such conspiracies," and of advising "as to the legislation, if any, necessary to enable Government to deal effectively with them." In their report the Committee recommended further repressive legislation, and the action which the Government of India took upon their recommendations might have surprised the Committee themselves. It took the shape of a couple of Bills, called the Sedition Bills, the first proposing changes of a permanent character in the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure in order to deal more drastically with certain actions considered dangerous to the State by the executive, and the second comprising the emergency measures proposed by the Rowlatt Committee for supplementing the ordinary criminal law in special circumstances.

This double-edged sword for meeting unlocalizable and undefinable dangers right and left—a peerless prodigy without doubt in the annals of overfed suspicion—caused, as was to be expected, considerable alarm throughout the country, driving the Moderates and the Nationalists

to the supreme necessity of joining hands in the common struggle. Protest meetings on a colossal scale were held all over the country at which all the new distinctions in Indian politics seemed to have vanished in the face of a common danger. Indeed, the united stand made by Indians, irrespective of caste and creed, against the Rowlatt Bills is without parallel in the history of British India. The high-water mark of public feeling against the proposed legislation appeared to have been reached when the Bombay Presidency Association held an indignant protest meeting under the presidency of Sir Dinshaw Petit, and when Sir Dinshaw Petit passionately declared that the Bills, subversive as they were of the very elementary principles of freedom and liberty, "could not be tolerated in any civilized country and could not be accepted by any man or woman having the slightest sense of self-respect."

In introducing the Bills in the Council Sir William Vincent said that they aimed at achieving "purification of politics," while according to Lord Chelmsford they sought to provide "adequate substitutes" for the "very important powers" which had "enabled public peace and order in India to be preserved during the War" and which would "shortly come to an end." The Bills met with the most vigorous opposition from the non-official Indian Members of the Council, both elected and nominated. According to Dr. Sapru, every Indian Member of the Council worth his salt was bound to oppose them. They had heard arguments, he said, that if they did not support the Bills India would be dubbed unfit for self-government. The resources of critics were inexhaustible. In his opinion it was confusing the issue. The real issue before the Council was whether the Government should take such powers as they proposed under the Bills. He ventured to think that such measures would not uproot the evil and that the measures were bound to fail. The Bills were wholly wrong in principle, unsound in conception and too sweeping in their operation. He had doubts about the power of the Government to enact such a law and warned the authorities against the consequence of a measure which would place the country in a vortex of agitation. According to Babu Surendranath Bannerjee, the proposed measure was quite unnecessary and was bound to do harm. It would create excitement, uneasiness and unrest, and strengthen those forces which lay at the root of all revolutionary movements. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke feelingly for over two hours, criticising the Bills in detail and concluding with an earnest appeal to drop them altogether. The following passage from Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's memorable speech will give an idea of the true temper of the country at the time with regard to the legislation in question :—"I do not think the Hon. the Law Member could have meant all that he said when he said that some of us were indulging in threats of agitation. I venture to think that no one here who has spoken against the Bill indulged in anything which might truthfully be described as threats of agitation. None of us, certainly none of the Moderates, I take leave to say, has power to go and stir up a violent agitation in the country. It is impossible. The agitation must be there already. The heart must be throbbing if any words that we use here can possibly have any effect on the general political atmosphere; the agitation is there. I do not believe there is any one here who would be doing his duty if he did not join the agitation. That is not a threat. I take leave to think that it is by no means a threat. Anyhow I am the best judge of my own mind and I do not indulge in any threats. I have yet borne no part in this agitation; but if everything goes wrong, if we are face to face with this legislation, how is it possible for me, with the views that I hold, to abstain from agitation ?"

The above elicited an outburst of applause in which, significantly enough, the European members and even some officials could not help joining.

Against the united opposition of the non-official members the Bills were referred to the Select Committee, and the Government of India subsequently announced that the Bills would remain in force for three years after the declaration of peace, in consonance, they took care to point out, with the British precedent with regard to the first Coercion Bill. This was a climb-

down brought about apparently by the united and solid opposition of the non-official members backed by the entire country, and the opportunity for it was furnished by Babu Surendranath Bannerjee by asking in the midst of the Home Member's speech if the Government were going to make the measure temporary. Babu Surendranath was not long in realising his mistake and urged the dropping of the Bills altogether. The whole country was, however, determined not to accept the Bills even as a temporary measure, and set to vigorous preparation for resistance, at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi, in the event of the Bills not being dropped in deference to the wish of a united nation as expressed through its representatives in Council and out of it. In a manifesto issued on the subject Mahatma Gandhi said :—" The step taken is probably the most momentous in the history of India. I give my assurance that it has not been hastily taken. Personally I have passed many a sleepless night over Government's position, but I have been unable to find any justification for the extraordinary Bills. I have read the Rowlatt Committee's Report. I have gone through its narrative with admiration. Its reading has driven me to a conclusion just the opposite of the Committee's. I should conclude from the Report that secret violence is confined to isolated and very small parts of India, and to a microscopic body of people. The existence of such men is truly a danger to society. But the passing of the Bills, designed to affect the whole of India and its people and arming the Government with powers out of all proportion to the situation sought to be dealt with, is a greater danger."

After examining in detail the setting of the Bill Mahatma Gandhi remarked :—" It will be now easy to see why I consider the Bills to be an unmistakable symptom of a deep-seated disease in the governing body. It needs, therefore, to be drastically treated. If the covenanters know the use of this remedy, I fear no ill from it ; I have no business to doubt their ability. They must ascertain whether the disease is sufficiently great to justify the strong remedy and whether all milder ones have been tried. They have convinced themselves that the disease is serious enough, and that milder measures have truly failed. The rest lies in the lap of the gods."

On March 18, 1919, the Bills were passed into law against an opposition unparalleled in the annals of public agitation in India. Amendment after amendment had been proposed and lost, and in the final triumph of Government Mr. Chanda saw the " bankruptcy of bureaucratic statesmanship " and Mr. Patel the signal for passive resistance " as the only last constitutional weapon of the people." Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru said that the thing which had reconciled the people of India to British rule was their faith in the reign of law which ensured personal freedom. That reign of law, he observed, this measure would impair and lead both the people and the Government into danger. The deliberate flouting of the united voice of the country was, by no means, the least intolerable circumstance connected with this measure. " Never was our impotency in the Council," Bas abu Surendranath Bannerjee pointed out, " more strikingly demonstrated than in connection with this measure," and smarting under a sense of humiliation and insult engendered by this revelation Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. B. D. Sukul and Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque resigned their seats on the Council. In a letter to the Viceroy accompanying the resignation Mr. Jinnah wrote :—" Neither the unanimous opinion of the non-official Indian Members nor the entire public opinion and feeling outside has met with the least respect. The Government of India and Your Excellency, however, have thought it fit to place on the Statute Book a measure admittedly obnoxious and decidedly coercive at a time of peace, thereby substituting the executive authority for the judicial. The fundamental principles of justice have been unprooted and the constitutional rights of the people have been violated at a time when there is no real danger to the State, by an overfearful and incompetent bureaucracy which is neither responsible to the people nor in touch with the real public opinion." Even Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander-in-Chief in India in the early stages of the War and never known as an admirer of the Indian agitator, failed to see any necessity for the Act, as would appear from the following extract from an article appearing over his signature in the *Sunday*

Express :—" The present unrest about the Rowlatt Bill is typical of Indian maladministration. There would be no need for the Bill had certain old Bills of 1818 and earlier, now brought into action, been utilised. These having until now been declared obsolete or forgotten, new measures were considered unavoidable, but it is a matter of common knowledge that the Indian Government has a mania for new legislation, ignoring the amazing array of equally suitable Acts that it possesses in its legal armoury." The Act was subsequently repealed, but not before much of the mischief apprehended in connection with it had been done.



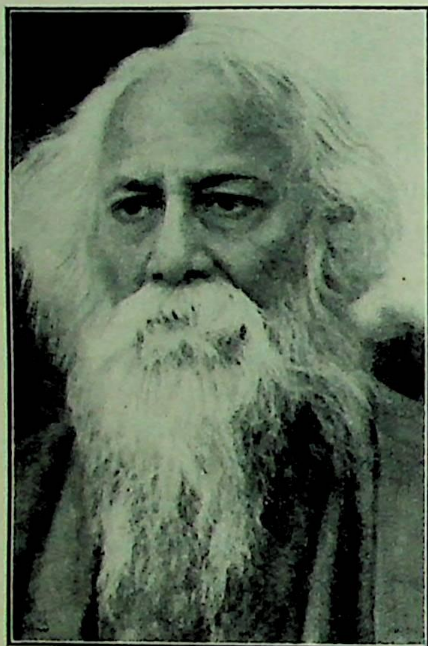
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

We should like to drop the curtain on the events which followed immediately in the trail of the Rowlatt Act, some of which, especially in the Punjab, can never be effaced from public memory —the *Satyagraha* movement and the firing on the mob at Delhi on the first day of its inauguration due to excessive enthusiasm on one side and undue nervousness on the other; Mahatma Gandhi's departure for Delhi on a mission of peace and his arrest at Palwal by an order of the Punjab Government under the Defence of India Act; consequent resentment in the Punjab, already in a state of considerable irritation owing to various causes in addition to the Rowlatt Act, followed by disturbances which cannot be sufficiently condemned, and the means employed by the Ruler of the Province to deal with the situation aggravating rather than calming it; the declaration of Martial Law in the Lahore, Amritsar and three other districts in the Punjab and the horrors associated with it, culminating in the massacre in the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar by General Dyer, condemned by the Hunter Committee in unmistakable terms, by the Government of India as "indefensible," and by the Congress Sub-Committee's Report as "a calculated piece of inhumanity unparalleled for its ferocity in the history of modern British administration." When accounts of the excesses committed by the authorities administering Martial Law in as many as five districts in the Punjab, frightfully disproportionate as they were to the crimes of which they were meant to be the punishment, "trickled through the gagged silence," as Dr. Rabindranath Tagore put it, the whole country was in an agony of indignation and horror. In the words of Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, "such information as leaked out and was published sent a thrill of horror over the land. While all political organisations expressed their detestation of damage to life and property and communications and all the other outrages committed by the mobs and their approval of all measures reasonably necessary for the suppression of disorder, they felt it their duty to condemn the excesses of the authorities administering Martial Law."

The public feeling in India with regard to these excesses could not have been more faithfully or more powerfully reflected than in the letter addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore renouncing his title of Knighthood as a protest against the "disproportionate severity of the punishment inflicted upon the unfortunate people and the methods of carrying them out," which, he was convinced, were "without parallel in the history of civilized Governments, barring some conspicuous exceptions, recent or remote." "Knowing," he said, "that our appeals have been in vain and that the passion of vengeance is blinding the noble vision of statesmanship in our Government, which could so easily afford to be magnanimous as befitting its physical strength and moral tradition, the very least that I can do for my country is to take all consequences upon myself in giving voice to the protest of the millions of my countrymen, surprised into a dumb anguish of terror. The time has come when badges of honour make our shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation, and I for my part wish to stand shorn of all special distinctions by the side of those of my countrymen who, for their so-called insignificance, are liable to suffer a degradation not fit for human beings." Sir C.

Sankaran Nair also resigned his seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council as a protest against Martial Law.

The movement for Swaraj, which had received a great impetus already from the new doctrine of Self-Determination, increased in intensity and power as a result of these terrible events in the Punjab, under pressure of a growing conviction that such things would have been impossible in a self-governing India; and the coincidence with the excitement over the Punjab affairs of the Khilafat agitation—started by the Ali Brothers, and gaining in strength all over the country in response to indications forthcoming from authoritative quarters of the drastic character of the Allied peace terms with Turkey—proved a factor of no negligible potency in the situation. Mahatma Gandhi associated himself with this agitation, and announced that in case the sentiments of his Muslim fellow-countrymen were not met by the terms of peace with Turkey he would himself lead a Non-co-operation movement directed towards making the position of Government impossible. In a manifesto issued by him on the 10th March, 1920, he defined the action intended by him as follows:—" The barbarous method is warfare, open or secret. This must be ruled out if only because it is impracticable. If I could but persuade every one that it is always bad, we should gain all lawful ends much quicker. The power that an individual or a nation forswearing violence generates is a power that is irresistible. But my argument to-day against violence is based upon pure expediency, *i. e.*, its utter futility. Non-co-operation is, therefore, the only remedy left open to us. It is the cleanest remedy as it is the most effective when it is absolutely free from all violence. It becomes a duty when Co-operation means degradation or humiliation or an injury to one's cherished religious sentiment."



Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

The Non-co-operation campaign which followed the announcement of the Turkish peace terms received its actual driving force, so far as the country at large was concerned, from the Hunter Committee's Report and the Government of India and the Secretary of State's despatches concerning it, turning the movement at once into an uncompromising struggle with three definite objects in view—the redress of the Punjab wrongs, the adjustment of the Khilafat claims and the attainment of Swaraj. With regard to this point the following remark occurring in the official publication, *India in 1920*, is not wholly wide of the mark:—" There can be little question that, had it been possible to satisfy public opinion in regard to the Punjab occurrences, the Non-co-operation movement would have failed throughout the country at large. What made that movement so formidable, despite its almost fantastically impracticable character, was the gradual attraction, around this nucleus, of a floating mass of Indian sentiment, both Mohammadan and Hindu, which had been aroused on account of the Punjab affairs." Referring to the failure of the Hunter Committee's Report and of the Despatches appended thereto " to satisfy a large and a very vocal section of opinion in India," the writer of the report in question, Mr. L. F. Rushbrooks Williams, observed:—" It was, however, unfortunate that there was no specific and detailed repudiation of the doctrine, which certain of the Punjab officials were popularly believed to hold, that the lives of Indians were valued more cheaply than the lives of English. In the eyes of Government, a doctrine so subversive of the basic principles of British administration might well seem to stand self-condemned, but unfortu-



Mahatma Gandhi.

nately public confidence had been severely shaken, and a specific repudiation would have satisfied a desire which, lacking it, remained claimant throughout much of the period under review." And "when to disappointment at the cold and detached language of the Report and of the Despatches there was added the further disappointment of punishment regarded as inadequate for the misdeeds of the principal offenders, widespread indignation made itself manifest throughout a large section of the educated classes in India."

The Non-co-operation movement, which soon became a factor to count—and in the rapid progress of which the bureaucracy, blundering at almost every step, played no unimportant a part,—marked a stage in the national evolution of India which was as definite as it was fateful.



CHAPTER XXVI.

THE MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORMS

A Belated Instalment—Shattered Hopes—A Fateful Struggle.

SOMEBODY has characterised the political history of India since 1910 as a story of interaction between the Indian demand and British stakes. Sometimes the two forces have showed signs of coming together; sometimes they have moved away from one another in violent reaction. And not the least interesting part of the thing is that each phase of the game has unvaryingly tended to follow a set pattern. On the one hand vague yearnings and discontent crystallising round concrete political grievances, reaching a climax in an explosion of popular feeling, gradually sinking into a trough, to rise again at the end of the period of recuperation; on the other a display of firmness at the peak of the agitation, followed by a belated instalment of reforms half-heartedly worked during the slump, to be rounded off by another provocation to nationalist sentiment. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms proved no exception to the rule, constituting though they did the first really mentionable venture, in its own way, towards constitution-making in India under the British Raj. "It is no part of my task," to quote an official authority of the eminence of Professor Rushbrook Williams, "to trace the history of the rising tide of dissatisfaction—almost of despair—which entirely dominated Indian politics during the latter portion of this decade (1910—20). But it was plain to Mr. Montagu that, with the Morley-Minto Reforms, the line of constitutional development hitherto pursued in India had reached a dead end. Of this realisation the Reforms of 1919 were the fruit. The Government of India Act of that year represented a startling breach with the past—none the less startling because, in the opinion of the majority of Indian political leaders, the Reforms themselves were overdue and incomplete. The ideals of the World War had inspired Indian Nationalism with a new spirit; and constitutional changes which would have been hailed, even five years previously, as epoch-making, were unhesitatingly pronounced on their appearance to be disappointing and unsatisfactory."

Regarding the importance of the change effected by those Reforms, that is, in the official framework, Professor Rushbrook Williams rightly observes :—"But the popular judgment upon the Reforms must not blind the historian to the importance of the change which they represented. For the first time the progressive realisation of responsible government was laid down as the guiding principle of British policy towards India. The constitutional structure devised to bridge the gulf between a discretionary and a responsible polity was governed by principles representing a complete reversal of the three unquestioned assumptions of the earlier period. In place of the mastery of the Legislature by the Executive, there was to be at the Centre an increasing opportunity for the Legislature to influence the Executive; and in the Provinces an entire range of governmental activities was withdrawn from the control, not merely of the Centre, but of Parliament itself, and was vested in the hands of Ministers responsible to the new Legislatures. In places of the ultimate responsibility of Parliament for every detail of Indian administration, is now found the principle that the control of Parliament over the Government of India and the Provincial Governments must be progressively relaxed with the growth of local responsibility. Finally, in the sphere of local self-government, there was to be complete popular control and the largest possible measure of independence." The last-mentioned fact, from the Indian nationalist point of view, was the only redeeming feature of the Government of India Act of 1919. Otherwise the Act was by several long years too late. Dyarchy—described by the opponents of the Reforms as an hydra-headed monstrosity—was characterised in optimistic quarters as a

bold and far-reaching conception. In the words of Professor Rushkbrook Williams, it "contained within itself the remedy for many of India's constitutional maladjustments." But he himself admits that the application of this conception was too halting to meet the requirements of the time. Political and economic stress, as he puts it, supervened; the complex machine creaked, laboured and at times broke down. The date of the Commission which was to pronounce judgment upon it had necessarily to be anticipated.

The initiation and progress, in the conventional "set pattern," and the ultimate fate of this belated instalment of well-meaning Reforms constitute a story with obvious morals for those who may care to learn and is briefly told in the following lines.

The new Government of India Act became law in December, 1919, when, in the words of a competent authority, the question of the Reforms had already receded into the background and the concessions had come to be judged less for their intrinsic merits than for their relation to the Punjab wrong. The passing of Mr. Montagu's Bill into law was followed by a Royal Proclamation re-affirming the liberal principles underlying the British system of administration and announcing a political amnesty. "Let those," ran the gracious Proclamation, "who in their eagerness for political progress have broken the law in the past respect it in the future. Let it become possible for those who are charged with the maintenance of peaceful and orderly Government to forget the extravagances which they have had to curb. A new era is opening. Let it begin with a common determination among my people and my officers to work together for a common purpose. I, therefore, direct my Viceroy to exercise in my name and on my behalf my Royal clemency to political offenders in the fullest measure which in his judgment is compatible with political safety." His Excellency the Viceroy did not allow the conventional official view of political safety to get the better of his judgment and set free during the succeeding months a large number of prisoners of all classes.

The Royal Proclamation was issued during the Congress session at Amritsar. The Congress received the message with due respect and gratitude, but did not think that the drawing of a veil over the past for the sake of the constitutional reforms as they were was consistent with the national self-respect of India. It refrained from passing any uncompromising resolution only under the moderating influence of Mahatma Gandhi, who still hoped that India's demands regarding the Punjab wrong and even in regard to her constitutional proposals would be considered in proper quarters. But he had not to wait very long before he felt convinced that he had been hoping against hope. During the investigations of the Hunter Committee India, in the words of a competent authority, "had become conscious for the first time of the spirit which animated the military and civil administration of the Punjab during the 1919 disturbances." In the light of the revelations contained in the Congress report on the disturbances the conclusions of the Hunter Committee appeared to be too timid, and, to make matters still worse, the Committee itself divided on racial lines. General Dyer's unrepentant and boastful evidence, followed by the gift of money to him by the European community in India, and the blushless enthusiasm with which he was lifted to the skies by the House of Lords and that by no means negligible section of the British public represented by the *Morning Post*, did more to alienate India than even the redoubtable General's ruthless excesses in the Punjab. All these things were interpreted in India as signs of the "unregenerate mood of the British ruling class."

Mahatma Gandhi, who, since the death of Mr. Tilak in August, 1920, had become the dominating factor in nationalist politics, gave his whole-hearted support to the Khilafat movement, and, at his instance, the Special Session of the Congress held in Calcutta in September resolved for complete non-co-operation with the Government until the dual wrong was righted and Swaraj established. The resolution was confirmed at the regular session of the Congress in December. The new year opened with the inauguration of the Reforms with the co-operation of the Liberals and the non-co-operation of Nationalist India. "The fact," as we read in the official publication *India in 1921-22*, "must be plainly stated : in the confused and

suspicious atmosphere of the early weeks of 1921 these auguries of a new era exercised but little attraction over the majority of those to whom they would normally have made their strongest appeal. Mr. Gandhi's movement: the Punjab question: the Khilafat grievance: the acquisition of Swaraj within one year—these and these alone were the topics upon which the driving, as opposed to the directing, forces of Indian nationalism were mainly concentrated."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught visited every principal Province formally inaugurating the Reformed Legislatures. Speaking in the new Council Chamber on February 9, 1921, Lord Chelmsford, briefly tracing the rise of democratic institutions in India under British rule, said:—

"The forces which had led to the introduction of these reforms continued to gain in intensity and volume; the demand of educated Indians for a larger share in the government of their country grew year by year more insistent; and this demand could find no adequate satisfaction within the framework of the Morley-Minto constitution. This constitution gave Indians much wider opportunities for the expression of their views, and greatly increased their power of influencing the policy of Government and the administration of public business. But the element of responsibility was entirely lacking. The ultimate decision rested in all cases with the Government, and the Councils were left with no functions save that of criticism. The principle of autocracy, though much qualified, was still maintained and the attempt to blend it with the constitutionalism of the West could but postpone for a short period the need for reconstruction on more radical lines.

"Such then was the position with which my Government were confronted in the years 1916-17. The conclusion at which we arrived was that British policy must seek a new point of departure, a fresh orientation. On the lines of the Morley-Minto Reforms there could be no further advance. That particular line of development had been carried to the furthest limit of which it admitted, and the only further change of which the system was susceptible would have made the Legislative and Administrative acts of an irremovable executive entirely amenable to elected Councils, and would have resulted in a disastrous deadlock. The Executive would have remained responsible for the government of the country but would have lacked the power to secure the measures necessary for the discharge of that responsibility. The solution which finally commended itself to us is embodied in principle in the declaration which His Majesty's Government in full agreement with us made in August, 1917. By that declaration the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government was declared to be the goal towards which the policy of His Majesty's Government was to be directed. The increasing association of the people of India with the work of Government had always been the aim of the British Government. In that sense a continuous thread of connection links together the Act of 1861 and the declaration of August, 1917. In the last analysis the latter is only the most recent and most memorable manifestation of a tendency that has been operative throughout British rule. But there are changes of degree so great as to be changes of kind, and this is one of them. For the first time the principle of autocracy which had not been wholly discarded in all earlier reforms was definitely abandoned; the conception of the British Government as a benevolent despotism was finally renounced; and in its place was substituted that of a guiding authority whose role it would be to assist the steps of India along the road that in the fulness of time would lead to complete self-government within the Empire. In the interval required for the accomplishment of the task certain powers of supervision, and if need be of intervention, would be retained, and substantial steps towards redeeming the pledges of the Government were to be taken at the earliest moment possible.

"And now His Majesty the King-Emperor, who has given so many proofs of his concern for the welfare of India, has been pleased to set the seal on our labours of the last four years by deputing His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to open on his behalf the new Indian

Legislature. His Royal Highness is no stranger to India. Some five years of his life were passed in this country; he has himself been a Member of the Indian Legislative Council; he knows the people of India and their problems and his interest in their well-being has never flagged. We welcome him not only as the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, but as an old and proved friend of India.

"And now it is my privilege and pleasure to ask His Royal Highness to inaugurate the new Assemblies of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly."

The Duke, amidst a profound silence of expectation, delivered the following message from His Majesty the King-Emperor :—

" Little more than a year has elapsed since I gave my assent to the Act of Parliament which set up a constitution for British India. The intervening time has been fully occupied in perfecting the necessary machinery; and you are now at the opening of the first session of the legislatures which the Act established. On this auspicious occasion I desire to send you, and to the Members of the various Provincial Councils, my congratulations and my earnest good wishes for success in your labours and theirs.

" For years, it may be generations, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their motherland. To-day you have beginnings of Swaraj within my Empire and widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other Dominions enjoy.

" On you, the first representatatives of the people in the new Councils, there rests a very special responsibility. For on you it lies by the conduct of your business and the justice of your judgments to convince the world of the wisdom of this great constitutional change. But on you it also lies to remember the many millions of your fellow-countrymen who are not yet qualified for a share in political life to work for their upliftment and to cherish their interests as your own.

" I shall watch your work with unfailing sympathy, and with a resolute faith in your determination to do your duty to India and the Empire."

His Royal Highness, after dwelling upon the difficulties and privileges of the new era, concluded his speech with an eloquent personal appeal :—

" Gentlemen, I have finished my part in to-day's official proceedings. May I claim your patience and forbearance while I say a few words of a personal nature? Since I landed I have felt around me bitterness and estrangement between those who have been and should be friends. The shadow of Amritsar has lengthened over the fair face of India. I know how deep is the concern felt by His Majesty the King-Emperor at the terrible chapter of events in the Punjab. No one can deplore those events more intensely than I do myself. I have reached a time of life when I most desire to heal wounds and to re-unite those who have been disunited. In what must be, I fear, my last visit to the India I love so well, here in the new Capital, inaugurating a new constitution, I am moved to make you a personal appeal, but in the simple words that come from my heart, not to be coldly and critically interpreted. My experience tells me that misunderstandings usually mean mistakes on either side. As an old friend of India, I appeal to you all, British and Indians, to bury along with the dead past the mistakes and misunderstandings of the past, to forgive where you have to forgive, and to join hands and to work together to realise the hopes that rise from to-day."

Nationalist India, however, under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi, launched upon a trial of strength with the administration on the lines of non-violent non-co-operation. In that struggle Mahatma Gandhi attained a height which, to quote the official publication, *India in 1922-23*, " no Indian leader had previously attained." " Considering all the circumstances," we read in the same report, " the wonder is not that his influence extended so widely, but that there remained in India even a section of opinion which was not carried away by his personal character and by his

public aims." This section prominently included the Moderate or Liberal party. Of this party, in relation to the part it played in that historic struggle, we read in the official publication already referred to :—"They had committed themselves from the first to an honest working of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms; and to this pledge they remained faithful. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that upon the question of the Punjab and, to a less extent, of the Khilafat, many of them felt as deeply as did the non-co-operators. Their hearts naturally responded to the nationalist sentiments voiced by Mr. Gandhi. They reverenced his personality; they sympathised with his ends; and, sharing as they did in the feeling of the countrymen, they had little more love for the Government than he had himself. But they were convinced of two things; and when he proceeded to transgress the bonds of these convictions there could be no question of their joining his movement. They knew that the methods of mass agitation which he favoured would lead to disastrous results; and they firmly believed that the road to India's aspirations lay, not through the boycott of the new Councils, but through their employment, their mastery and their extension." Be it said to their credit that they remained phenomenally faithful to their creed in their splendid isolation all through that countrywide momentous struggle.

As we have already seen, in December, 1920, Mahatma Gandhi succeeded in capturing the whole Congress organisation, exercising over the assembled delegates an influence "greater than had fallen to the lot of any previous individual." Gradually, to quote the official publication, *India in 1922-23*, "Mr. Gandhi's position approached more and more closely that of a dictator—a position formally recognised a bare twelve months hence. The Congress organisation was his to make or mar; and throughout the whole of 1921 he extended his activities in directions diametrically opposed to those which had been favoured alike by the founders of the institution and by those who had remained in control until the year 1919. He formulated a new programme, renouncing certain items which appeared unsuccessful and superfluous, and substituting for them certain others plainly aggressive in their character. He determined to establish non-co-operation in every village throughout India; he planned to organise an Indian National Service, and to raise a Tilak Swaraj Fund to finance all these activities. In connection with this last enterprise, it may be observed that the association of the late Mr. Tilak's name with a campaign which on his very death-bed he had condemned, was an adroit attempt to conciliate the clear-thinking Maratha Nationalists, who had hitherto manifested no great faith in soul-force. An era of almost volcanic activity ensued."

To add to the embarrassment of Government, by 1920 the economic slump had begun and provincial and central finances were accordingly thrown out of gear. And the beginning of 1921 saw the Khilafat-cum-Non-co-operation agitation in full swing. Mahatma Gandhi was touring the country with the Ali Brothers, preaching non-violence, while they (the Ali Brothers), to put it in the words of a shrewd politician, "laughed behind their beards."

When Lord Reading succeeded Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy and Governor-General of India he was confronted by a situation which could hardly have filled him with pleasure, far less with satisfaction. For some time the Government sat on the fence watching and thinking. As it subsequently explained to the Secretary of State, it was in no mood to tolerate the movement, only it could not make out the extent to which the force used could be considered justifiable by that section of Indians who were co-operating with it. But the Government's indecision lessened correspondingly with the progress of time and the spread of the agitation, culminating in due course in the launching of repressive measures with no uncertain hands.

But the agitation went on unperturbed, with its complexion predominantly Muslim, owing to its association with the Khilafat question as its veritable pivot. Not the least noteworthy event in India during that agitation was the Moplah outbreak in Malabar. It is thus described in *India in 1922-23* :—"He (Mahatma Gandhi) was to have a terrible awakening. In August, 1921, there burst forth in Malabar the terrible Moplah outbreak. A poor and ignorant population of fanatical Mohammadans, inspired by an excitement which spread speedily from mosque to mosque, declared



His Excellency Lord Reading, P.C., G.C.B., R.C V.O., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1921—25.

a Khilafat Raj and rose in open rebellion against Government. But the main brunt of their ferocity was borne by the luckless Hindus who constitute the majority of the surrounding population. Massacres, forcible conversions, desecration of temples, foul outrages upon women, pillage, arson, destruction—in short, all the accompaniments of brutal and unrestrained barbarism were perpetrated freely until such time as the troops could be hurried to the task of restoring order throughout a difficult and extensive tract of country. When the first natural incredulity at the seriousness of the outbreak was once overcome, a wave of horrified feeling spread among Hindus of every shade of opinion throughout Southern India, which was intensified when certain Khilafat leaders actually passed resolutions congratulating the Moplahs on the brave fight they were conducting for the sake of religion. Mr. Gandhi's endeavours to conciliate Hindu opinion by explanations, denials, and censure of the authorities did little to bridge the widening gulf between the two communities."

As regards the political situation in the country, it took a more dramatic turn by the decision of the Congress and Khilafat organisations to boycott the Prince of Wales. All through His Royal Highness' tour there were successful *hartals* all over the country, with the result that the National Volunteers were declared by Government as an illegal body. The official view of these National Volunteers was as follows :—" One of the most significant characteristics of Mr. Gandhi's 1921 exertions was the organisation of a body known as the National Volunteers, which embraced both the old Congress Volunteers, whose function had previously been confined in various kinds of semi-social service, and the newly-organised Volunteers raised by the Khilafat Committee, who had from the first assumed a more militant appearance. The fusion of these two bodies, though not entirely complete, into a single organisation, resulted in placing at the disposal of local Congress leaders a body of men, young, enthusiastic and hot-headed, who were vigorous in enforcing, with scanty respect to the proviso of non-violence, such orders as were received in the matters of *hartals*, social boycott and intimidation."

The popular view was of course different. Anyhow there was not a single instance of wavering on the part of the Volunteers, whatever and whoever they might have been. There was a rush for the prisons and almost all the prominent leaders were put under restraint. At this juncture Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya tried to bring about an understanding between the Congress and the Government. But certain conditions imposed by Mahatma Gandhi did not commend themselves to Lord Reading, and the negotiations failed.

Mahatma Gandhi's activities then entered upon a more serious phase with the launching of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes, and the situation was on the high road to fateful developments when occurred the terrible incident of Chauri Chaura. Shocked by this outrage Mahatma Gandhi immediately suspended mass civil disobedience, with instructions to his followers to abandon any preparations of an intensive nature. He wanted Congress activities to be confined for the future to a constructive programme the main features of which were to be the popularisation of the spinning wheel and home-spun cloth, the enlistment of members for the Indian National Congress and the salvation of the depressed classes. Many of his followers did not like the idea of cooling down all of a sudden to a prosaic programme like that, however beneficial to the country, and it was only by sheer force of personality that he could get the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi to confirm the Bardoli resolution. If he succeeded in securing the ban against mass civil disobedience he had to acquiesce in the position that individual civil disobedience might " nevertheless be commenced by permission of Provincial Congress Committees." Further the distinction between " individual " and " mass " civil disobedience was " so attenuated as to be of little practical moment." It " therefore appeared to the authorities," to put it in the luminous words of Professor Rushbrook Williams, " that proceedings against the leader of the movement might no longer be postponed." Accordingly Mahatma Gandhi was placed under arrest on March 10, 1922, convicted of sedition and sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

With the temporary eclipse of Mahatma Gandhi the Congress entered upon a new phase. Many of his followers were not satisfied with his parting instruction to concentrate on *khaddar* and social work, and the Congress accordingly was divided into two sections

of "no-changers" and "pro-changers." The former section, under trusted leaders like Mr. Rajagopalachari and Dr. Ansari, refused to part with their belief in mass civil disobedience and non-co-operation, while the latter section—under the lead of equally respected



H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' tour in 1921. With the staff at Calcutta.

leaders like Mr. C. R. Dass and Pandit Motilal Nehru, with whom were associated a number of eminent Mohammadan leaders including Hakim Ajmal Khan—advocated Council entry in order to obstruct the working of the new Constitution from within instead of, as hitherto, only from without. At the Gaya Congress of December, 1922, the President, Mr. C. R. Dass, and his party made a determined effort to secure the acceptance of a motion allowing Congress members to stand for election subject to certain safeguards, and in this attempt they were decisively defeated, due to some extent to the fact that the majority of Congress delegates dared not ignore the influence on the Khilafat organisation at Gaya of the Jamiat-ul-Ulama's *fatwa*, already in active circulation, declaring Council entry as illegal for orthodox Muslims. "At the same time," to quote a significant passage from *India in 1922-23* from the pen of Professor Rushbrook Williams, "there was not wanting sections of Muslim opinion who found in this situation a further cause for grievance against the Hindus; arguing that while the Hindus had virtually left themselves free to enter the Councils any time they might desire to rescind Mr. Gandhi's prohibition, the Mussalmans had been entrapped into formulating a religious and presumably permanent obstacle to the acquisition of place and power under the Constitution."

On the 1st January, 1923, Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru, together with certain other prominent leaders including Hakim Ajmal Khan, announced the constitution of a Swaraj Party within the Congress and its resolve to contest the elections of 1924. Before long they succeeded in persuading the Congress to endorse this policy and in the elections of 1924 the Swarajists were triumphantly returned to the Councils. The motive underlying Council entry at that particular stage of the political situation in India was thoroughly justified by its results—a deadlock in the C. P. Council, dislocation of the transferred departments in Bengal and defeat upon defeat on the Government in the Assembly. In Bengal, by wrecking successive ministries with the help of a closely united party, Mr. C. R. Das brought into phenomenal prominence the utter unworkability of the Reforms.

The Swaraj Party's activities were not solely destructive. It tried hard to get a revision of the Constitution on more representative lines. Mr. Rangachariar moved a resolution in the Assembly recommending an early revision of the Government of India Act with a view to securing for India Dominion Status, and Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion, more comprehensively conceived

and more definitely worded, namely, for a Round Table Conference to prepare a draft constitution for India without further loss of time, was enthusiastically adopted by an overwhelming majority. On behalf of the Government of India a promise was made for an immediate investigation, but with the characteristic rejoinder that they would make recommendations if the enquiry revealed any possibility of advance "within the Act." It is well worth remembering here that the Government of India Act of 1919 provided for its own revision after ten years. "This provision," to quote an English authority on high politics, "was put in to satisfy the qualms of Conservative opinion in England; its effect was to encourage Indians to regard the new Constitution as being too transitory to be worth working, and to expect, and agitate for, a considerable advance on it even before the time limit had expired." The real fact in regard to the Indian attitude was not that. The Reforms of 1919, as they were, fell far short of the actual requirements of India and were not considered worth tolerating for ten long years. Moreover, there was the encouraging fact of the advent to power in 1924 of a Labour Government in England. India's faith in the British Labour Party had not yet been completely shattered; rather it had revived afresh under the public protestations of sympathy with Indian nationalist aspirations on the part of the prominent members of the party, notably its leader Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the days preceding their elevation to office. Now that the party was in power much was naturally expected of them. It was sincerely hoped that they at least might hesitate to confine their avowed sympathy with Indian nationalist aspirations to a vain search for a possibility of advance "within the Act."

Anyhow the Government of India's promise of an immediate investigation did not take long to materialise itself. A Reforms Enquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Alexander Muddiman, was appointed, and the absence of procrastination in its appointment was taken not quite unreasonably as an earnest of the Government's generous intentions, and for the time being political agitation yielded to pardonable expectations. But that agreeably surprising expedition in the appoinment of the Committee was amply made up for by the said Committee in the publication of its report after the fall of the Labour Government, when Mr. Baldwin was Prime Minister and Lord Birkenhead Secretary of State. The Minority Report, signed, amongst others, by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, contained a general condemnation of Dyarchy. The Majority Report admitted some serious defects in the manner the Constitution had been worked and suggested some improvements. "Vocal Indian opinion, both within and without the Legislature," to quote an official report, "expressed great disappointment on the cautious suggestions put forward in the Majority Report, at the same time urging the Viceroy to exert his influence in favour of the Minority proposals." The Swaraj Party, however, not easily inseparable from "vocal Indian opinion," both within and without the Legislature, found little to commend themself in the recommendations of either half of the Committee. It was rather for ending than mending the unmendable.

Anyhow the effect of the Muddiman Committee's Report "as a whole," to put it in the words of an English observer, "was to create, both in England and India, a feeling that the existing situation was an impossible one." In September, 1925, Sir Alexander Muddiman himself moved in the Assembly for the acceptance of the Majority Report of his Committee. In an amendment Pandit Motilal Nehru formulated the "National Demand," that is, for certain political reforms, practically amounting to the grant of immediate Dominion Status, preceded by a Round Table Conference between the representatives of the British Government and the representatives of India to discuss ways and means. The attitude of the Government in regard to this national demand was not inconsistent with its traditions.

The year 1925, with the political situation in an indecisive stage, saw the death of the great leader, Mr. C. R. Das, followed by the emergence of the Responsivist Party, under Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and Jayakar, with an avowed intention to take office. Lord Reading's Viceroyalty ended this year, and he left behind him, in the words of an optimist, "a restored situation." But this "restored situation" was only a lull before a storm.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE FEDERAL REFORMS

Travail and Turmoil—Civil Disobedience Movement—Round Table Conference—Provincial Autonomy—Momentous Developments.

NOT the least noteworthy phase of India's political history from 1926 to the end of King George the Fifth's reign, and after, lacks the requisite distance of time for proper perspective so essential in a comprehensive record of events affecting destinies of nations. One particular aspect of the same, however, would appear to be above the limits and limitations of time and space. It is that it has faithfully followed the traditional "set pattern." To begin from the proper beginning, Lord Irwin, who succeeded Lord Reading as Viceroy in 1926, found India in what the optimists called a "restored situation." The said "restored situation" gradually developed a different shape in the trail of some strange happenings with the nearer approach of the promised date of the revision of the Constitution, and ultimately culminated in a storm of popular indignation at the customary provocation to nationalist sentiment contained in the personnel of the Statutory Commission announced on the 8th November, 1927. This Commission, presided over by Sir John Simon, did not contain a single representative of the Indian people.

Surprised at this sort of reception accorded to the announcement by the Moderates and the Extremists alike, the British Government sought to conciliate Indian politicians by inviting their co-operation by an indirect method. This offer was summarily rejected, and the Liberals and the Congress resolved with equal determination to boycott the Commission. When Sir John Simon and his six fellow-members of Parliament came to India they found themselves in an atmosphere of bitterness and hostility the like of which was never witnessed in this country. The intensity of feeling against the Commission was to no small extent due to the strange happenings, already referred to, preceding the appointment of the Commission. They were connected with Miss Mayo's *Mother India,* and not the least outstanding of the same was the conduct of some prominent newspapers of England, including the *Times*, which, while giving wide publicity to the slanders of Miss Mayo, would not publish contradictions by eminent Indian leaders. Rightly or wrongly, people in India came to be under the impression that Miss Mayo's book was part of a propaganda to deter India's political progress. It was a rankling sense of injury and humiliation generated by this impression which added so considerably to the intensity of popular hostility to a body which was sufficient unto itself as a factor for provocation owing to the fact that the studied exclusion of Indians from it gave it the appearance of a deliberate challenge to India's claim for self-determination. Significantly enough, the Congress, which met at Madras in December, 1927, condemning the composition of the Commission, proclaimed India's goal to be complete national independence.

While the Simon Commission was collecting its data without any help from India's major political leaders and organisations, Nationalist India produced what is known as the Nehru Report as a reply to Lord Birkenhead's challenge for an agreed constitution. It was accepted by the Congress at its Calcutta session in 1928, and it was announced that unless it was accepted by Government within twelve months non-violent non-co-operation would be revived. On the second return of Labour to power at this juncture, Lord Irwin was summoned to England for consultation. The expectations raised by this event, however, found their *nirvan* in what followed, that is, in the conventional line. On his return to India His Excellency announced, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that it was implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural



Edward Frederick Lindley Wood Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax), K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.C.L., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1926—31.

issue of India's constitutional progress was the attainment of Dominion Status. He added that after the publication of the Simon Commission's Report there would be a Round Table Conference in London to formulate the proposals to be placed before Parliament. To find out what the announcement really meant the leaders wanted to discuss the matter with the Viceroy. Accordingly on the 23rd December His Excellency received Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru representing the Congress, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Liberal leader, Mr. Jinnah, the leader of one wing of the Muslim party, and Mr. Patel, the President of the Legislative Assembly. The official version of what took place is as follows :—" From the outset the two Congress leaders took their stand upon a re-interpretation, on more drastic lines, of a clause in the Delhi manifesto relating to the grant of Dominion Status, although to any one who was aware of the constitutional and historical relation between the Viceroy, His Majesty's Government, and Parliament, and of the political situation in Great Britain at that particular moment, it was quite evident that no radical alteration could be effected in the offer which His Excellency had so recently made. Nevertheless Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru, neither of whom could be accused of ignorance of constitutional or political facts, insisted that if the participation of the Congress in the proposed Conference in London were to be secured, all functions must be specially restricted to working out a form of Government of India equivalent to full and immediate Dominion Status. At the end of two-and-a-half hours of discussion the various other matters arising out of the Delhi manifesto, such as the possibility of an amnesty for 'political' prisoners, had not even been touched upon, and the interview was terminated."



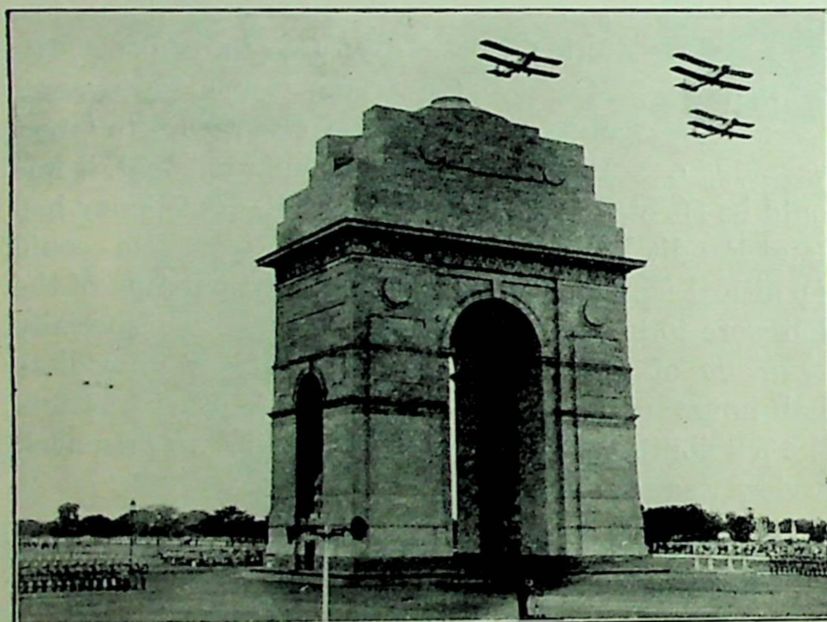
Indian Wing of the Statutory Commission.
Public Information Bureau, Simla.

The popular version is that the time was ripe for something more than mere reiteration, however pompous, of the declaration of 1917. What the leaders wanted was that the conferment of Dominion Status should be the basis of discussion at the proposed Round Table Conference.

As was to be expected, the end of the negotiations, in regard to the question of Dominion Status, was the commencement of another struggle, even more determined than the last, between Nationalist India and those in power. The Lahore session of the Congress, held in December, 1929, declared its goal as complete independence and announced its decision to remain aloof from the Round Table Conference and to start a campaign of civil disobedience. As a result of this decision all Swarajist leaders withdrew from the Legislatures and some others also who did not belong to the party followed suit.

The manner Mahatma Gandhi started his Civil Disobedience movement furnished a striking illustration of his usual insight into mass psychology. Resistance to the Salt Laws, so unpopular with the common people, was to be the first plank of the movement. On the 12th March, 1930, accompanied by his immediate followers and a number of foreign journalists, he started on his historic march to Dandi to break the Salt Laws. The progress of this ceremonial procession, so extensively reported in the press at the time, is too fresh in public memory to require detailed description. The movement received enthusiastic response from one end of the country to the other. In the official publication *India in 1930-31* it is thus described :— " The vast majority of those who assisted the movement were Hindus, the Muslims, as a whole, holding aloof from it,—although individual members of the latter community did indeed take part

in it; and after the rioting in Peshawar there were, for a while, some apprehensions that the hostility against the Government which had been aroused among the Mohammadan inhabitants of the Frontier Province would affect the attitude of their co-religionists elsewhere. From two other sections of the population, however, the movement obtained a measure of support which few had anticipated, and which rendered the task of the Government in dealing with it much more difficult. Throughout almost the whole country, and particularly in Bombay, a large proportion of the Hindu mercantile and industrial community showed active sympathy with the Congress, and substantial cash grants were obtained from these sources for the furtherance of the campaign, and particularly for supporting the thousands of 'volunteers' whom the Congress employed to swell their processions, excite the public, and abuse the police. The other source from which the unexpected assistance came was the women. Thousands of them—many being of good family and high educational attainments—suddenly emerged from the seclusion of their homes, and in some instances actually from *purdah*, in order to join Congress demonstrations and assist in picketing; and their presence on these occasions made the work the police were required to perform particularly unpleasant. Thus by the end of the first three months the Civil Disobedience movement had proved in many ways surprisingly successful, and the energy and resources of the Government were fully engaged in combating it."



Lord Irwin opens the Indian Memorial Arch at Delhi.
Public Information Bureau, Simla.

The movement indeed was of unparalleled intensity in the history of India. Some idea of its phenomenal comprehensiveness will be obtained from some significant confessions made in the official publication referred to in regard to the attitude of the various other sections of Indian political thought in the country. During its struggle with the Congress, we read, "the Government secured but little active support from certain political groups which are usually designated 'moderate'." The fact was "many of those who remained outside the Congress fold,—although they disapproved of the claim for complete independence, and considered recourse to direct action very unwise,—were nevertheless in sympathy with much of the Congress programme. And it was not to be expected that men who held views of this nature,—and a large proportion of the educated classes did,—should make any particular effort to help an administration which they themselves regarded as at the best no more than a necessary and transient evil. Some calculated that, by doing so, they would actually postpone rather than hasten the date when the reforms they so urgently desired could be introduced, since the Civil Disobedience movement, in their opinion, had proved to be a remarkably effective means of demonstrating how widespread was the demand for political advance; in any case, few of them were likely to desire that an 'alien' Government should completely overwhelm an organisation which was run entirely by their own compatriots, and in some instances by their friends and relatives. It was largely owing to the operations of these two factors,—the one fundamental and the other adventitious,—that so large a proportion of moderate politicians refrained from committing themselves to any definite policy with regard to the Civil Disobedience movement."

In the initial stages Government refrained irom making arrests on a large scale. But before long this policy had to be abandoned, and Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru along with a large number of prominent Congressmen were in jail. But there was no appreciable

decrease in the vigour of the movement, but with the progress of the struggle the vigour of the Government's campaign of repression correspondingly increased, culminating in the promulgation of a series of special Ordinances covering every possible and impossible form of anti-Government activity. But the movement went on from strength to strength against the fond belief repeatedly entertained in "optimistic" quarters that it had reached high-water mark and would soon begin to subside. "By the simple expedient," we read in the official publication, *India in 1930-31*, "of staging a procession or demonstration on a scale large enough to force the authorities to take action against it, they could now count in many places upon being able to bring about an automatic revival in popular sympathy for their cause, and it seemed probable that the resources at their disposal would be sufficient to enable them to continue these performances for many months yet." So at last the Congress Working Committee was declared an unlawful association, its funds were confiscated, its offices were sealed up, and all its prominent members, including the acting President, Pandit Motilal Nehru, were arrested and put in jail.

In the midst of this travail and turmoil came the long-awaited report of the Statutory Commission only to add more fuel to the fire. It was universally condemned by every shade of nationalist opinion, and did not commend itself, for one reason or another, even to those who did not belong to the nationalist section of the population. The following passage in the official report is well worth quoting in this connection:—"A large proportion of Indian Nationalists had been bitterly aggrieved by the fact that the Commission contained no Indian members; many boycotted it persistently throughout the whole course of its operations. It was, therefore, *á priori*



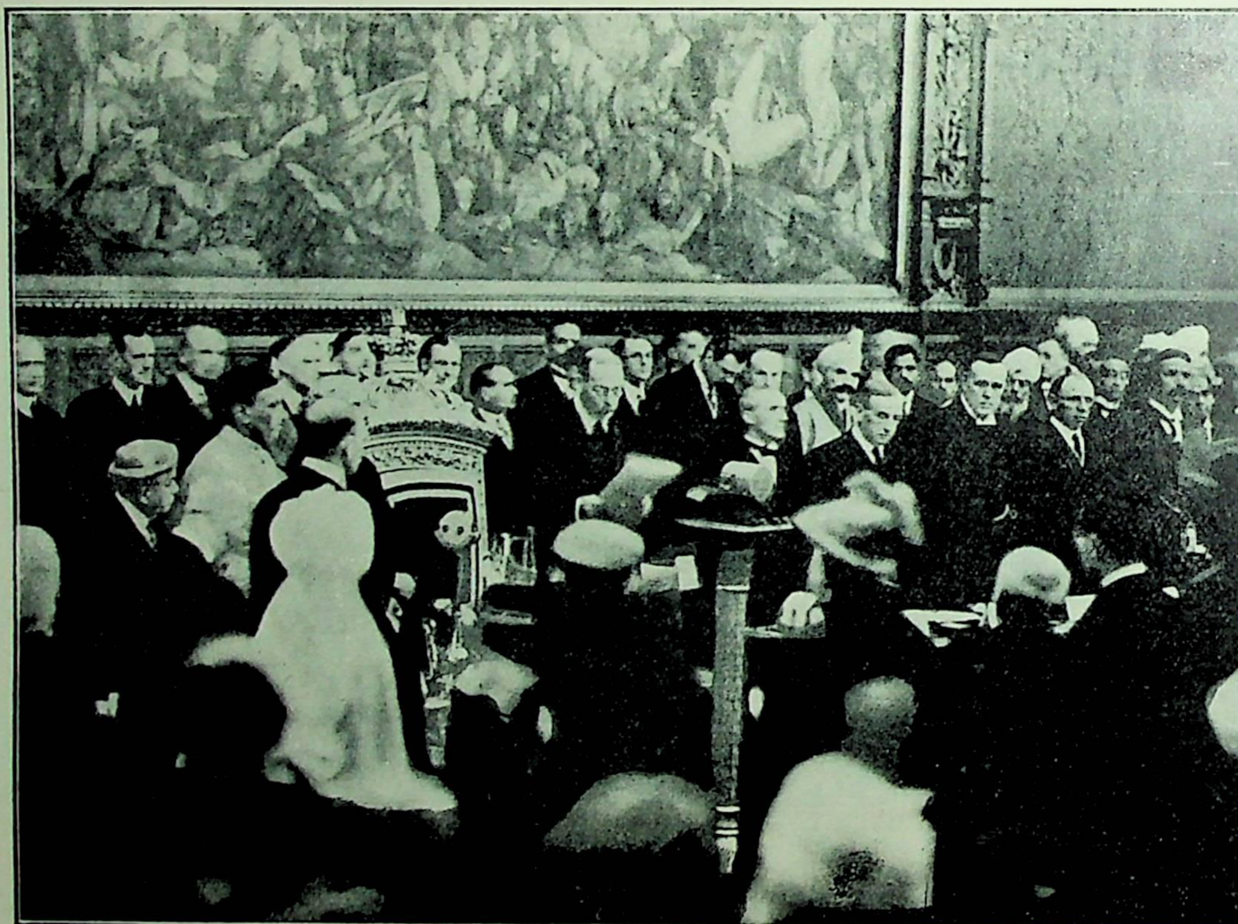
The Statutory Commission with Sir John Simon in the centre.

improbable that the Commissioners' proposals, whatever their nature, would be received with cordiality, and much of the adverse criticism which filled the press for several days after the publication of the second volume had been discounted in advance. But within the spate of pre-arranged and automatic denunciation there was also a good deal of genuine disappointment. Moderate Nationalists of course tended to concentrate on the reforms recommended in the Central Government, and were practically unanimous in pronouncing them inadequate. Others,—as for example certain Europeans,—suggested that, irrespective of the question whether the changes would satisfy nationalist sentiments, the form of government proposed would prove distinctly cumbrous and difficult to work. There was, naturally, a good deal of gratification amongst almost all sections of Indian political thought at the prospect of provincial autonomy, but leaders of the minority communities were, generally speaking, of opinion that neither in the Provinces nor in the Centre was proper provision made for safeguarding their special interests. The Muslims, for example, raised objection to quite a number of the proposals, and the Sikhs complained particularly that the percentage of

seats allotted to them in the Central Legislature was insufficient. Finally, there was serious dissatisfaction amongst certain sectional groups,—notably the landholders,—who were much disturbed by the proposals made with regard to the taxation of agricultural incomes and the abolition of their separate franchise."

With almost the whole country in a state of open and indignant opposition to the proposals of the Statutory Commission, preparations commenced in earnest for the proposed Round Table Conference to discuss ways and means to give practical shape to the said proposals. Addressing members of both Houses, His Excellency the Viceroy said :—" There is no reason why, from frank discussion on all sides, a scheme might not emerge for submission in Parliament which would confound the pessimism of those who would tell us that it is impossible for Great Britain and India, or for the various interests in India, to reach agreement."

But the Indian delegation to the Round Table Conference, as got together, did not appear, from its shape and constitution, to be a convincing vindication of His Excellency's laudable optimism. It was an imposing cavalcade, representing, in the scintillating words of an English observer, " a diverse band, representatives of the States, of communities, of themselves, of

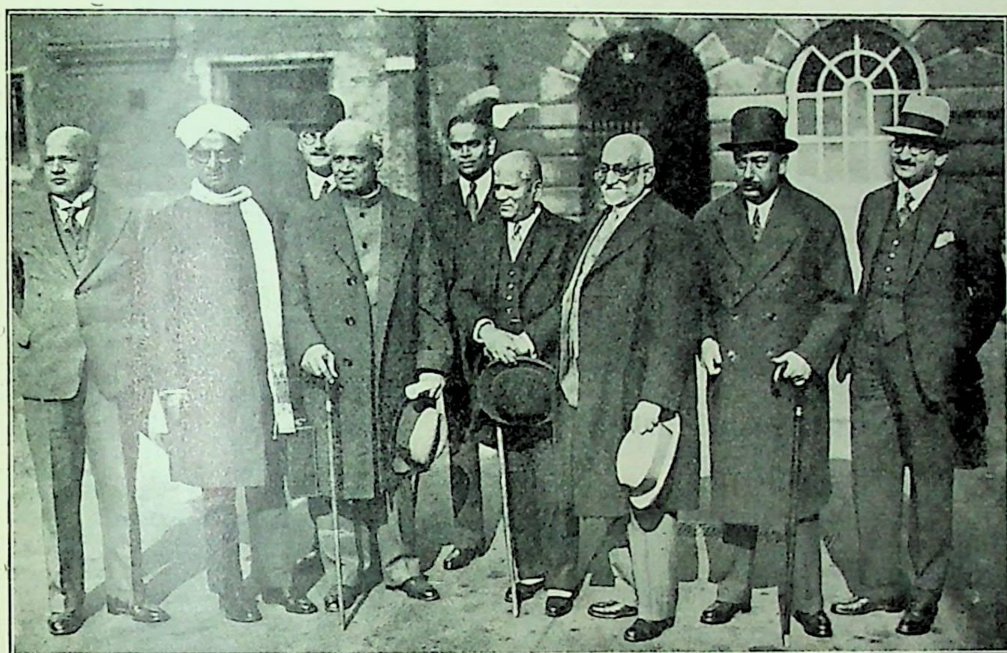


His late Majesty King George V. addressing the Round Table Conference in London.

Topical Press.

interests and organisations, of everything under the sun except the force which, allowed to run riot, had produced a state of affairs in India not known since the Mutiny." What took place at the first Round Table Conference is too fresh in public memory to require detailed notice. The following lines from the Prime Minister's speech to the delegates are, however, worthy of record as furnishing a comprehensive glimpse of the Federal Reforms in the making :—" The view of His Majesty's Government is that responsibility for the government of India should be placed upon the Legislatures, Central and Provincial, with such provisions as may be necessary to guarantee, during a period of transition, the observance of certain obligations and to meet other special circumstances, and also with such guarantees as are required by the minorities to protect

their political liberties and rights. In such statutory safeguards as may be made for meeting the needs of the transitional period, it will be a primary concern of His Majesty's Government to see that the reserved powers are so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India through the new constitution to full responsibility for her own Government............His Majesty's Government have taken note of the fact that the deliberations of the Conference have proceeded on the basis, accepted by all parties, that the Central Government should be a federation of all-India, embracing both the Indian States and British India in a bicameral Legislature........... With the Legislature constituted on a federal basis, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to recognise the principle of responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature." This was a brilliant idea, but surprisingly, rather embarrassingly, sudden. Its psychology is contained in the following remarks of an English onlooker:—"Mr. MacDonald, when Conferences are concerned, is like one of those immensely hospitable men, with small means, who make up for the inadequacy of their table by the effusion of their welcome; he is a great assembler of mixed gatherings, but it sometimes happens that, having assembled, they find that their enthusiastic host has forgotten to provide them with anyting to eat. So it looked as though it might be with the Round Table Conference; worse, the only obvious item available to put on the menu, the Simon Commission's Report, was known to be highly unpalatable to the majority of the guests. This initial impasse was avoided by the unexpected appearance on the scene of a scheme for an All-India Federation."



A group of delegates to the Round Table Conference outside St. James's Palace.

After a good deal of interesting and instructive log-rolling over "general principles" between the representatives of States, communities and themselves and the over-hospitable Prime Minister, the Conference found it difficult to proceed further before more data was collected in regard to the "problems" at issue. It adjourned for a while and did not meet till September, 1930.

In the meantime important developments took place. On return home the delegates found a situation which made them stare gloomily into space and at one another. Trade, we read, was almost at a standstill; central and provincial finances were in a bad way; a continued strain had been put on the police which, though they had borne it wonderfully well, had begun to tell on them; the Congress Press expressed nothing but contempt for Round Table delegates who, it said, had been masquerading as representatives of India when they were nothing of the sort, when her real representatives were "rotting in jail." What had seemed simple and plausible enough in London, looked much less so at home.

At this juncture, encouraged and assisted by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, Lord Irwin took a step "unparalleled," in the words of an English writer on high politics, "in the history of the British connection with India, a hazardous step, freely condemned by his fellow-countrymen in India and by the fellow Conservatives in England,"

yet one about which all has not yet been said, about which a final judgment has yet to be made. He invited Mahatma Gandhi to come from jail to confer with him in regard to Congress participation in the Round Table Conference. Long and tortuous negotiations resulted in the famous



H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir addressing the Round Table Conference.

Topical Press.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact by which the Congress agreed to suspend Civil Disobedience and the Government consented to release political prisoners to bring about the participation of the Congress in the second session of the Round Table Conference.

This historic truce with the Congress at a critical juncture, regardless of the hostile criticisms of his own countrymen, was the last and the most memorable act of Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty, for shortly after this great event his period of office ended and Lord Willingdon stepped into his place. In regard to Lord Irwin's Viceroyalty we can hardly do better than describe it in the words of one of the very few of his own countrymen who seemed to be able to see things in regard to the same in their proper perspective. "Of all the Englishmen," we read, "who, in recent years, have had a hand in the Government of India, he is likely to be reckoned the one whose influence on the country has been greatest, whose part in its history is the most difficult to assess. He was in some ways the opposite of his predecessor; the one an immensely distinguished lawyer, holder of a number of offices any of which is normally regarded as constituting a whole career; the other an hereditary aristocrat, little known to the general public, deeply religious, his roots in the English countryside, his ambitions more dutiful than necessary, their fulfilment more painful than satisfying. Both had to shoulder great responsibilities in difficult times. Lord Reading found it possible to minimise the use of repression without endangering law and order; when he acted, it was decisively, but he acted as little as possible; Lord Irwin, taking great risks, prepared even to seem weak for the sake of conciliation, allowing India to fall into a state of disorder that bordered dangerously on chaos, found himself forced to use repression in a way that few Viceroys have used it. Only in the future will it be possible to judge whether the measure of conciliation he was able to achieve justified the undoubted jeopardizing of the very foundations of law and order for which he was responsible."

Mahatma Gandhi was the sole representative of the Indian National Congress at the second Round Table Conference in London. This Conference met in an atmosphere of uncertainty, bordering almost upon confusion, for more reasons than one. The Labour Government had been replaced by a National one, but with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald still as Premier. Public interest in Indian affairs, never too keen, was completely overshadowed by an economic crisis and political excitement. The Government, dependent almost for its very existence on Conservative support, could hardly afford to be over-enthusiastic regarding proposals associated with the then utterly discredited Labour Party. The so-called National Government accordingly bungled with no uncertain hands. It began by trying to separate the two issues of provincial autonomy and federation, and, when that attempt failed, proceeded to make up for the failure by out-Heroding Herod, that is, by taking in regard to the safeguards even a stiffer attitude than its predecessor had done. On the Indian side, the first enthusiasm of the Princes for the federal scheme seemed to be definitely losing in ardour and the communal question led almost to an impasse. Mahatma Gandhi was not for special seats for any community except the Mohammadans, Sikhs and Europeans. In regard to the depressed classes he would not have them taken as other than Hindus and declared his determination to oppose with all his might any attempt to segregate them politically. The Federal Structure Committee could not proceed with its allotted task on account of the communal tie, and the second session of the Round Table Conference came to an inconclusive end.

The failure of the second session of the Round Table Conference was followed by a resolve on the part of the Congress leaders to return to the pre-Pact situation and the promulgation by Lord Willingdon of a series of Ordinances completely disorganising the Congress. On his return to India towards the end of December, 1931, Mahatma Gandhi asked for an interview with the Viceroy in regard to these Ordinances and certain other repressive measures. But Lord Willingdon would not grant an interview unless Civil Disobedience was called off first and it was recognised that the Ordinances were not open to discussion. The inevitable did not take long to follow. On January 4, 1932, Mahatma Gandhi was arrested and put into prison and within a few days all prominent Congress leaders were deprived of their liberty.

With the political atmosphere thus purged of disturbing elements, the Government proceeded with its own programme of constitutional reforms with an adorably free hand and pardonable relish. As many as three more Commissions were sent to India, one in regard to franchise and two concerning the States. They returned, "bearing," as Mr. Churchill so luminously put it, "their ponderous and indigestible sheaves." In August, 1932, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald issued his so-called Communal Award, subsequently amended in regard to the representation of the depressed classes as a result of Mahatma Gandhi's "fast unto death." Then followed the third session of the Round Table Conference, universally described as an anti-climax. It was attended by fewer Indian delegates, and it put



Mahatma Gandhi is seen seated addressing his huge audience at the reception held in London at the Friends' Meeting House, Euston Road, when all the members of the R.T.C., both British and Indian, attended.



The Most Honourable Freeman Freeman-Thomas Marquess of Willingdon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.P.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1931—36

to the blush even the Labour Party to remain within a visible distance of it. A White Paper outlining the Government's constitutional proposals was issued in March, 1933. Shortly after a Parliamentary Joint Select Committee was appointed to ruminate over these proposals, and the result of its rumination was published in November, 1934. All through these successive stages of revision and re-revision the limited powers proposed to be conceded to the representatives of the people underwent progressive curtailment till the new Act, when it revealed itself in its final shape, could not but strike all politically self-conscious people more as a retrogression than advance upon the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. It received an extremely hostile reception in India. When Lord Linlithgow succeeded to the Viceroyalty of India he found the path before him in regard to-Indo-British politics all but strewn with roses.

Admittedly the most objectionable feature of the new Act, namely, the Communal Award, almost universally condemned as anti-national and anti-democratic, has been described by a European observer of Indian politics as a "source of unending dissension" so far as Bengal and the Punjab are concerned. The following remarks of a writer in an English journal on "King George's India" are well worth quoting in this connection :—"The former change (annulment of Bengal Partition) was hailed as a great victory, except by Muslims, who were in a considerable majority in Eastern Bengal and Assam ; by a curious irony it is now the Hindus who might be expected to look kindly on Partition, finding it preferable to the permanent numerical disadvantage they are to be put to in the Provincial Legislature by Mr. MacDonald's Communal Award, especially as supplemented by the Poona Pact." The Congress, in its pardonable embarrassment between the manifest indefensibility of the thing and its own sincere regard for Muslim sentiment, took shelter under the fantastic and since famous formula —"Neither accepts nor rejects." This led to the formation of a Nationalist Congress Party under the lead of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. There were some mass meetings in Calcutta against the Award, one of these under the presidency of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, and a meeting or two in Lahore also. But all this enthusiasm vanished into thin air in the trail of some stronger words uttered by the Congress in regard to the Award on the eve of the elections.



Mahatma Gandhi planting a tree to commemorate his stay in London.

The entire Constitution was, however, rejected by the Congress in no equivocal terms at its annual session in 1935, and again at its annual session in 1936. In his Presidential address at the Congress of 1936 Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru said :—"The Government of India Act of 1935, the new Constitution, stares at us offensively, this new charter of bondage which has been imposed upon us despite our utter rejection of it, and we are preparing to fight elections under it........With the effort to fight the Act, and as a corollary to it, we have to stress our positive demand for a Constituent Assembly elected under adult suffrage. That is the very corner-stone of Congress policy to-day and our election campaign must be based on it. This Assembly must not be conceived as something emanating from the British Government or as a compromise with British

Imperialism. If it is to have any reality, it must have the will of the people behind it and the organised strength of the masses to support it, and the power to draw up the constitution of a free India. We have to create that mass support for it through these elections and later through our other activities." As regards the Federal structure the Congress President observed :— " Next to this demand for the Constituent Assembly our most important task will be to oppose the Federal structure of the Act. Utterly bad as the Act is, there is nothing so bad in it as this Federation and so we must exert ourselves to the utmost to break this, and thus end the Act as a whole. To live not only under British Imperialist exploitation but also under Indian feudal control is something that we are not going to tolerate, whatever the consequences. It is an interesting and instructive result of the long period of British rule in India that when, as we are told, it is trying to fade off, it should gather to itself all the reactionary and obscurantist groups in India, and endeavour to hand partial control to the feudal elements. The development of this federal scheme is worthy of consideration. We are not against the conception of a federation. It is likely that a free India may be a federal India, though in any event there must be a great deal of unitary control. But the present federation that is being thrust upon us is a federation in bondage and under the control, politically and socially, of the most backward elements in the country. The present Indian States took shape early in the nineteenth century in the unsettled conditions of early British rule. The treaties with their autocratic rulers, which are held up to us so often now as sacred documents which may not be touched, date from that period." With reference to that peculiar element in this Federation, namely, the autocratic Indian States, the Congress President says :—" The world has gone on changing and hovers on the brink of yet another vast change. But not so the Indian States; they remain static in this ever-changing panorama, staring at us with the eyes of the early nineteenth century. The old treaties are sacrosant, treaties made not with the people or their representatives but with their autocratic rulers. This is a state of affairs which no nation, no people, can tolerate. We cannot recognise these old settlements of more than a hundred years ago as permanent and unchanging. The Indian States will have to fit into the scheme of a free India and their peoples must have, as the Congress has declared, the same personal, civil and democratic liberties as those of the rest of India." Till recent years, as the President continued, little was heard of the treaties of the States or of paramountcy. The rulers knew their proper places in the Imperial scheme of things and the heavy hand of the British Government was always in evidence. But the growth of the national movement in India gave them a fictitious importance, for the British Government began to rely upon them more and more to help it in combating this nationalism. The rulers and their ministers were quick to notice the change in the angle of vision and to profit by it. " Having preserved themselves as autocratic units, which are wholly outside the control of the rest of India, they have gained power over other parts of India. To-day we find them talking as if they were independent and laying down conditions for their adherence to the Federation. There is talk even of the abolition of the Viceregal paramountcy, so that these States may remain alone in the whole world, naked and unchecked autocracies, which cannot be tampered with by any constitutional means........Thus our opposition to the federal part of the Constitution Act is not merely a theoretical one, but a vital matter which affects our freedom struggle and our future destiny. We have got to make it a central pivot of our struggle against the Act. We have got to break this Federation. Our policy is to put an end to the Act and have a clean slate to write afresh."



Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehrn, President, Indian National Congress, 1935 and 1936.

The above observations of the Congress President in regard to the new Constitution faithfully echoed the sentiment of the vast majority of patriotic and politically self-conscious

Indians. The Moderates, or, as they are also called, Liberals, were equally outspoken and vehement in their condemnation of the new Constitution. At the annual session of the Liberal Federation in 1936 it was described as "altogether unacceptable." But, true to their creed, the Liberals were prepared to utilise this "altogether unacceptable" Constitution for "accelerating the pace of further constitutional advance towards Dominion Status"—a phrase phenomenally on all fours with the equally vague and indefinite preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919, namely, "the progressive realisation of responsible Government." In the confusion of their enthusiasm for working what in their own emphatic opinion was unworkable, the Liberal leaders would seem to have overlooked the important fact that what every one in India outside their own happy coterie wanted was no mere acceleration of the pace for further constitutional advance towards Dominion Status but Dominion Status itself.

At the Congress session of 1936 a resolution was also passed calling for a *hartal* on April 1, 1937, the day on which the new Constitution was to come into existence. This call was as effectively responded to all over the country on the appointed day as could have been desired by the Congress.

The elections for the new Assemblies under the new Constitution resulted in an overwhelming Congress victory in as many as six Provinces out of eleven. As had been stated in the Election Manifesto of the All-India Congress Committee, the object of Congress candidates for the Legislatures was to wreck the Constitution from within. In the words of the Congress President, "we go to the Legislatures not to co-operate with the apparatus of British Imperialism, but to combat the Act and seek to end it, and to resist in every way British Imperialism in its attempt to strengthen its hold on India and its exploitation of the Indian people. That is the basic policy of the Congress, and no Congressman, no candidate for election, must forget this. Whatever we do must be within the four corners of this policy." But there was another side of the situation at which the Congress President did not forget to point his warning finger. The Government was well planted on so many safeguards to carry on despite a hostile majority. "We are well aware of these safeguards; they are one of the principal reasons why we reject the Act. We know also that there are second chambers to obstruct us. We can create constitutional crises inside the Legislatures, we can have deadlocks, we can obstruct the Imperialist machine, but always there is a way out. The Constitution cannot be wrecked by action inside the Legislatures only. For that, mass action outside is necessary, and that is why we must always remember that the essence of our freedom struggle lies in mass organisation and mass action."

With the end of the elections came to the fore the question of office acceptance under the new Constitution by Congressmen, the decision of which had been postponed till after the elections. In the Congress camp opinion was sharply divided on this question. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and those of his way of thinking were strongly opposed to the very idea of office acceptance. In his Presidential address at the Congress session preceding the elections, Pandit Jawahar Nehru had expressed himself on the point as follows:—"Since Lucknow the Congress has further clarified its position in the Election Manifesto and declared that we are not going to the Legislatures to co-operate in any way with the Act but to cambat it. That limits the field of our decision in regard to acceptance of them. We must demonstrate that this is the way to non-co-operate with the Act, and to end it. It seems to me that the only logical consequence of the Congress policy, as defined in our resolutions and in the Election Manifesto, is to have nothing to do with office and ministry. Any deviation from this would mean a reversal of that policy. It would inevitably mean a kind of partnership with British Imperialism in the exploitation of the Indian people, an acquiescence, even though under protest and subject to reservations, in the basic ideas underlying the Act, an association to some extent with British Imperialism in the hateful task of the repression of our advanced elements. Office acceptance on any other basis is hardly possible, and if it is possible, it will lead almost immediately to deadlock and conflict. That deadlock and impasse does not frighten us; we welcome it. But then we must think in terms of deadlocks and not in terms of carrying on with the office."

At the All-India Congress Committee meeting for deciding the question the resolution for office acceptance, as had been expected from the trend of feeling in the Congress circles, was carried by a majority. The decision, however, at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi, was qualified by one condition—an assurance from Governors that they would not interfere with the day-to-day administration of the Ministers carried on "within the Constitution." The Government here consulted the Secretary of State for India, and the Secretary of State for India gave his decision apparently without pausing to think, with a result which demonstrates nothing more convincingly than the proverbial liability of hasty hands to catch frog for fish. The Governors, taking their cue from the Secretary of State, refused point-blank to give the assurance asked for, and the Congress refusing to accept office on this condition, interim ministries were formed from among minority parties but with the Assembly work under suspension. And a deadlock ensued to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the annals of official bungling. And not the least noteworthy feature of the situation was that in the legal, constitutional and political issues involved in the controversy the balance of expert opinion, both here and in England, was on the side of the Congress.



The Most Hon'ble Lawrence John L. Dundas Marquess of Zetland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Secretary of State for India.

Lord Zetland's speech in regard to the question of assurance raised a heated controversy all over India and was generally taken as justifying the worst fears of those who had always been opposed to the new Constitution. "The reserve powers," said his Lordship, "were an integral part of the Constitution and could not be abrogated except by Parliament itself and the Governors could not treat the Congress as a priviledged body exempt from the provisions of the Constitution by which all other parties were bound." The hollowness of this assertion in the above statement could not have been more convincingly exposed than in the following observations of a leading nationalist journal :—"The Congress has all through its life of more than half a century been the sworn enemy of privilege, and the last thing it desires or can ever tolerate is that it should itself be treated as a privileged body. In the present case it wanted nothing for itself that it was not prepared fully to share with all parties that might find themselves in the same position. As regards the first and substantive part of the statement, Lord Zetland appears to have completely forgotten the fate of similar statements in Ireland. How often did not the British Government stress the letter of the law in their dealings with that country, and how often did they not declare that they would not or could not do this or that. Was there any provision under the Act of 1920, which was accepted and worked by Northern Ireland, but which Southern Ireland refused to accept or work, for the British Government treating the latter as a privileged party or for the Prime Minister sending for the leaders of that party and making and signing a separate treaty with them? And did he wait for the sanction of Parliament before taking that momentous step, though, of course, it was ultimately, as it was bound to be, placed before Parliament and sanctioned by it? If the Prime Minister of England could thus tear an Act of Parliameat to pieces without the prior consent of Parliament, why could not the Governors in Provinces, with the necessary backing of the Governor-General and the Secretary of State, merely give an assurance to the majority party in the six provinces regarding the manner in which, or the purpose for which, certain discretionary powers vested in them were or were not to be used?"

Even the *Statesman* of Calcutta, never known to be in overflowing sympathy with the national aspirations of India, was strikingly emphatic in its condemnation of the attitude taken up by the powers that be in the matter. "We are bound to admit," it said, "that if matters are left where Lord Zetland left them on Thursday the Congress will have the best of the argument. If

the Act is really such that there is the slightest difficulty in the Governors telling Congress leaders that there is nothing to prevent their going ahead with the programme outlined in the Congress election manifesto, then we have to admit that we, too, have been mistaken about the Act. We, too, would recognise that it should soon be replaced by another. We have recommended the Act to die-hards in Britian on the one hand and the Congress Opposition on the other because we have believed that it confers on Indians real power to carry through long overdue reforms. If the new era were to be a mere corrupt struggle for spoils between 'Ins' and 'Outs' and between one community and another, there would be little to be said for it." Again:—"We do not for a moment believe that it was ever the intention of Parliament to pass a pretentious dummy Act which would give an appearance of autonomy but prevent any possibility of serious reform." Even the *Times of India* expressed itself in no unmistakable terms in favour of the British Government coming to a settlement with the Congress, for, in its opinion, there was no other way in which the Government of India Act could be made to work.

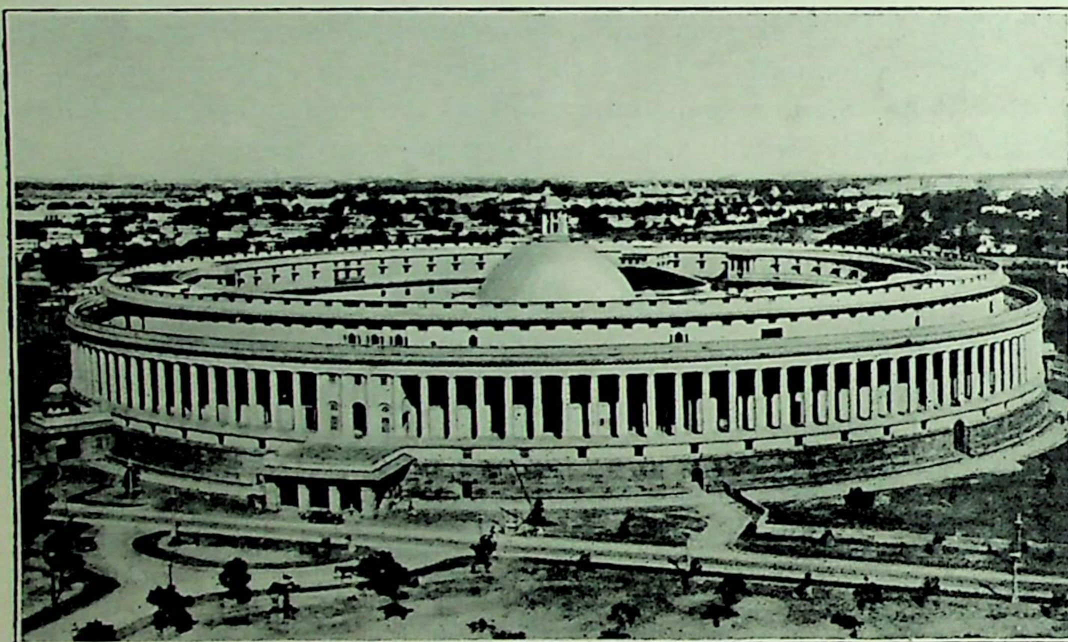
On the legal and constitutional issue involved in the controversy the Congress view was supported by all eminent Indian lawyers with the solitary exception of Sir Tej Bahadur Ṣapru, and, notably enough, also by Professor Barriedale Keith, one of the most eminent constitutional authorities in Britain. "The principle of responsible government," says Professor Keith, "is wholly incompatible with executive safeguards," that "the Indian Act has, from the outset, suffered from the grave defect that it has made responsibility unreal by placing special responsibilities on the Governors," and that the only way in which responsible government could be made real was "by the Governors abstaining from using their special responsibilities and giving much more definite pledges than they had given." With reference to Lord Lothian's doubt as to the ability of Congress leaders to understand the working of responsibible government, the learned Professor says:—"So well do they understand the position that they framed the Delhi resolution with such adroitness as to induce Lord Zetland to give singularly unhelpful instructions to his Governors. The demand by the Congress was, on the face of it, not improper." In support of this opinion Professor Keith gives the following reasons:—"If the word 'constitutional' had been interpreted in the proper sense, namely, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, the Governors could have replied that of course they would not use their special powers and disregard such advice." Constitutionally the Ministers are "bound to preserve tranquillity, not to neglect or oppress minorities, not to ill-treat the services, not to corrupt the administration of justice and not to injure the interests of the States. The special powers, they could have pointed out, were solely intended to meet cases of unconstitutional action, which they could not contemplate as intended."

As regards interim ministries the Professor's verdict was that their constitutionality depended on one essential condition, namely, their meeting the Legislatures with the minimum of delay. "There is no possible excuse," he says, "for any but a short period to allow their programme to be formulated, and the fact that *prima facie* the Ministers have not the confidence of the Legislatures places on the Governors and Ministers alike a constitutional obligation to meet them with the least possible delay. If they fail to do so, both alike will be guilty of a deliberate breach of responsible government."

But neither the Government nor the Ministers appeared to be in a particular hurry to summon a session of the Legislatures.

"The Constitution," said Professor Keith, "does not contemplate rule by a Ministry in a minority in the Legislature. If then the new Ministries cannot obtain a majority the Governors must again try to form Ministries from the majority parties. If they refuse, then the contingency carefully provided for in Section 93 plainly arises and the Governors must take charge." In plain words, a minority Ministry, which, in the Professor's own words, was a negation of democracy, was hardly preferable to pure autocracy.

As regards Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's view that the Governors' action in the matter was constitutionally right, Professor Keith observed :—" Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's views are entitled to so much weight that I regret he should have committed himself to some very disreputable doctrines on the present constitutional crisis. He condemned the formula suggested by Mahatma Gandhi as inconsistent with the India Act of 1935, but that statement seems to me to be untenable. Unless we disbelieve the explicit statements of Mahatma Gandhi, he only asks that the Governors should not interfere with constitutional activities of Ministers and, if so, he is entitled to immediate and emphatic assent. The Constitution imposes in express terms on Indian Ministers simply the duties which, by custom, are the duties of the British Ministries ; it requires them to maintain peace and tranquillity, not to oppress the minorities, not to treat unjustly the Civil Services, not to corrupt the Administration of Justice, not to discriminate between different classes of British subjects on the grounds of race or colour and not to injure the interests of neighbouring States. If the Governors had not been fettered by stereotyped instructions from Lord Zetland, I cannot imagine that one or more of them would not have been able to tell the Congress leaders that, if they accepted those obligations as their constitutional duty, they would never have interference from him. If, as is belived by some supporters of Lord Zetland, Mr. Gandhi had set a trap for the unwary, certainly he has most successfuly put the Secretary of State in the wrong. Sir Tej Bahadur's apologia is to me intelligible only on the theory that the Act means that the Governor—as under the scheme of 1919 —is merely to use his Ministers as advisers and to bear the real responsibility himself. If that is what the Act means, then most misleading statements have been made in Parliament."



General View of the Council House, New Delhi.

Public Instruction Bureau, Simla.

As regards Sir K. V. Reddi's defence of his taking office, Professor Keith found it far from convincing. In this matter, in his opinion, a clear distinction must be made between the position of the Government seeking to find a Ministry and the Minister accepting office. The duty of the former was unquestionably to seek a Ministry before he fell back on Section 93 of the Constitution. Nor was he bound to be certain that the Ministry agreeing to take office would possess a majority in the Assembly. His duty, therefore, was to see that his Ministry met the Assembly with the minimum delay, for its right to act as a Ministry depended on its possessing the confidence of the Assembly. " For a Governor," he said, " to allow the Ministry more than a few weeks' time would clearly be the travesty of responsible Government, and it would be a deplorable error if this is allowed to occur." But " the duty of those who are offered office is a very different one. It is, of course, absurd to talk about the King's Government having to be carried on so that Ministries must be accepted. There is full provision in the Act to secure that the government shall be carried on. To accept office, therefore, is justifiable only if the Minister believes he can face the Assembly and obtain its support to a sufficient degree to enable him to conduct public business. If he does not believe that, his taking office is improper ; and if he delays to meet the Assembly, he is violating the Constitution deliberately and inexcusably. The Congress

tactics are open to the interpretation that what is desired is not the attainment of effective control, which no doubt would soon have been the result of taking office; but it is deplorable that the absence of elementary knowledge and tactics should have put Lord Zetland so seriously in the wrong."

To make a long story short, during the ten or eleven weeks that passed between the Secretary of State's speech under notice and His Excellency the Viceroy's momentous message of the 22nd June, the situation would seem to have been progressively losing in stiffness as a result of the subsequent conciliatory speeches of the Secretary of State, the Under-Secretary of State and some of the Provincial Governors, especially the Governor of Behar. The Viceroy's message, eagerly looked forward to as perhaps a happy solution of the problem at issue, received in this country, when it was delivered, a mixed reception. The following constitutes the sum and substance of what His Excellency would like to be understood as the final interpretation of the official attitude in regard to the Congress demand for an assurance:—" It is clear beyond any possibility of question that, under Provincial Autonomy, in all matters falling within the ministerial field, including the position of minorities, the services, etc., the Governor will ordinarily be guided in the exercise of his powers by the advice of his Ministers and that those Ministers will be responsible not to Parliament but to the Provincial Legislature." The *Statesman* of Calcutta, representing European opinion in India, thought that the Viceroy had "flung over the narrow chasm a bridge, at once light, strong, graceful and serviceable, over which the Congress majorities could now pass." The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the well-known nationalist daily of Calcutta, was of opinion that the message was strikingly conciliatory in tone, however unsatisfactory it might be in the actual concessions made. It was its "considered opinion that to break now after the Viceroy's speech would be inadvisable." According to the *Tribune* of Lahore, a stage had been reached when the Congress could "safely accept office in terms of the Delhi resolution." The *Advance* of Calcutta found the message far from encouraging except in tone and presentation. According to the *Hindustan Times* of Delhi, "profound disappointment, not to say dismay, would be caused throughout the country that the much-heralded message to the people of India by the Viceroy should not make even the slightest concession to bridge the small gulf that still existed between the Congress and the Government."



Viceroy's House, New Delhi.
Public Information Bureau, Simla.

The following passage in the Viceroy's message appeared to many as a fly in the ointment:—" If what I should regard as a deplorable outcome should emerge from the present situation and if parliamentary and responsible government should as a consequence be suspended in a number of Provinces, it might, however much we might all of us regret it, be beyond the power of any of us rapidly to reverse the circumstances that must then supervene. In that event, invaluable time will be lost and, I greatly fear, no little hurt inflicted upon the cause of progressive reform."

The *Sind Observer* of Karachi faithfully echoed the nationalist sentiment when it characterised the above as savouring of an ultimatum to the Congress.

However, after two days' almost unbroken debate the Congress "Cabinet," at its meeting of the 7th July, 1937, decided in favour of acceptance of office. The "Cabinet" was not satisfied with the statements made by Lord Zetland, Lord Stanley and the Viceroy, but it saw the wisdom of yielding to the strong feeling in the country that the Congress should accept office. In making

this momentous decision it did not even consult the All-India Congress Committee, because delay, in its opinion, would create a confusion in the public mind at a time when prompt and decisive action was necessary. As was to be expected, the decision has been generally well received in thinking circles both in India and England.

As regards the Congress, it is clear enough that under the existing circumstances no other course was open to it. With its majority in as many as six Provinces the only alternative to its present decision was a clash, sooner or later, with the British Government, for which the Congress is obviously at present not prepared. The wiping out of the Liberal Party at the last election having removed from the field what might have served as a buffer, the Congress had to face a choice of evils. That it has chosen the lesser of two evils is frankly admitted by those who were against office acceptance. Anyhow this decision of the Congress constitutes a notable landmark in the political history of India.

But what has happened concerns only one phase of the problem involved. We seem to be yet far from hearing the last word regarding the situation in relation to the new Act. The nationalist view in India, as repeatedly expressed in the press and on the platform, is that the Reforms scheme tends, in its very essence, to parcel out the country into small divisions and destroy the political influence of the Congress by diverting attention into non-political local channels. The Congress cannot but resist such a move with all its might and can do so only by keeping a firm hold on provincial matters and allowing them to develop not according to local needs but in keeping with the all-India political scheme.

At any rate, taking into account the tendency of things to follow a "set pattern" in regard to all the three Acts of Parliament for political reforms in India associated with the reign of King George V, all lovers of "peaceful progress" will be sincerely glad if the working of the new Act in the days to come creates no room for another cycle of conflict and concessions.

As regards Federation, it is now possible, according to a Simla message, to inaugurate it according to the time-table outlined by the Viceroy. Until, we are told, the Congress voted for acceptance of ministerial responsibility, there was a feeling at Simla that Princely India might be diffident about volunteering to co-operate with British India in the major part of which the constitution might be suspended. That fear is now dissipated.

Following this Simla message comes an interesting and instructive interpretation of the situation regarding this Federation by Professor Keith. He asserts that India would have secured genuine democracy by a process of showing in the Provinces a capacity to work the Constitution; but, as a result of the errors of both British and Indian politicians, a Federal structure is now provided which creates a permanent conservative and even reactionary Central Government. If the Congress, he says, would show, as it has a chance of doing, its competence for Responsible Government in the Provinces, it would, in his opinion, have "every moral right to repudiate the imposition on India of the bastard Federalism planned in hostility to Democracy." It is, he adds, now for the Congress to show its power to construct.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

GENERAL PROGRESS

A Distinct Epoch in the History of Indian Education—Remarkable Social Development—Momentous Economic Changes—Industrial Advance under Protection by Tariffs—Royal Commission on Agriculture—Admirable Improvement in Communications.

THE reign of King George V, as we have seen, is associated with some momentous stages in India's political evolution. The country's progress during this period in spheres other than of politics is not less remarkable. The year in which King George V ascended the Throne marks the commencement of a distinct epoch in the history of Indian education. That very year the Government of India created a new Department of Education with a Member of Council at its head. The initial operations of the Department included three conferences with non-official educationists—a notable fact in so far as for the first time public opinion was consulted in regard to public education. Again in that very year was introduced the late Mr. Gokhale's famous Education Bill which, though it did not succeed with the authorities, served to rouse public discussion in the country, with apparently no insignificant effect on the powers that be. One of the main announcements at the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1911 was that of a recurring grant for popular education.

The declaration of August, 1919, that India's political objective was self-government added considerably to the popular enthusiasm for education born of a general feeling that India's progress was retarded by the general illiteracy of the masses. All the Provinces adopted Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option within ten years. "If circumstances had favoured it," rightly observes Mr. S. Natarajan, a competent authority on the subject, "public opinion would have swept all the children of school-going age into the primary schools." "Political leaders," he continues, "had hitherto felt it necessary to educate the masses as a preliminary to the establishment of democratic institutions in the country. But the Nationalist Movement, which in December, 1920, declared for a boycott of Government and aided schools and colleges, presented a rival ideology which threatened to carry the day. New institutions were started which claimed for their courses a more national education than the recognised institutions." This, however, was not without its repercussions elsewhere. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms had handed education over to popular control as the "logical development of the principle of consulting non-official opinion initiated in 1910." Later on, in primary education the control was transferred completely from official hands to the local boards, and even in the secondary schools the measure of devolution was appreciable.

The period between the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and the present day is distinguished, to quote Mr. Natarajan, mainly by two factors :—"First, the definite recognition of the place of English in Indian education. The present educational system has withstood the strain imposed on it in recent years as well as any other could have done and that must be considered as the best tribute to its sound foundation, whatever its critics—some of whom are themselves its most brilliant products—may urge against it. The institutions which sought to vernacularise their educational system have had steadily to modify their original ideals. The increasing number of students seeking higher education or training in foreign countries goes a long way in securing a safe place for the English language. The second factor is the acceptance of the value of a common curriculum for men and women."

The number under instruction in the beginning of King George's reign were 6⅓ millions; now it is just twice that figure. The expenditure was roughly seven crores; in 1932 it was almost four times that amount with seven crores alone spent on primary education. The universities have trebled during the twenty-five years and the educational institutions have, whether primary schools, arts colleges, or professional colleges, public or private, all increased to twice their number. Rural education, again, is no longer regarded as the fad of a few.

By no means an insignificant feature of the period under notice is the general social development. A National Social Conference regularly held its annual sessions till 1929. Its very basis, according to Mr. Natarajan, was a "recognition of widespread education." The National Social Conference has been replaced by the All-India Women's Conference, which held its first session in 1926. The women's movement, however, revealed itself in real earnest in 1929 and has since taken over the social programme in its entirety. Even at the Assembly elections a women's organisation canvassed support among the candidates for a progressive policy. The Women's Conference to-day holds a position which is unique in so far as that, besides being an all-India organisation in the truest sense of the term, it is thoroughly and genuinely non-communal. And "what is more than everything else," to put it in the enthusiastic words of Mr. Natarajan, "it is the only Indian body that has its extremist element under control." Its programme covers several items in the economic and political spheres, but its main achievements have been in the fields of education and marriage reforms. Its immediate objective is the attainment of property rights for women and has already been partially fulfilled in the case of widows. Among some of the notable results of the women's movement the passing of the Sarda Act in 1930, preventing marriages of boys below 18 years of age and of girls below 14, undoubtedly holds the first place.



Begum Shah Nawaz, a prominent leader of the women's movement in India.
Photo by P. P. A.

Not the least outstanding feature of the social development in India during the reign of King George V is the movement for the uplift of the depressed classes. It has grown during the last several years into a factor of no insignificant import under the lead of Mahatma Gandhi. With the allocation of reserved seats in the Legislatures the leaders of the depressed class movement are feeling the necessity for an educational programme. Here also agitation has tended to make for assimilation with other sections of the community rather than for separatism, the general demand being for greater facilities in the common schools and not for separate institutions.

Another noteworthy fact in connection with India's social progress during the period under notice is the rapid development of welfare centres throughout the country. These have been instrumental in infusing better ideas of health and sanitation among the poorer classes.

In the social and economic sphere not the least remarkable fact is the gradual rise of Labour to a point where it can make itself felt. The Factory Act of 1911 first introduced the principle of limiting the working hours of men in industry by fixing a twelve-hour day with a compulsory interval. But it was only after 1919, when the International Labour Office was established at Geneva, that legislation for protectiug labour has been accepted even by the employers. The conditions in which the employee works to-day, and, more than that, the support which public opinion gives to his cause, and his own discontent, are the outcome of the social policy which has found acceptance with post-War Governments.



Mrs. Subrarayan, another prominent leader of the women's movement in India.
Photo by P. P. A.

As regards economic progress in India during the reign of King George V a few facts obtained from official sources may not fail

to be of interest to our readers. The period under notice, as is well known, is associated with economic changes of a far-reaching character in this country. These changes group themselves, according to a high official authority, round three principal landmarks. The first is the Great War which, by the obligation it placed on India to assist in the supply of war materials, gave an accelerated stimulus to the policy of developing the internal resources of the country. The second is the passing of the Government of India Act of 1919, which increased the responsibility of the Legislatures for matters affecting the economic development of India and has thereby awakened greater popular interest in them. The third is the Great Depression which began towards the end of 1929 and by its almost unprecedented consequences has necessitated new economic measures and a new outlook on economic questions generally. For instance, the growth of a spirit of national self-sufficiency in the world, as the outstanding economic result of the War, was not without its repercussions even in official India, notably in the policy of discriminating protection adopted by the Government of India and the Convention of Fiscal Autonomy accompanying its adoption.

The high official authority already referred to is, however, not inclined to assume that industrial progress in India since the War has been achieved entirely or even mainly as the result of protection by tariffs, although this happens to be the most visible expression of the new outlook in industrial matters. The sugar industry is an instance in point, though it is likely to suffer, as is generally feared, from the tax imposed this year. A very important influence in the recent industrial progress is the work of the Indian Industrial Commission which held its sittings during the War and whose report has provided guidance and inspiration in many directions.

Industrial progress, however, as a competent authority perhaps rightly observes, is not to be measured solely in terms of output and efficiency. Not less important is the improvement in the welfare and conditions of work of those carrying on industries. Several of the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference have already been ratified by India. But what is more important is the general awakening of conscience on matters relating to labour conditions resulting from international discussions of labour questions since the War. This, among other causes, has led to no negligible volume of legislative measures dealing with labour matters in this country, resulting in a distinct advance in many matters affecting labour.

The intensification of the spirit of economic nationalism and the general shrinkage of world trade have in recent years markedly affected what goes by the name of "India's foreign trade." This is a matter by no means to be ignored. For India cannot maintain her normal economic activities without a sufficient outlet for her raw produce. As the high official authority we have referred to points out, a favourable balance of visible trade is for the time being an essential factor in the proper functioning of her economic machinery. The current widespread tendency to restrict foreign trade is therefore a matter of special concern to India. But no effective solution of this difficult problem is possible till world conditions show general improvement and the restrictions now placed on the free flow of international trade gradually disappear.

Agriculture, still by far the most important occupation of the people of India, has no unimportant story to tell in connection with the period under notice. An outstanding landmark in agricultural development was the appointment of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and the measures taken in pursuance of their recommendations. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which is a direct result of the Commission's recommendations, was constituted in 1929 with the definite function of co-ordinating agricultural and veterinary research in India and linking it with similar work in the British Empire and in foreign countries. The Indian Central Cotton Committee, which was constituted in 1921 for the promotion of the welfare of the cotton-growing industry and has since done valuable work, now functions in close association with the Imperial Council. Since its creation five years ago the Council has drawn up an extensive





Railway Activities.

scheme of agricultural research and, in spite of financial stringency throughout this period, it has been enabled by means of grants provided for it by the Central Government to finance a substantial part of its programme. A difficult question connected with Indian agriculture is the marketing of agricultural produce. The creation not long ago of a marketing section to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research might prove helpful towards the solution of this long-felt problem.

The remarkable development of the co-operative movement in India is another of the many notable features of the period under notice. The administration of co-operative departments was overhauled and completely reorganised on the recommendations of the Maclagan Committee on Co-operation appointed in 1914. One important result of this reorganisation has been the increasing share taken by non-officials in the work of the co-operative movement.

In the matter of communications the period under notice has no insignificant record to show. Apart from the large increase in mileage mostly consisting of branch and feeder lines, several important changes have taken place in the organisation and administration of Indian railways. Following the report of the Acworth Committee appointed in 1920, the railway budget has been separated from the general budget, the Railway Board has been enlarged and reorganised, central and local advisory councils have been instituted to represent the interests of traders and the public generally, a Railway Rates Advisory Committee has been appointed and several important Indian railways have been brought under direct State management.

By a combination of State and private effort, the Indian railway mileage under the direct controlling authority of three State-worked systems had risen by 1921 to 9,028 miles and that in which the State was the predominant owning partner to 22,940 miles. It was at that stage that the Government of India appointed a special committee under the chairmanship of the great expert, Sir William Acworth, to study the whole situation, and that committee recommended that "a new Department of Communications responsible for railways, ports and inland navigation, road transport and posts and telegraphs under a Member of Council in charge of communications should be created." That very problem is now specially engaging the attention both of the public and of Government and the Committee's recommendation seems at last likely to be adopted. The Committee's further recommendation for the reorganisation of the Railway Board under the Government of India has long since been adopted. In further consonance with the recommendation of the Committee, Government have, as far as funds at their disposal have permitted, proceeded to buy in railway after railway as contracts with the companies owning and managing them have reached completion. The total mileage of railways on 31st March, 1934, was 42,953.

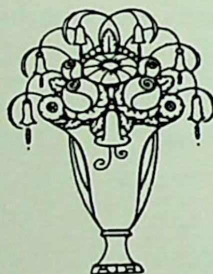
A very important step in the development of communications was taken when the Central Legislature in 1930 adopted a resolution for the allotment as a block grant for expenditure on road development of the proceeds of the enhanced tax in the import and excise duties on motor spirit. Very considerable sums have already been alloted to local Governments and Administrations for the construction of suitable cheap types of roads. The simultaneous extension of railway and road traffic has raised in an acute form the problem of competition between the two forms of traffic and the question of establishing suitable co-ordination between them has recently received a great deal of consideration.

The development of the postal service as well as of telegraphs has been equally remarkable. The total number of post offices in India is at the present time slightly over 24,000. The number of articles annually handled by them is approximately 1,200 millions. The total mileage over which articles are carried by the postal service runs to over 170,000 miles. Safe and correct delivery is made in well over 99·9 per cent of the articles affected, despite the wild and dangerous country through which the mails are often to be carried. Posts and Telegraphs were, some few years later, amalgamated in one service, the aim in combining the two being to reduce overhead

costs, to increase facilities and to economise both. The total number of telegrams handled in the last year of the last century was approximately 12,000,000. It is now about 20,000,000.

Telephones also have developed wonderfully. The telephone revenue in a year is now approximately Rs. 60,00,000. The linking of the Indian telephone system with that of all the world followed in natural stages as a matter of course. So did the introduction of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony and the latest development—broadcasting. Broadcasting in this country was initiated in Bombay by private enterprise soon after the War. But it did not succeed in private hands and the Provincial Governments declined to take it up. In 1931 the Government of India and their Legislature stepped in, and the business of broadcasting throughout India now seems to be a promising one.

With improved communications, the growth of broadcasting, the cinema, and the gradual move towards industrialism there has been a distinct slackening of the old bonds; and frequent strikes having thrown workers back on the land, the country as a whole has not remained unaffected. From a general point of view the period under notice reveals a growing sense of solidarity among the people of India.



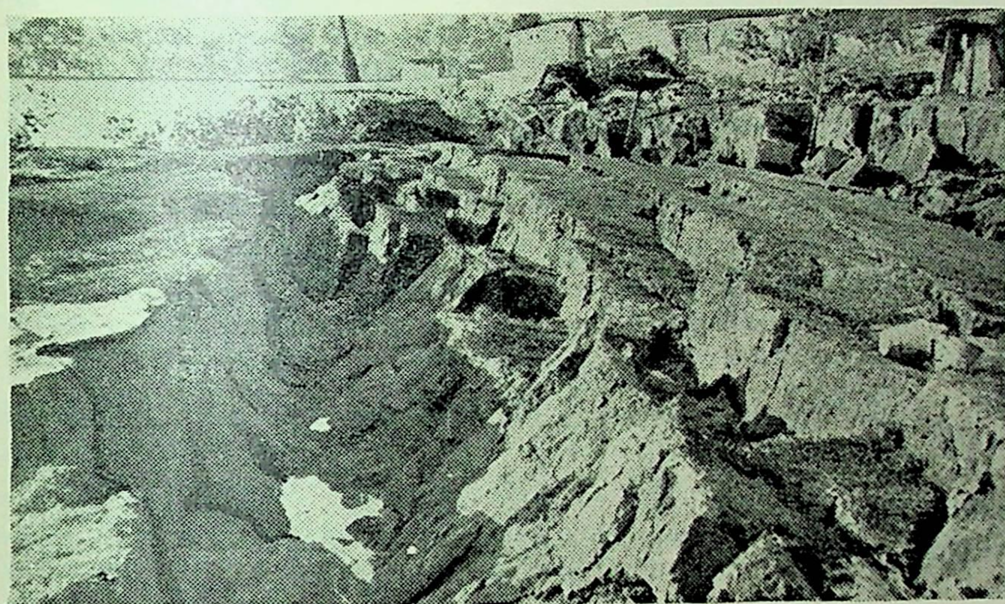
CHAPTER XXIX.

BEHAR AND QUETTA EARTHQUAKES.

Equalling the Greatest in History—Horrors without Parallel—The King's Touching Messages and Ardent Appeals for Relief.

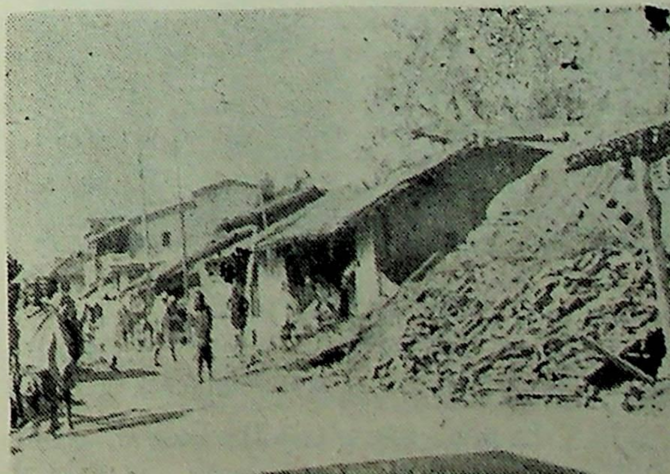
ANY account, however brief, of the reign of King George V, with reference to India, cannot be separated from the memories of two terrible upheavals of Nature in this country—the Behar earthquake and the Quetta earthquake,—one preceding by only a year and the other almost immediately following the celebration of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee.

The Behar earthquake occurred at 2-13 p. m. on the 15th of January, 1934. A bitterly cold wind had been blowing that day. The first shock was preceded by a rumbling sound like that caused by a large number of heavy lorries passing together at a great speed. The duration of the shock varied between two-and-a-half and five minutes in different places, and seemed to reveal two stages with a lull of a few seconds between them. Most of the damage is believed to have occurred early in the second stage. The undulations were frightfully severe and in the open country could be seen distinctly, averaging about six inches in height with a wave length of between six and twelve feet. Out in the open people could hardly remain in a standing position and were compelled to sit or lie on the ground.



A large crack in the ground at Motihari: showing at the further end a house blown to pieces.

In and near the central regions of the earthquake, we read in a comprehensive report published by the Behar and Orissa Government, one of the most spectacular results of the violent oscillation of the alluvial soil was the ejection of sand and water. The compression of the soil caused it to open up into fissures, sometimes several hundred yards in length, and from them poured great quantities of water heavily charged with fine sand. They opened and closed and were obscured by the gushing of the water, but authentic instances have been recorded in which human beings and animals were temporarily imprisoned in a closing fissure, while there were cases in which carts and motor cars sank into the soil and had to be dug out. There were many fissures forty or fifty feet deep.



Sonepur after the Earthquake.

Here is a graphic description of the main shock by Mr. C. H. Gordon, motoring at that time to the south of Sitamarhi :—" My car suddenly began to rock in a most dangerous fashion ; the motion appeared to be from the right back wheel to the front left wheel, or from a south-westerly direction. Owing to the sound of the engine I noticed no noise, but was told such was heard from the west, a deep terrifying rumble. As the rocking ceased, mud huts in the villages on either side of the road began to fall. To my right a lone dried palm trunk without a top was vigorously shaken, as an irate man might shake his stick. Then water-spouts, hundreds of them, throwing up water and sand, were to be observed on the whole face of the country, the sand forming miniature volcanoes, whilst the water spouted out of the craters. Some of the spouts were quite six feet high. In a few minutes, on both sides of the road, as far as the eye could see, was a vast expanse of sand and water, water and sand. The road spouted water, and wide openings were to be seen across it ahead of me, then under me, and my car sank while the water and sand bubbled and spat and sucked, till my axles were covered. 'Abandon ship' was quickly obeyed, and my man and I stepped into knee-deep hot water and sand and made for shore. It was a particularly cold afternoon, and to step into water of such temperature was surprising. Distressing was it to see the villagers, running some east, some west, others to, others from, their fallen homes, wailing and beating their chests. In less than half an hour, I should say, the water spouts ceased to play, though water oozed out of the land and trickled from the mouths of the lesser sand heaps."

In the official report referred to are recorded some peculiar features of that awful catastrophe. Along the banks of rivers, lakes and tanks, we read, fissuring of a somewhat different type occurred. Here blocks of soil, finding insufficient support on one side, tended to slide away and slump down. In a number of places level ground on the edges of lakes broke away and great slabs of earth sank bodily as ten feet below the old surface and lay tilted at various angles. Where this type of fissuring occurred, the fissures did not close up after the earthquake and often remained several feet wide and ten or twelve feet deep.

But that was not all. A third type of surface disturbance, we read in the official report, was the formation of geysers. Sand and water spouted up, often to a height of six feet. These geysers usually appeared after the shock had stopped and continued to play for some time after the final tremors had ceased to be felt. They left conical mounds of sand and small crater-like openings, but as a rule did not eject as much sand as the fissures. The behaviour of wells was particularly noticeable. Being in direct connection with the sub-soil layers of water-bearing sand, they ejected sand and water with explosive force and after the earthquake were left filled almost to the surface with sand. The effect of the oscillations on embankments was to cause them to sink into the earth. In some cases they were displaced laterally, so that a straight railway embankment or road assumed a twisted shape. The water which was ejected from the fissures flowed into large shallow lakes which inundated many square miles of country and formed an impediment to agriculture and to communications for several weeks after the earthquake.

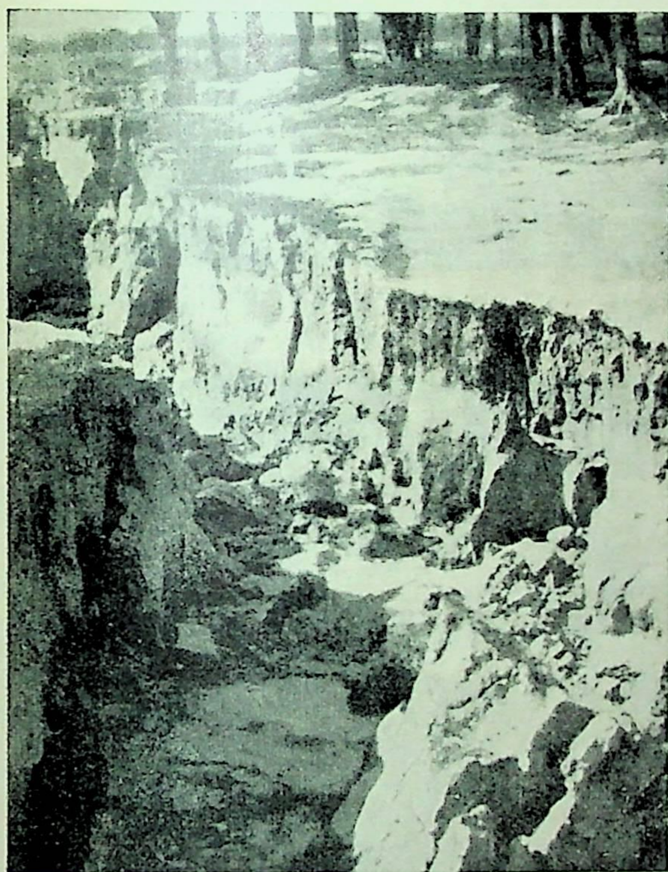


The Chowk Bazar at Monghyr.

In not a few places the beds of rivers became dry. Along the Ganges the water first piled up against the south bank and then receded. The banks of many rivers came closer together and the clogging of the channels often stopped or diminished the flow of water. In a number of cases the bridges, owing to the contraction of the banks, assumed arched shapes of all descriptions, and in not a few cases the abutments sank in the fissures.

In regard to buildings there was no end of this sort of uncanny phenomena. In the central area of the earthquake the tendency was more for buildings to sink into the ground than to collapse. Outside the slump area the lighter type of huts escaped undamaged, but mud huts were often damaged, while loosely-built masonry buildings collapsed in very large numbers. Well-built masonry houses of good materials often held together well, but large numbers of such houses were destroyed by the opening of fissures under their foundations. Where this occurred the strength of the materials was seldom enough to stand the strain. In areas where the soil did not fissure or slump, buildings were destroyed by violent shaking of the superstructure and the foundations themselves were not disturbed. Thus in Monghyr town, though whole quarters were shaken into a tumbled mass of debris, the foundations, when the site was cleared, were found to have suffered but little disturbance.

In its intensity and the area affected the Behar earthquake is admitted as equalling the greatest recorded in history, but owing to its occurring at daytime the loss of human life was comparatively not so great. As the official report before us rightly observes, the shock occurred at a time of day when, in the rural areas, almost all the men and many of the women and children would normally be out of doors. It is probable that the casualties in the villages occurred chiefiy among *purda* women. In the towns the proportion of the population, which was indoors, was naturally greater, but the shock continued for an appreciable time before the buildings actually fell and the inhabitants had time to evacuate them. In certain very congested bazars numerous lives were lost because, though the people could get out of their houses, the roads were so narrow that the streets themselves could not be evacuated before the buildings fell, and the crowds, jammed into the narrow lanes, were crushed there by falling masonry. This happened especially in Chowk Bazar in Monghyr and certain bazars in Durbhanga and Muzafferpur.



A fissure in Champaran 30 feet wide, 15 feet deep and 300 yards long.

According to official report, of the districts worst affected Dharbhanga topped the list with a death-roll of 1,839 and Muzafferpur came next with that of 1,583. As many as 1,260 persons perished in the Monghyr town alone.

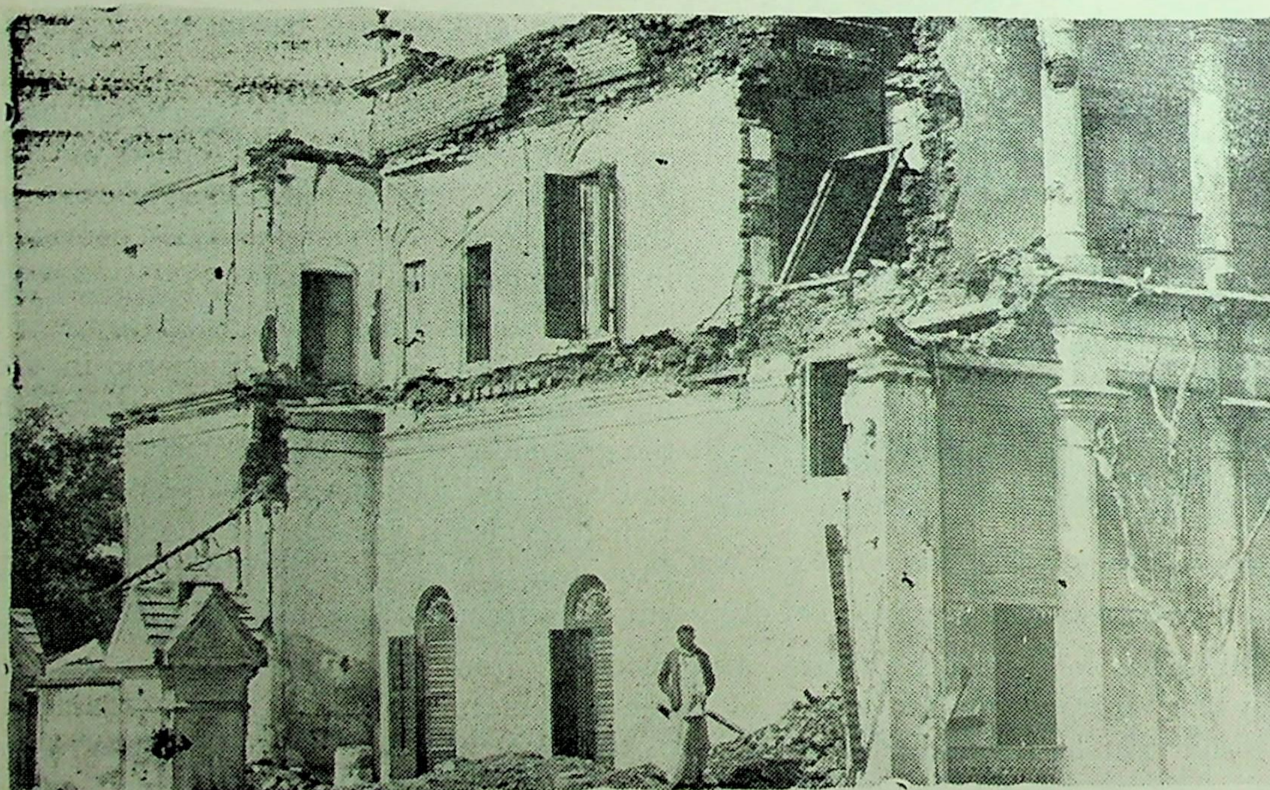
A gracious message of sympathy was received from His Majesty the King-Emperor in the following terms:—" I have been much shocked to hear of the grave loss of life and property which has been caused in India by the recent disastrous earthquake. I shall be glad if you will ask the Governors of the Provinces affected to convey to those who have suffered in this catastrophe a message of deep sympathy from the Queen and myself."

Messages of sympathy were also received from the Secretary of State, from His Excellency the Viceroy, from Governors of other Provinces and from many organisations and prominent individuals, official and non-official. Arrangements were made to open a provincial relief fund at Patna, but on the opening of the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund subscriptions were diverted to that Fund. Large subscriptions were made throughout India and, following His Majesty the King's earnest appeal, in England also to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, which ultimately reached a total of over sixty lakhs of rupees. A non-official organisation was also formed under the name of the Behar Central Relief Committee under the presidency of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Behar Congress leader, and at that time President of the Indian National

Congress. Money poured in to this Fund from all parts of India, and the total reached was not much below that of the official Fund. Babu Rajendra Prasad assured the Government that in this humanitarian work it would be the privilege of the Behar Central Relief Committee to



Fate of Lawn Masjid, Patna.

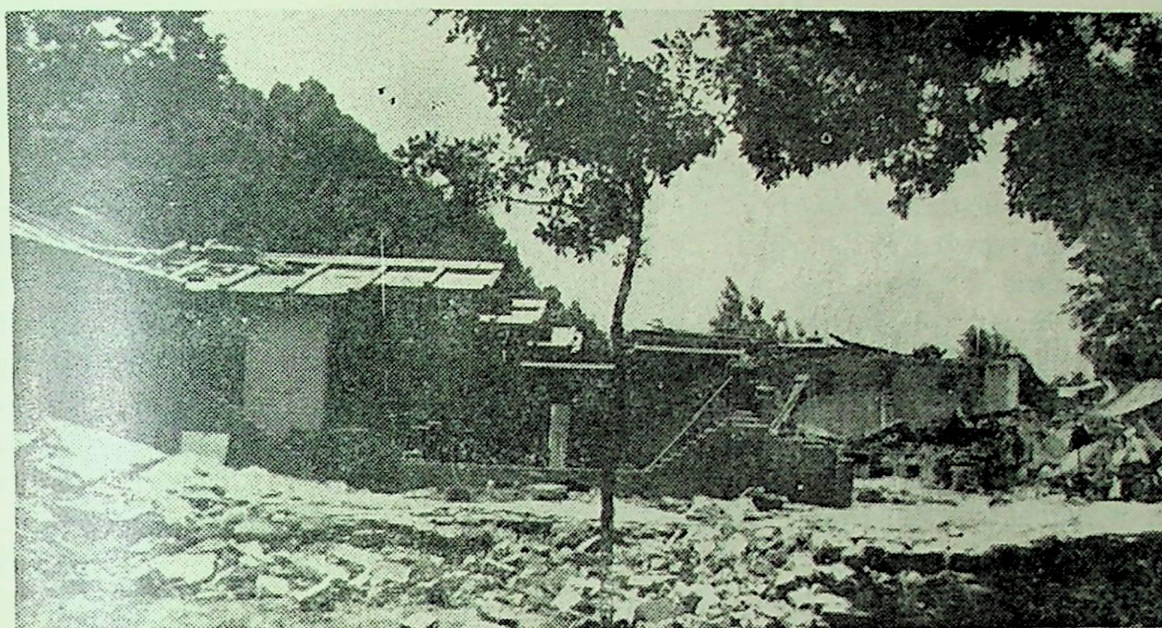


Sikandar Manzil, Patna, badly damaged.

assist and co-operate with other organisations, official and non-official, working for relief. In reply the Government stated that the work of the relief of the distressed population promised by his Committee was greatly appreciated, as was also his assurance about assistance to and co-operation with other organisations, official and non-official. The Mayor of Calcutta also opened

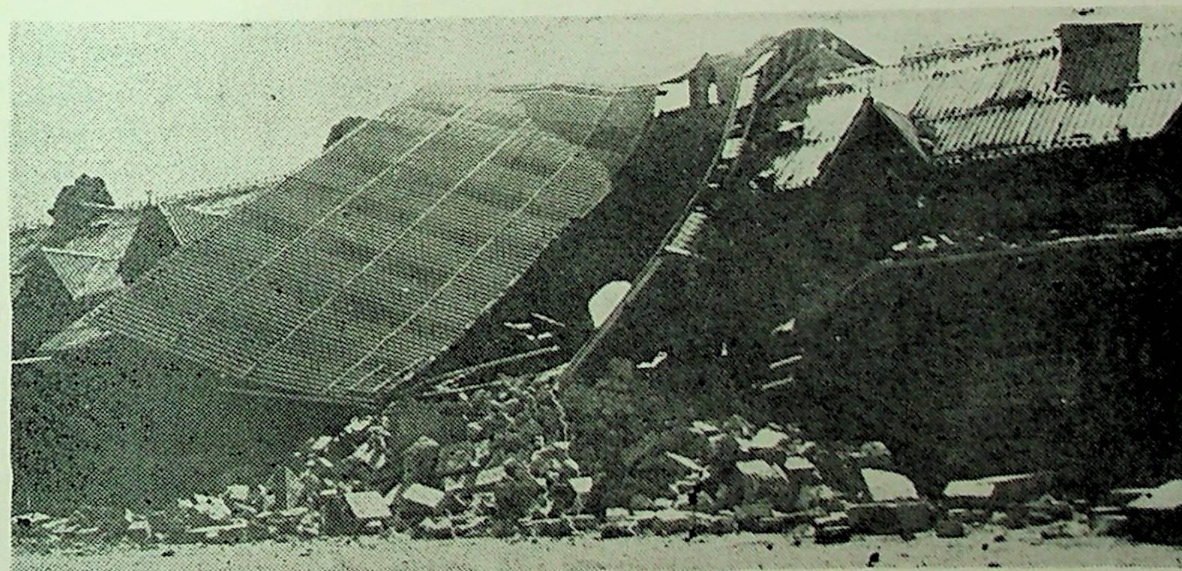
a special fund which amounted to about five lakhs of rupees. In fact, both the Government and the people of India did not fail in their respective duties in those dreadful days of Behar.

The Quetta earthquake of May 30, 1935, was less extensive in the area affected but more destructive of life and property. It occurred in the dead of night when people were fast asleep in their houses. The warning period was spent in awakening sleepers and the exit from



Quetta after the Earthquake.

the buildings coincided in most cases with the time of their collapse. In the trail of shocks unparalleled in violence, and before a sleeping population was fully awake, practically the whole town of Quetta was destroyed and the loss of life and property was correspondingly appalling. The story of the catastrophe, when it got abroad, sent a shudder through the world. His Majesty the King-Emperor, with his mind not yet far removed from the echoes of the Silver Jubilee rejoicings, was deeply moved, and his kindly and benevolent nature could not have been more pointedly revealed than through his message of sympathy and his appeal for relief on that occasion.



A scene of Quetta Earthquake Disaster.

Whatever was possible towards rescue and relief was done. We should like to draw a veil over the memory of that awful visitation with so many painful things associated with it. The debris and whatever still remained of human and animal skeletons have since been removed, the restored property has been made over to proper quarters, and, thanks to human tenacity, a new Quetta is in the making upon the ruins of the old.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE SILVER JUBILEE.

The First in the History of England—Scenes of Amazing Enthusiasm and Spontaneous Affection—Rejoicings in India—The King's Inspiring Message to the Empire.

THIS happy function, taking place on May 6, 1935, occasioned genuine rejoicing all over the Empire owing to the popularity of King George V and evoked considerable interest all over the world on account of its historic importance as the first Royal Silver Jubilee in the history of England and in the annals of the British Empire. The reigns of Edward III and Henry III exceeded fifty years, but there is no record in history of any Jubilee celebration—Silver or Golden—in connection with those reigns. The year 1377, the fiftieth of Edward III's reign, instead of being associated with any demonstration of popular pleasure, was "marked by the famous 'Good' Parliament, so called for the discontent it expressed with the Royal misgovernment;" and Henry III, in 1266, could hardly have been in a Golden Jubilee mood, having barely emerged from the Barons' War and the defeat of Simon de Montfort. A Silver Jubilee was perhaps not among recognised functions in those days. Queen Elizabeth entered upon the twenty-fifth year of her reign in 1582, but the year passed as ordinarily as any other year. The only historic celebration associated with her reign was of the defeat of the Spanish Armada five years later. Her father had completed the twenty-fifth year of his reign in April, 1534. In the following autumn session of Parliament was passed the Act of Supremacy, ending the mediæval history of England and founding the modern union of Church and State. "But Acts of Parliament, however long they last and deep they go, do not lend themselves," according to an English writer, "to spectacular celebration; and no idea of a Silver Jubilee occurred to Henry VIII."

If George II had an idea of celebrating the twenty-fifth year of his reign in 1751, it must have been abandoned on account of the death of the Prince of Wales in the beginning of that year. If the executioner's axe had not intervened, Charles I could have celebrated, if he liked, his Silver Jubilee the very next year. Charles II, dating as he did his reign from his father's execution, was well entitled to the honour of a Silver Jubilee; but four years of a Republic and five of Oliver Cromwell were "distasteful ingredients in a Royal Jubilee," and his real reign did not complete its twenty-fifth year.

George III might have celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his reign in November, 1785, but for a fly in the ointment in the shape of American Independence. This interesting story is well told by an English writer in the following lines:—"Before the twenty-fifth year of his reign was complete he had, on June 1, 1785, to give formal sanction to the disruption of the British Empire by receiving at the Court of St. James's the first Minister from the United States of America in the person of John Adams, who afterwards succeeded Washington as second President." The King got through the ceremony with dignity, assuring his former subject that as he had been "the last to consent to the separation" so he would be "the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent Power." But "that, the principal achievement so far of the reign, was not the occasion for a Jubilee."

George III, however, had his Golden Jubilee in 1809, celebrared, in spite of the Napoleonic crisis, with more splendour and pomp than would have been possible in 1785 in the event of a Silver Jubilee under the shadow of American Independence. A contemporary account of the celebrations was printed for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887.



Their Majesties King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary.

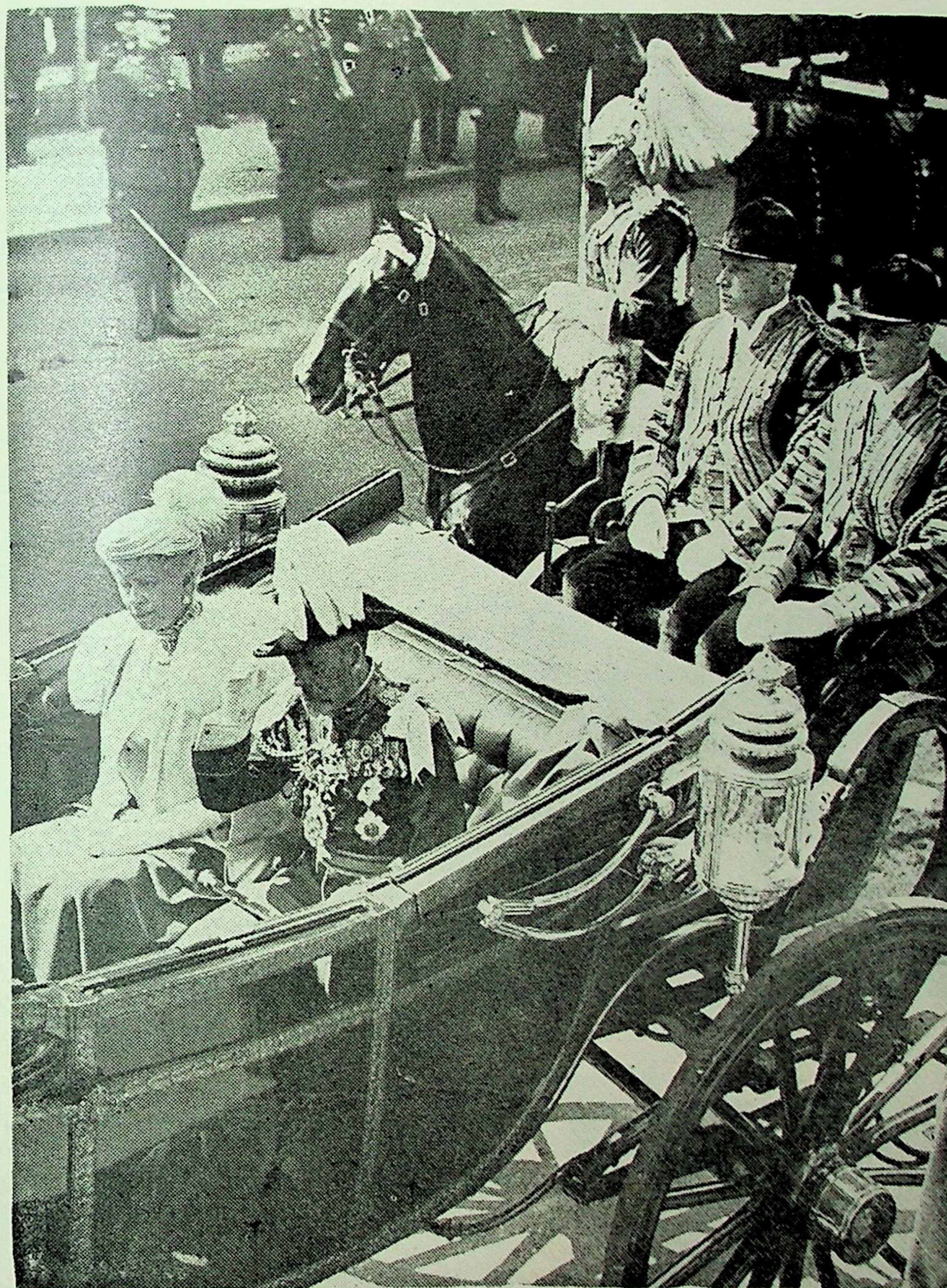
Queen Victoria completed the twenty-fifth year of her reign in June, 1862, but owing to the death of the Prince Consort in December, 1861, a Royal Silver Jubilee was out of the question. She had her Golden Jubilee in 1887 and Diamond Jubilee in 1897. The latter function was unique, for it had no precedent.

The Silver Jubilee of the twenty-five years of King George V's reign was also unique, for it had no precedent. This happy function was celebrated with befitting eclat all over the Empire and amidst amazing scenes of enthusiasm and spotaneous affection. For King George V was sincerely and deservedly loved by people of all classes in all places in the Empire. A pre-eminently good man as the great King was, his Silver Jubilee seemed to have been favoured by the gods. No umbrellas, we read, marred the scene of the King's and Queen's short journey to give thanks at St. Paul's Cathedral. All was sunshine and brilliance, described by an English observer as a "providential happening" in that many of those who had crowded into London for this event had been camping out in the parks for several nights. The King's kind-heartedness and proverbial thoughtfulness could hardly have been more touchingly in evidence than in his strict order to keep the parks open all night.

The demonstrations of respect and affection that marked the happy function in the cities, towns and villages of Great Britain could hardly have excelled, in splendour and spontaneity, those that greeted the joyful event in the cities, towns and villages in every other country in the Empire. The psychology of this fact is clear enough in the following striking passage in the address of the Archbishop of Canterbury at St. Paul's Cathedral :—" Twenty-five years have passed since the reign of our beloved Sovereign began. Looking back upon them we realise, as he of all men must, that more perhaps than in any previous period of our long history they have been years of almost unbroken anxiety and strain. Yet beneath the troubled surface there has been in the life of our nation the deep underflow of a spirit of unity, confidence and steadfast strength. That spirit has found a centre in the Throne. It may be that by the mere force of circumstances or of sentiment the Throne itself would have been accepted by the people of this realm and the nations of the Empire as the centre of their unity. What is certain is that the personality of the King has given to the Throne the power of a personal attachment. He has brought it into the hearts of his subjects. For they have discerned in their Sovereign a man whom they could understand, respect and trust."

It is important in this connection to recall some of Mr. Baldwin's utterances at the time regarding the place of the Crown in the life of the Empire. " The position of the Crown and of the King," he said, " is not merely a matter of sentiment, important as that is. It is a matter of the most profound political interest and importance. There may have been times in our history when you might have contemplated a Great Britain without a Crown; the thing cannot be contemplated to-day. When we watch contemporary history around us we realise in these islands the enormous value of that steadfast, continuous, traditional, non-political head, and we see other countries with their difficulties, with their precedents, and with their power being usurped by dictators and by tyrants. But, after all, in our Empire this country is but a small unit to-day. If in any cataclysm the Crown vanishes, the Empire would vanish with it, and that is a truth that you cannot hold too closely to your breasts." He continued :—" You cannot conceive in the political development of the Empire in the last quarter of a century that any political party in this country, or combination of political parties, would hold together an Empire scattered throughout the world and that great Indian Empire besides. More and more as the older ties become attenuated, the older Imperial ties, the tie of the Crown becomes stronger and more personal every year we live. We have evidence of that to-day in the tone and the spirit and the temper of the demonstrations and thanksgivings which are patent to the world from one end of the Empire to the other."

Of the message broadcast from the Empire during the " Empire's Tribute " programme preceding the King's address that of India from the Viceroy was not the least impressive. " Loyalty

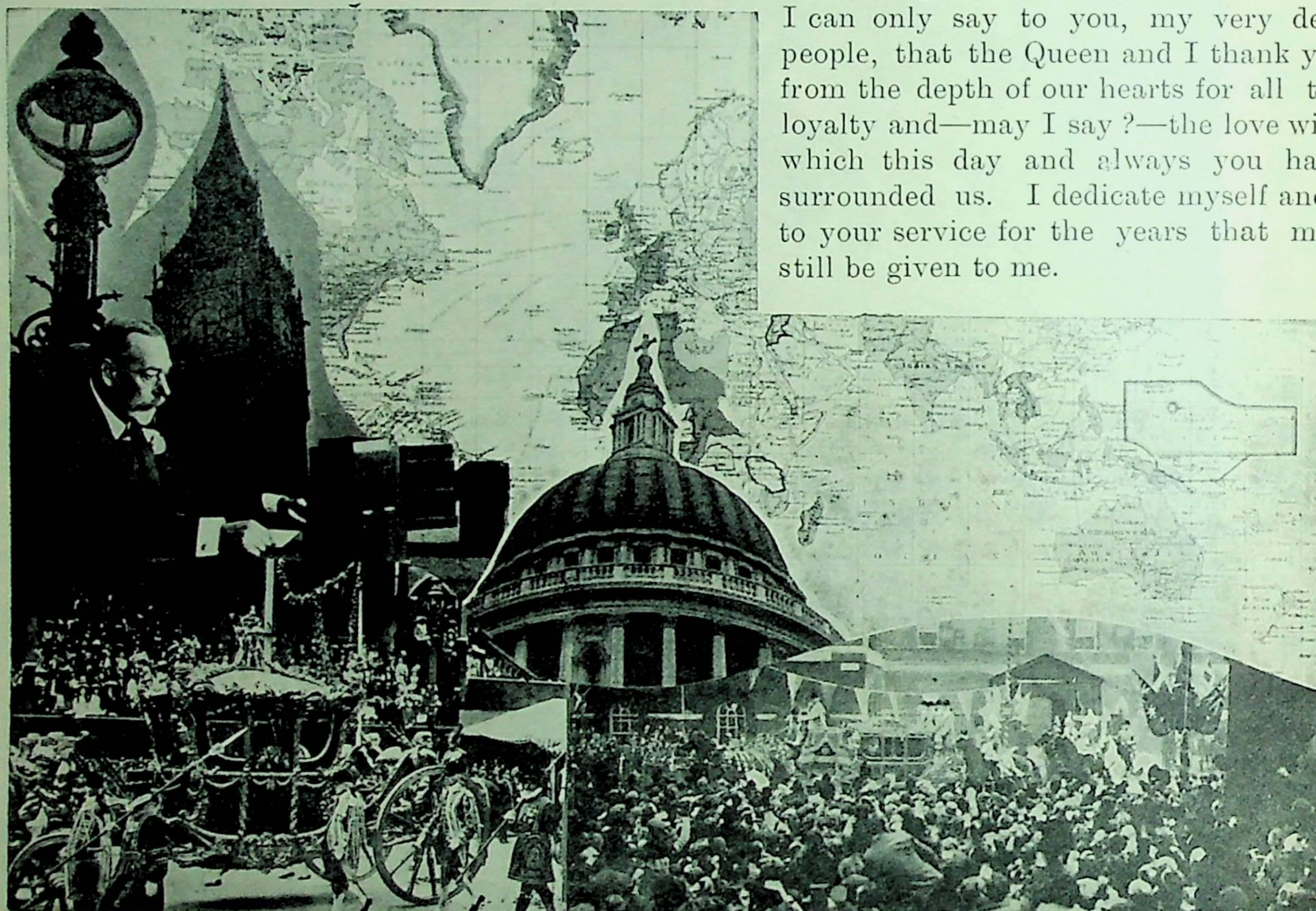


Their Majesties driving in state to St. Paul's Cathodral from Buckingham Palace for the Thanksgiving Service.

to the King-Emperor," it ran, "is, and always has been, the abiding faith of the Indian people, and while it is impossible to expect the many millions of India to be free from all the stress and strain which comes with the desire for political advance, His Majesty the King-Emperor can rest assured that he is held to be above and apart from such movements."

His Majesty broadcast the following message to the Empire on the night of the 6th May :—

"At the close of this memorable day I must speak to my people everywhere. Yet how can I express what is in my heart ? As I passed this morning through cheering multitudes to and from St. Paul's Cathedral, as I thought there of all that the twenty-five years have brought to me and to my country and my Empire, how could I fail to be most deeply moved ? Words cannot express my thoughts and feelings. I can only say to you, my very dear people, that the Queen and I thank you from the depth of our hearts for all the loyalty and—may I say ?—the love with which this day and always you have surrounded us. I dedicate myself anew to your service for the years that may still be given to me.



His Majesty King George V broadcasting his Silver Jubilee Message.

"I look back on the past with thankfulness to God. My people and I have come through great trials and difficulties together. They are not over. In the midst of this day's rejoicing I grieve to think of the numbers of my people who are still without work. We owe to them, and not least to those who are suffering from any form of disablement, all the sympathy and help that we can give. I hope that during this Jubilee Year all who can will do their utmost to find them work and bring them hope.

"Other anxieties may be in store. But I am persuaded that with God's help they may all be overcome if we meet them with confidence, courage, and unity. So I look forward to the future with faith and hope.

"It is to the young that the future belongs. I trust that through the Fund inaugurated by my dear son, the Prince of Wales, to commemorate this year, many of them throughout this country may be helped in body, mind and character to become useful citizens.

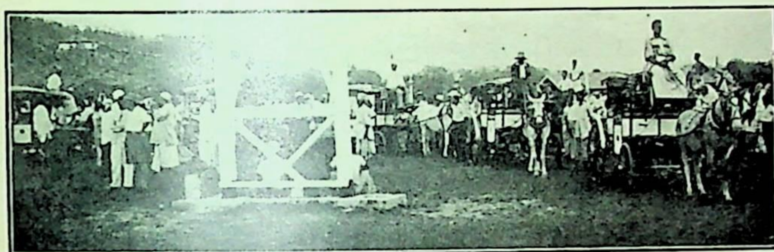
JUBILLE CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA AND BURMA.



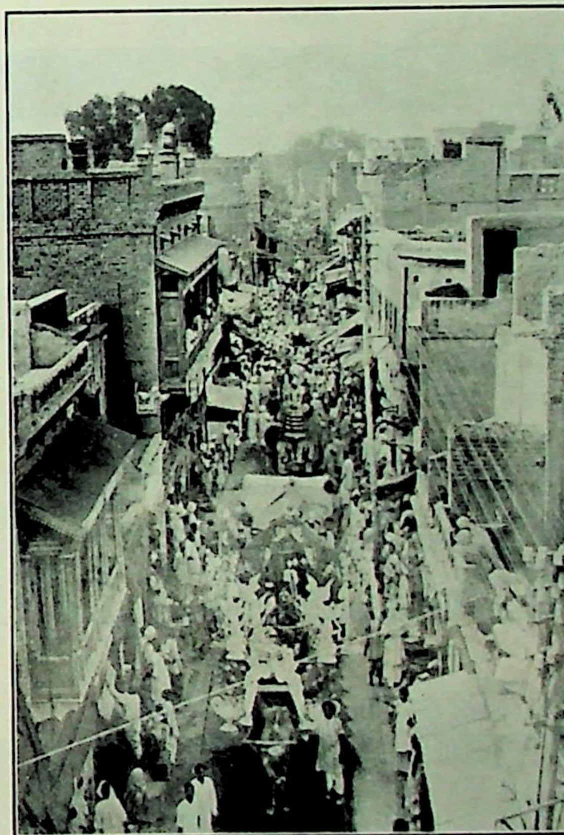
Rajsuya Yajna Homa, Balasore, Orissa.



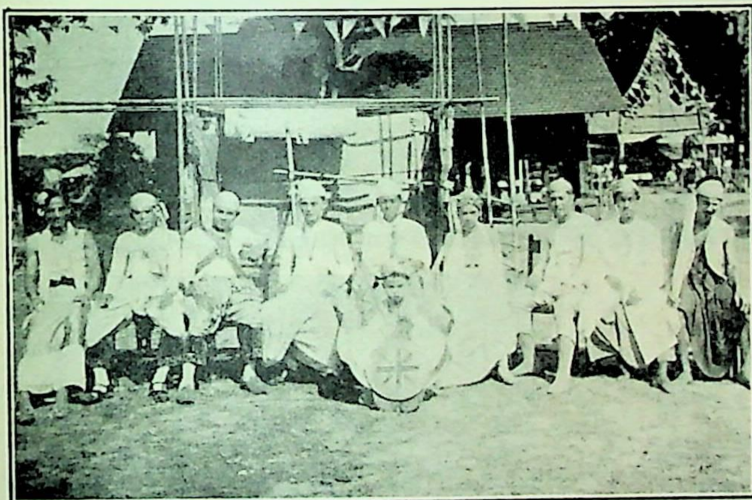
Band of C. M. Zamindar High School, Gujrat, Punjab.



Gharry Show, Mandalay.



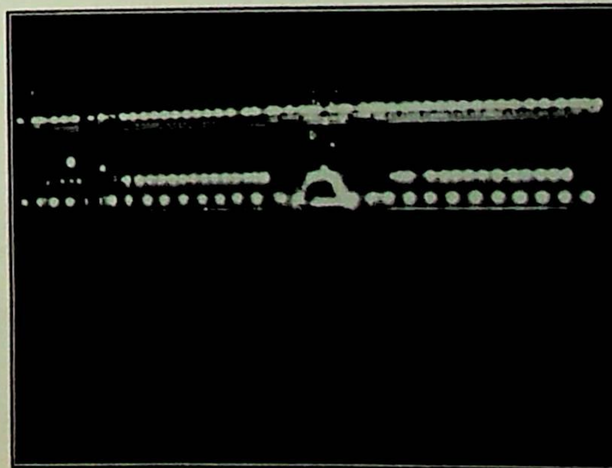
Jubilee Procession at Ferozepur, Punjab.



A Burmese Dancing Group.



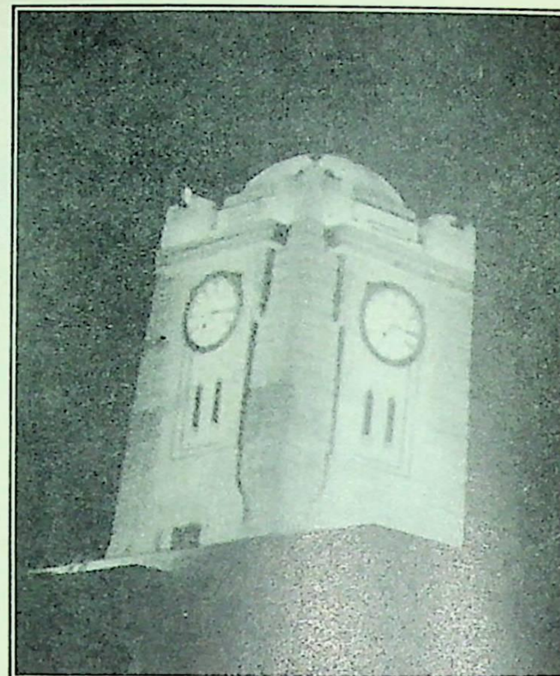
Wazir Children's Race, South Waziristan.



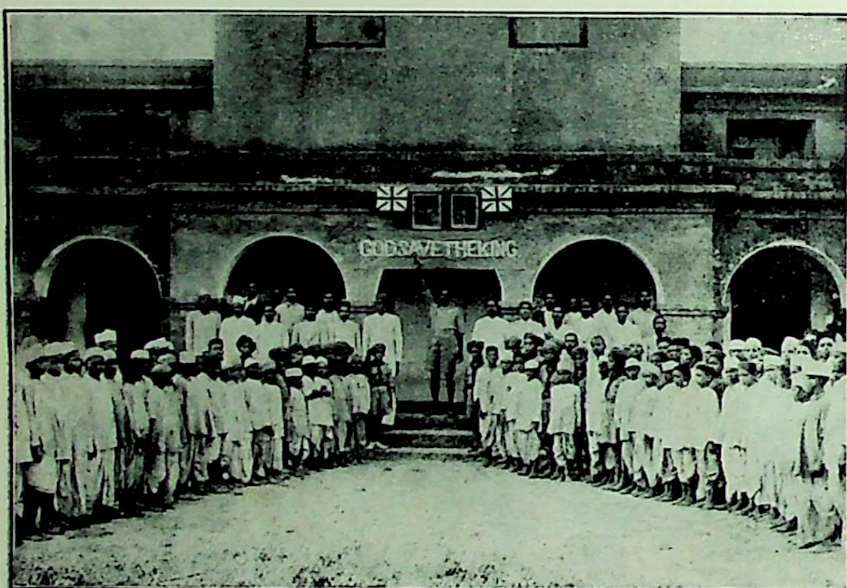
The Electric Power House, Bareilly, floodlit on Jubilee night.



An Elephant Race at Gauhati, Assam. 32 elephants taking part in the contest.



Golden Rock, Trichinopoly.



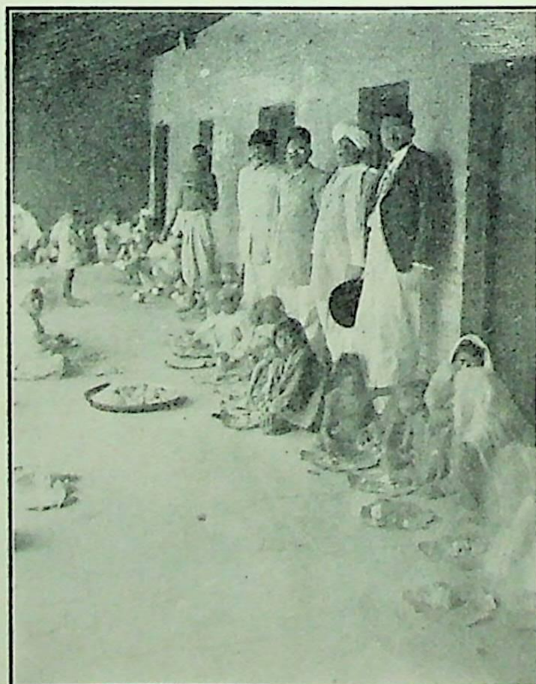
Students' rejoicing.



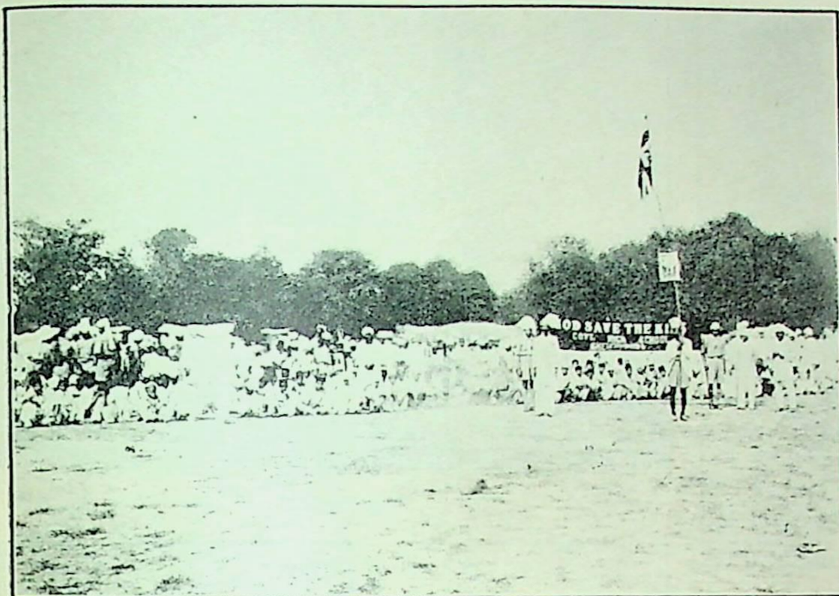
A pony race in Saikhogharh, Sadiya, Assam.



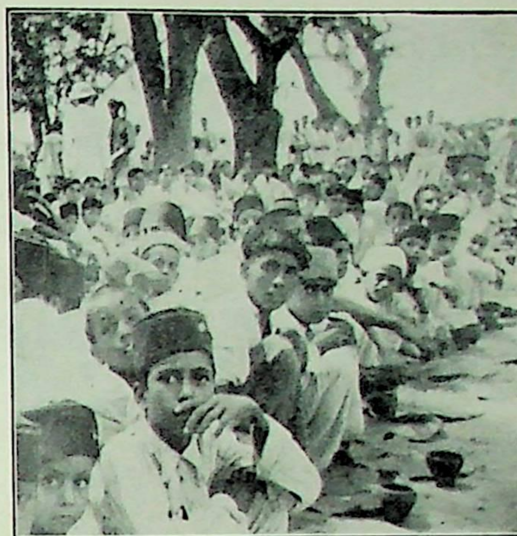
Elephant Procession at Bijnor, U. P.



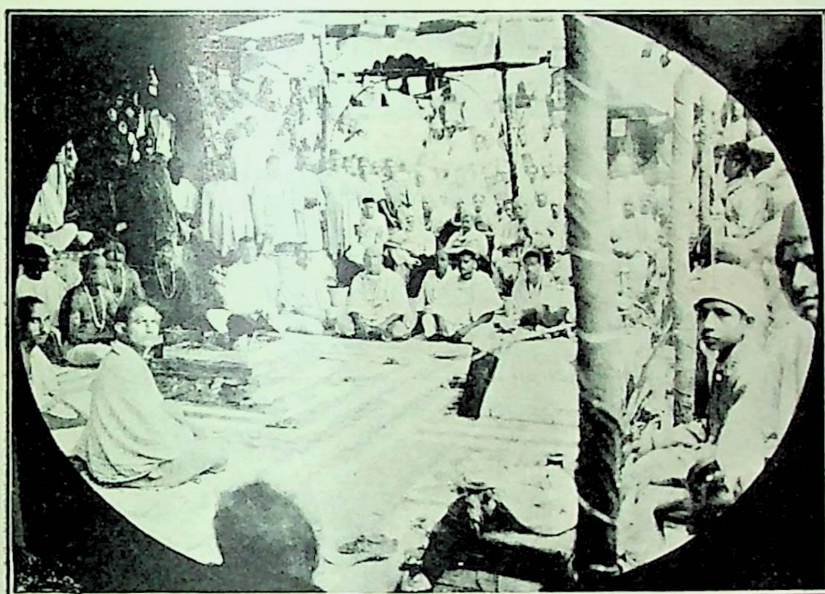
Feeding of the poor at A. V. M. School, Pandhusur, Chindwara, C. P.



School children watching games on the Silver Jubilee day at Sheikhupura, Punjab.



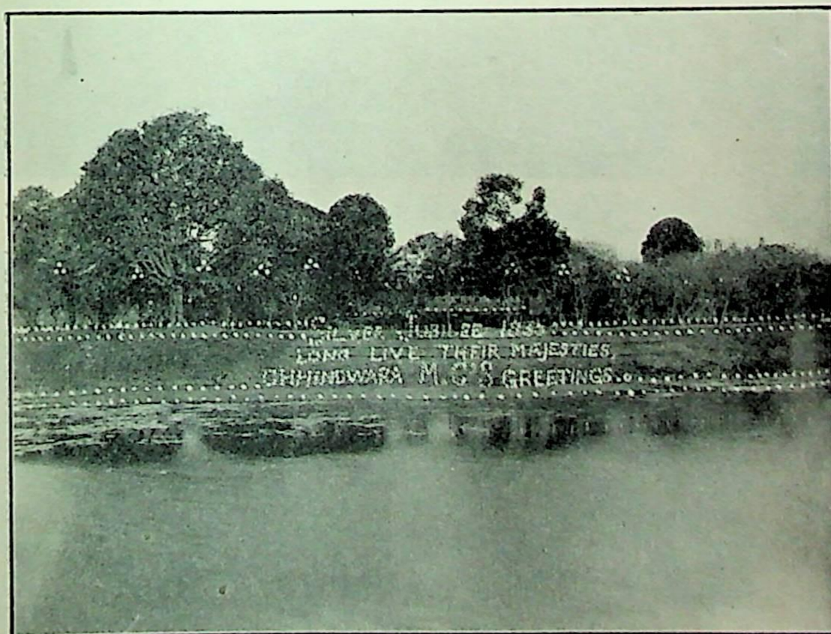
Feeding of School children, Dhanbad, Bengal.



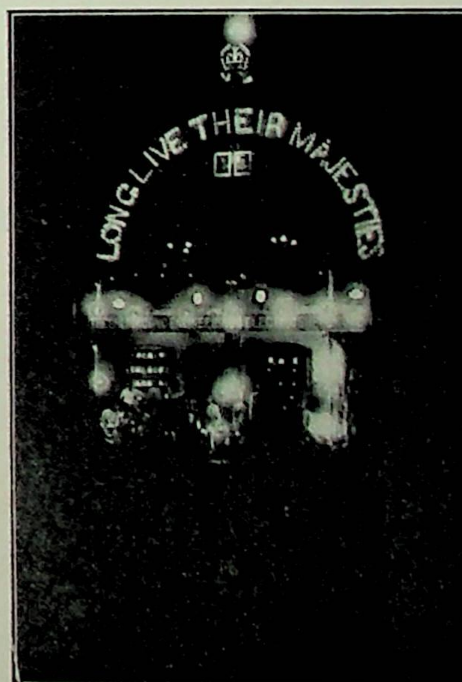
Yajna at Muttra, U. P.



A tasteful Jubilee Arch at Hoshangabad, C. P.



Illuminations at the Tank, Chindwara, C. P.



Illuminations at Chittagong, Bengal.



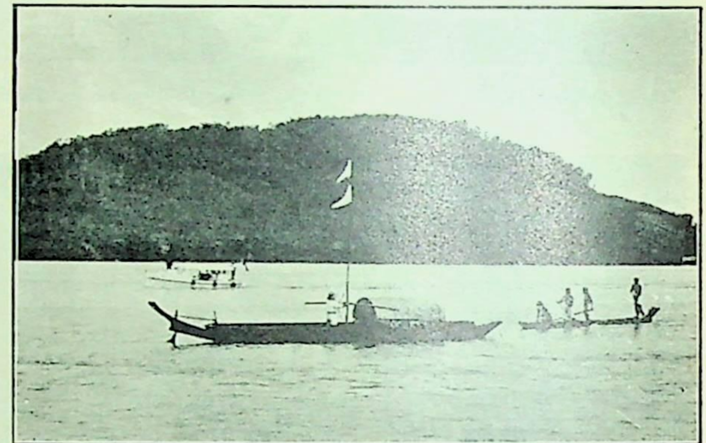
Jubilee Mela at Gujrat, Punjab. Experts in tent-pegging waiting their turn.



Illuminations.



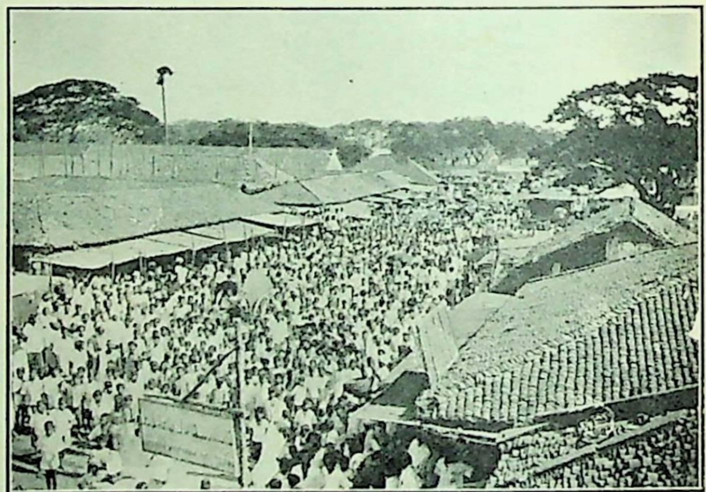
The Torchlight Tatoo by the Diocesan Boys' School, Naini Tal, U.P.



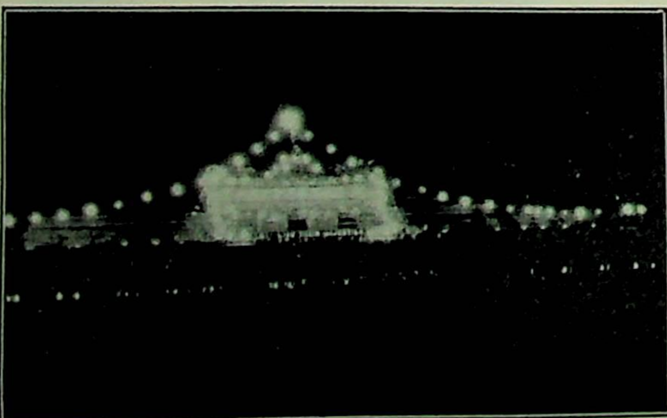
Boat races at Margui, Burma.



Naga Dance, Dibrugarh, Assam.



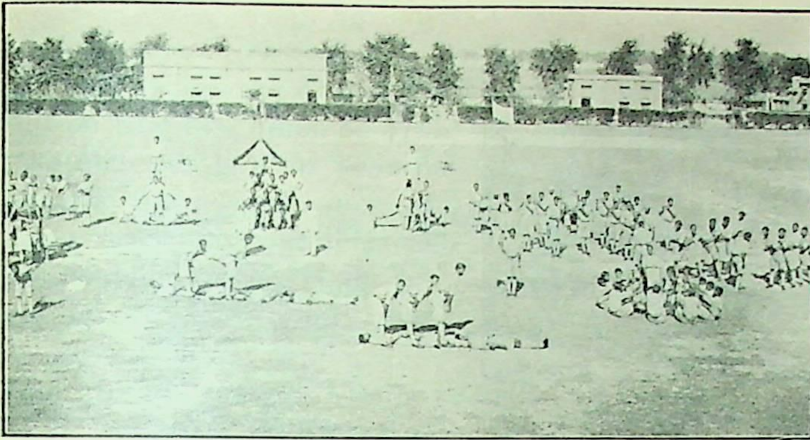
Jubilee Procession at Narsapur, West Godawary District.



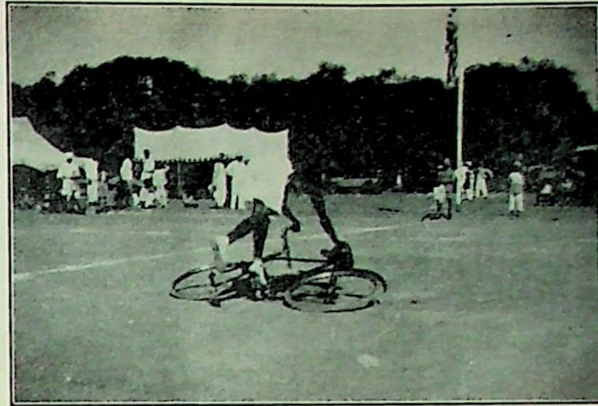
Government High School, Gurdaspur, Punjab, on Jubilee night.



Boy Scouts, Landikotal, N.W.F.P.



Scouts' display of "Play for all Programme" on Police Grounds, Gujrat.



A bicycle wizard at Betul, C. P.



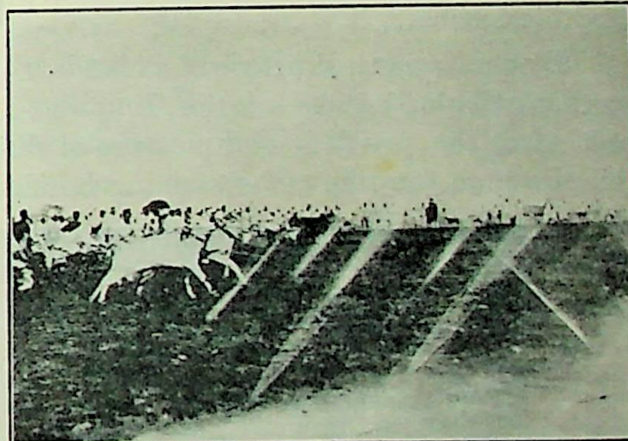
Rural Games by Scouts on Police Grounds, Gujrat.



E. I. R. Offices, Calcutta, on Jubilee night



Distribution of clothes to the poor, Darbhanga.



Chakda races, Yeotmal, C. P.



An elephant carrying portraits of Their Majesties leading a Jubilee procession.



Military Parade.

"To the children I would like to send a special message. Let me say this to each of them whom my words may reach :—The King is speaking to you. I ask you to remember that in days to come you will be the citizens of a great Empire. As you grow up, always keep this thought before you; and when the time comes, be ready and proud to give to your country the service of your work, your mind, and your heart.



March past of A. F. I. ex-Service men and Police, Kalimpong, Bengal.

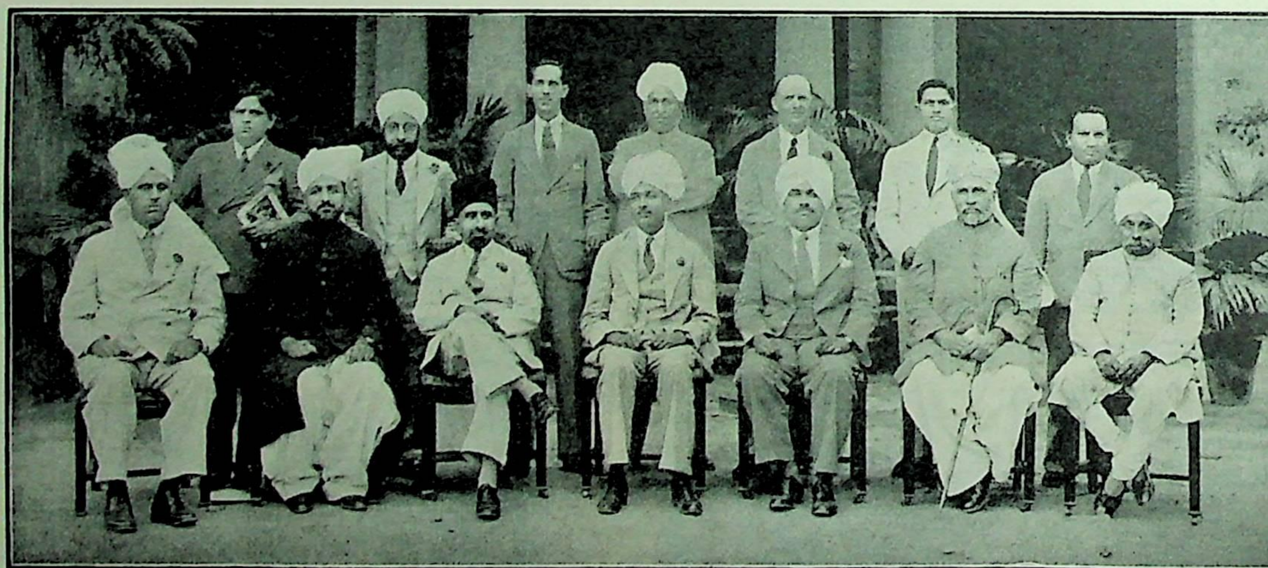
"I have been greatly touched by all the greetings which have come to me to-day from my Dominions and Colonies, from India and from the Home Country. My heart goes out to all who may be listening to me now, wherever they may be—here at home, in town or village, or in some far-off corner of the Empire, or it may be on the high seas.

"Let me end my words to you with those which Queen Victoria used after her Diamond Jubilee 38 years ago. No words could more truly or simply express my own deep feeling now: 'From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them.'"



Patricia, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Isar, presenting a bouquet of flowers to H. E. the Countess of Willingdon at the Fort, Delhi, on 6th May, 1935.

By this broadcast people of all lands, more particularly those of the Empire, had also the privilege and pleasure of sharing in the solemn service of thanksgiving in St. Paul's round which the tide of "streaming London's central roar" was hushed. Indeed, to the world at



Punjab Silver Jubilee Publicity Committee.
Chairman, K. S. Sheikh Fazal Ilahi, is sitting in the centre; behind is Mr. K. R. Khosla, Secretary: Mr. Dutt is standing first on the right.

large eagerly awaiting the King's message the sound and emotion of the Jubilee in London, the vociferous rejoicing, a sense of the quivering suspense as the time of waiting drew to an end, the pause of silence before the coming of the King, and the vast tumultuous greeting were carried by the

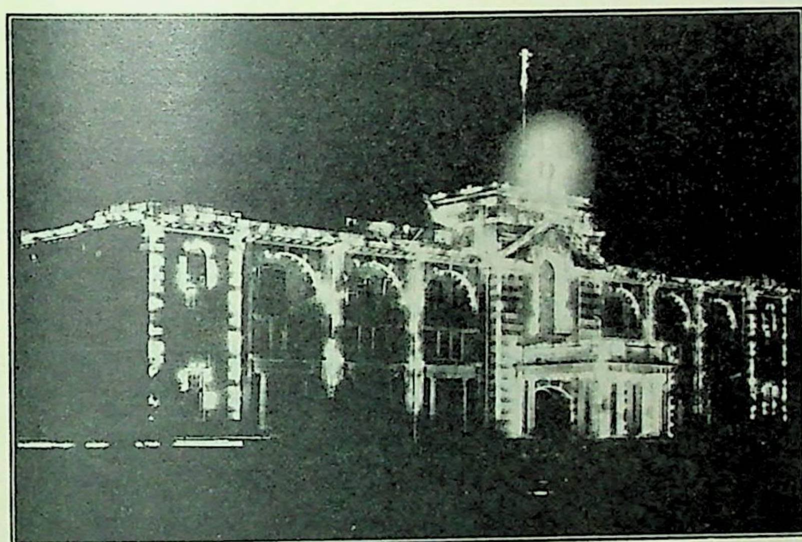
broadcast with a vividness of detail which, with all its irresistible uncanniness, could not but make the modern man pardonably conscious of the dignity of modern civilisation. The King's message, it is needless to add, was listened to with rapt attention and genuine respect all over the Empire.

The Royal Silver Jubilee was celebrated throughout the British Empire with special rejoicings from the 6th to 18th May, 1935. With her traditional loyalty to the Crown and her



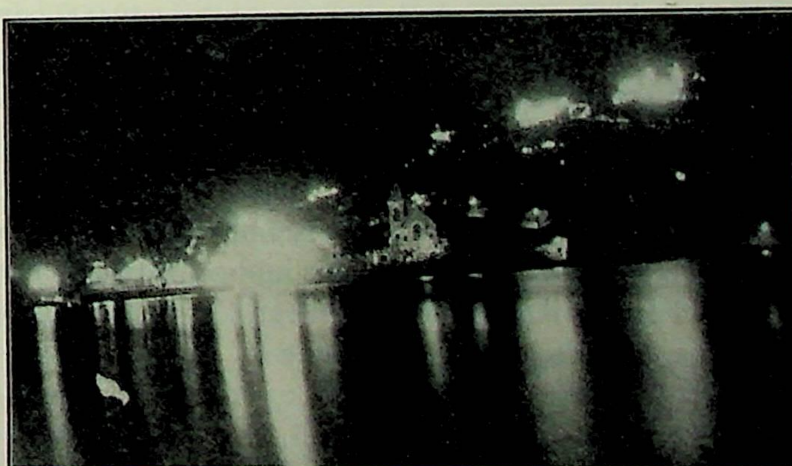
Jubilee rejoicing in Ferozepore—official group.

devotion to the person of King George V, India could not, and did not, remain behind the rest of the Empire in this matter.



C. P. Legislative Council Hall, Nagpur, on Jubilee night.

The Governor-General in Council had made a proposal to His Majesty that in commemoration of so auspicious an occasion a fund should be raised for charitable purposes and that it should be devoted to the Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and the Indian Soldiers' Benevolent Fund. His Majesty was graciously pleased to accord his approval. On 11th December, 1934, His Excellency the Viceroy accordingly issued a public appeal for funds and at the same time entrusted the general execution and organisation of the appeal to Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon as President of the Fund. It was arranged after consultation with the heads of all Provincial Governments and Local Administrations that each Province and Local Administration should appoint its own committee to conduct its campaign for the collection of funds. As was to be expected, the campaign was remarkably successful.

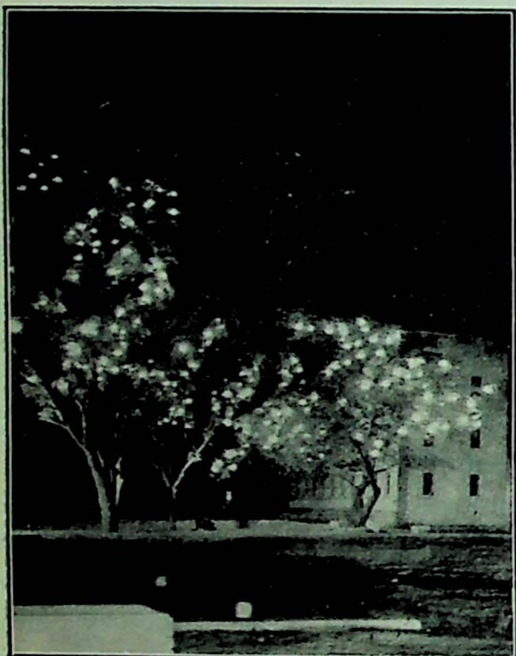


Illuminations at Naini Tal.

Delhi is one of the smallest Provinces. It is also the youngest. But its smallness has been dignified and its youngness glorified by its holding on its tiny and youthful bosom the Capital of the Indian Empire. So its Administration and her people were determined to celebrate the Jubilee in a manner worthy of it. The lead was given by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner with a

special appeal for funds. The appeal received a hearty and adequate response from the non-official public.

To facilitate the collection of subscriptions from Government servants, the employees of banks and big business houses, lawyers and doctors, 826 circular letters were issued to them over the signatures of the Secretary either direct or through the Heads of Departments. These were followed by 500 reminder letters. The appeal and the object of the Fund were also kept before the public by means of slides in the three English cinema houses as well as in the eight Indian talkies in the city. To aid publicity and as a measure of further propaganda the appeals of Their Excellencies and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner were printed in book form in English, Urdu and Hindi and 11,000 copies were distributed. Suitable posters were exhibited at prominent places, *i.e.*, banks, hospitals, tramways, etc. As was to be expected, all these efforts did not go in vain.

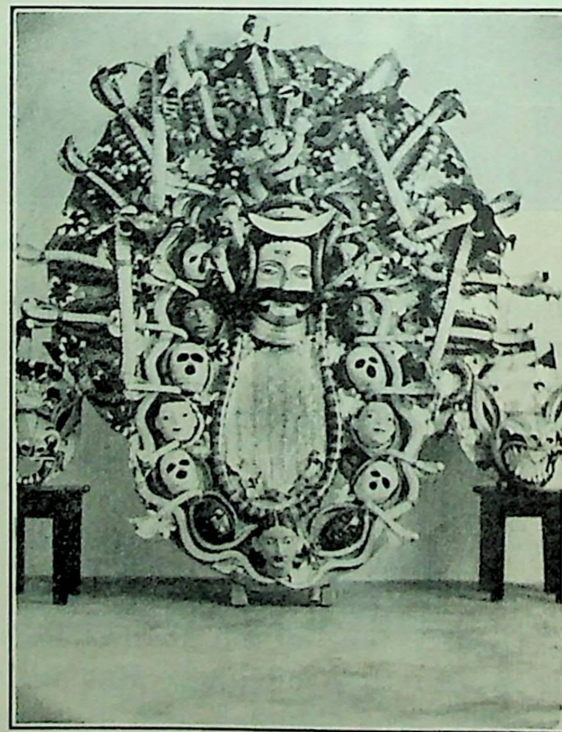


Trees in front of General Offices, Trichinopoly Junction, tastefully illuminated with multi-coloured lights.

Delhi went through a programme of celebrations remarkable in its fulness and variety and the interest it created among the people. The Notified Area Committee, the Civil Lines, the City Municipality, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Cantonment Committee organised separate programmes for celebrations and neither money nor labour was spared to make them successful.

The celebrations began with prayers in churches, temples, mosques and Gurdwaras and the poor were fed at these places, each community having made separate arrangements for this purpose.

The Delhi Municipality organised celebrations on a large scale on the 8th May, when sweets and souvenirs were distributed to school girls and a *Mela* for women was held in the Queen's Garden. Similar entertainments took place on the 12th May for boys. New Delhi held its entertainments for the school children on the 14th May, when a most interesting programme was gone through. The Boy Scouts held a grand rally in the Queen's Garden on the 11th May. By far the grandest and the most successful show was the Jubilee *Mela* held at the Fort on the 14th, 15th and 16th of May and equally remarkable were the illuminations in Old and New Delhi on the 16th, 17th and 18th of May.



Mask used in Shiva Dance on Jubilee Day at Chaibasa, Behar.

Altogether a sum exceeding Rs. 78,000 was spent on celebrations by the Provincial organisations, the Local bodies and the Government. The entertainment of school children alone involved a large sum of money. Over 42,000 boys and girls were given sweets and souvenirs, while money was also spent on games, sports and prizes. Of the 42,000 students, 34,400 belonged to the urban area and 7,600 to the rural area.

"*Ab uno disce omnes*," goes the Latin proverb. From one learn all ; from one example you may know the rest. To describe the celebrations in the important cities and towns of India like Lahore, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, Calcutta, Bombay, Poona, Madras, &c., will be to repeat what has been recorded above regarding the celebrations in Delhi. In fact, in every city, town and village both in British India and in the Indian States the Royal Silver Jubilee was befittingly celebrated according to a set programme and with the heartiest co-operation of the people prompted by a sincere devotion to the person of one who had proved himself in many ways to be pre-eminently a People's King.

CHAPTER XXXI.

END OF A GREAT EPOCH

Death of Princess Victoria—A Shattering Blow to the King—Passing of the King—An Empire's Sorrow—A Significant Feature of India's Mourning Demonstrations.

FOR long after the echoes of the Jubilee rejoicings had died away the following words in the King's message to the Empire, so touchingly characteristic of the man who spoke them, lingered in the loving memory of his "dear peoples":—"I dedicate myself anew to your service for the years that may still be given to me." Little did those who listened to those great words know that not years but only months were given to him.

The strain of the Jubilee resulted in an attack of bronchial catarrh. That was the beginning of the end, though there was nothing on the surface to warrant the least suspicion in that direction. The King recovered, and after three weeks' rest and a fortnight's cruise in the Royal Yacht his health seemed quite restored. The State's hardest worker was at his desk again and with his usual scrupulous regard for the minutest detail of his work and disregard of his own self.

It was not long before it became apparent that His Majesty was really not so well as he looked. His heart, which had stood the strain of the long months of his previous illness and had triumphed over the recent one too, was at last slowly but steadily failing him. At this juncture, almost immediately following his natural delight over the birth of the first child of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, his fifth grandchild, he received the terrible shock of the death of his much-beloved sister, Princess Victoria. This death came "as a shattering blow to a man who had already seen the friends of his youth, intimates of the War years, and men upon whose counsel he had depended, pass from the world scene. Every evening, it was well known, King George would take up the telephone and speak to his sister, Princess Victoria. Together they would talk of the matters that affected them both, family matters and the memories they shared. The King would even open his mind and tell of the problems of State that confronted him, problems which only he could settle with the wisdom of his long statecraft. With the death of his sister those evening talks and their consolation were denied him."

This unbearable blow proved too much for his heart, already weak enough. Though there was nothing alarming on the surface, those immediately around him knew that the King was not in proper state both in body and mind. For the first and last time in his life he was seen for one moment at this time losing his temper over some delay in handing over a document to him on account of his looking so very tired. He had always placed duty before all else, and he was not going to spare himself on his own account, ill or tired.

The delicate condition of his health was further aggravated by the exceptionally bitter winter of 1935-36. His Majesty began to feel unequal to the strain, so much so that, when leaving Buckingham Palace for Sandringham for a change, he said he was feeling "very, very tired."

In his Christmas broadcast of 1935 His Majesty spoke of his Jubilee, of the marriage of his son and of his "dear peoples'" sympathy with the death of his beloved sister. "I feel this link now as I speak to you," he said. "For I am thinking not so much of the Empire itself as of the individual men, women and children who live within it, whether they were dwelling here at home or in some distant outpost of the Empire. In Europe and in many parts of the

world anxieties surround us. It is good to think that our own family of peoples is at peace with other nations—the friend of all, the enemy of none. May the spirit of good-will and mutual helpfulness grow and spread. Then it will bring not only the blessing of peace, but a solution of the economic troubles that still beset us."

That was His Majesty's last broadcast. There was a distinct quaver in his voice which many people put down to deep emotion, but those who had the privilege of closer contact with His Majesty had reason to fear that it was not all that.

The fears entertained by those around him in regard to the hoarseness of his voice were well founded. A cold developed, followed by fresh bronchial trouble, and on January 17 Lord Dawson of Penn and other famous surgeons were called to his bedside at Sandringham. The same evening the following bulletin, issued at Sandringham, was broadcast all over the Empire :— "The bronchial catarrh from which His Majesty the King is suffering is not severe ; but there have appeared signs of cardiac weakness which must be regarded with some disquiet." This bulletin, it is said, came as a surprise even to men and women on the royal estate at Sandringham, for only three days ago His Majesty had been seen walking on the Sandringham road. "He looked as he always does," said a village woman ; "I courtesied to him, and the King wished me good day in his usual kind fashion."

The succeeding bulletins were far from reassuring, and almost ceaseless prayers continued all over the Empire for the most beloved of Kings in history. Members of the Royal Family were constantly at the bedside, and it is worthy of note that even in those critical moments Her Majesty Queen Mary would not neglect her duties to the people. While anxiously awaiting a decision of the doctors she managed to send, on behalf of the King and herself, a telegram of condolence to the widow of Rudyard Kipling, whose death preceded the King's only by a couple of days.

We must place on record here an historic incident showing how the great and good King was pre-eminently in his element up to his last moment. It was in connection with the signing of the document relating to the formation of a Council of State to act for the King during his illness. Here is a description of that poignant but memorable scene by Dr. Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury :—"At noon of that day the King, propped up in his chair, looking so frail and weak, received his last Privy Council. To the order constituting a Council of State he gave in his old clear tones the familiar 'Approved.' Then he made deliberate and repeated efforts, most gallant but most pathetic, to sign his last State paper with his own hand. Then, when the effort was too great for him, he turned to his Council with a last kindly and kingly smile. It was a scene which those who beheld it will never forget. I hope I have been guilty of no impropriety in describing it. I think it is worthy of record. It shows that what rallied him to his last conscious hours was this old and undeviating response to the claims of duty."

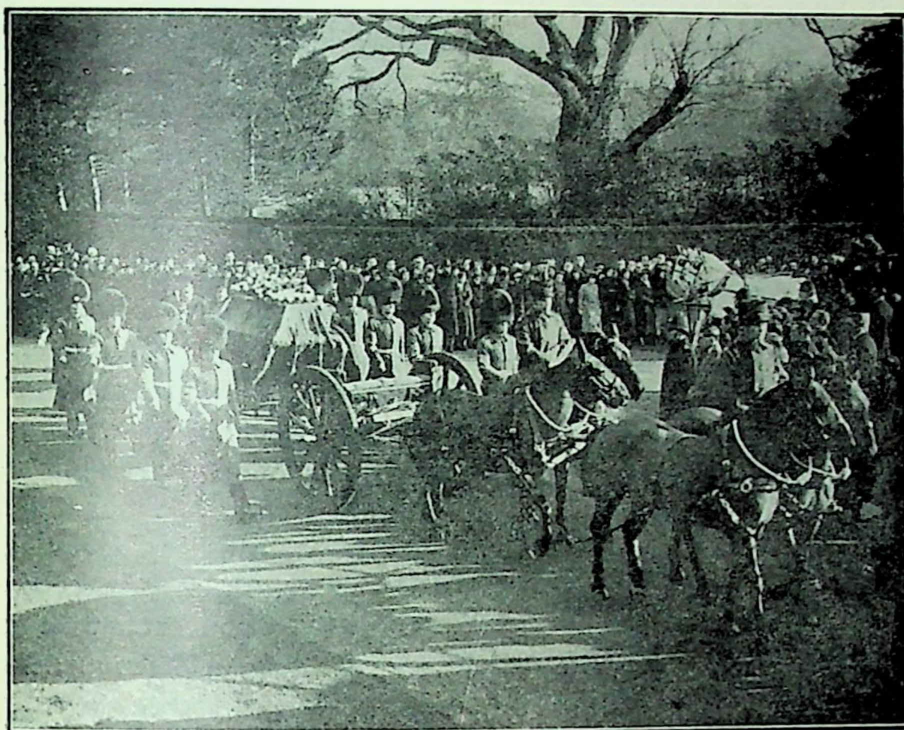
Here is Sir John Simon's account :—"After a pause, during which the King was making those gallant but pathetic efforts to sign his name, he turned to the Councillors present and said, quietly and simply : 'I am so sorry to keep you waiting like this.' Those were the last words we heard him utter. As we withdrew, he turned and gave to each of us a kindly little smile and nod with which he was accustomed to end an audience."

His Majesty's condition steadily grew worse until at 9-25 p. m. on January 20 the doctors issued their last bulletin :—"The King's life is moving peacefully towards its close." Oxygen was given to relieve his breathing and injections were given to aid his flagging heart, but it was beyond the power of human physicians to check the ebb of life—to resist the Resistless. He passed peacefully at the same hour at which his father died twenty-six years ago.

The sad news was received all over the world with the sincerest grief, and the whole Empire was plunged in the deepest sorrow. In a message broadcast the following evening Mr. Stanley Baldwin spoke the people's tribute to the beloved monarch as follows :—

"'After he had served his own generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep and was laid unto his fathers.'

"Those words kept recurring to me in the watches of last night; for if there was one thing that our King had done, it was to serve his own generation by the will of God, and because of that the news of the death of His Majesty, when it came, has been heard everywhere with a personal grief, not only in this country but through the vast Empire over which he bore rule and, I believe, far beyond its borders....



THE HOMECOMING.—The scene at Sandringham on the 23rd January, 1936, as the cortege, escorted by the bearer party of men from the King's Company of the Grenadier Guards, passed on its way to Wolferten Station *en route* to London for the lying in state. On arrival at King's Cross Station the coffin was taken on a gun-carriage to Westminster Hall. (*Photo*: *General Press.*)

"The world has been what a great man of the sixteenth century called it, 'a raving world,' and he played his part in it gallantly to the end, and I do feel most thankful that after that illness of his six years ago he was spared to see that Jubilee year....The occasion of that Jubilee was the occasion that they all embraced to throw off that shyness so characteristic of us, and show him openly and without shame that they were proud of him as their King, that they loved him as a man. The effect on him, I think, was great. He never referred to it without emotion. He was touched profoundly. He accepted that tribute with a thankful humility. I am indeed thankful that he lived to see it, and that during the last months he knew what he meant to his people....

"There is one thing I think I can tell you without any impropriety; for though much, and most indeed, of what passes near the end is sacred, and we none of us have the desire or right to inquire into what happened at those times, yet I think I may tell you this. The King was having brief intervals of consciousness, and each time he became conscious it was some kind inquiry or kind observation of someone, some words of gratitude for kindness shown. But he did say to his secretary when he sent for him: 'How is the Empire?' An unusual phrase in that form, and the secretary said: 'All is well, Sir, with the Empire,' and the King gave him a smile and relapsed once more into unconsciousness....

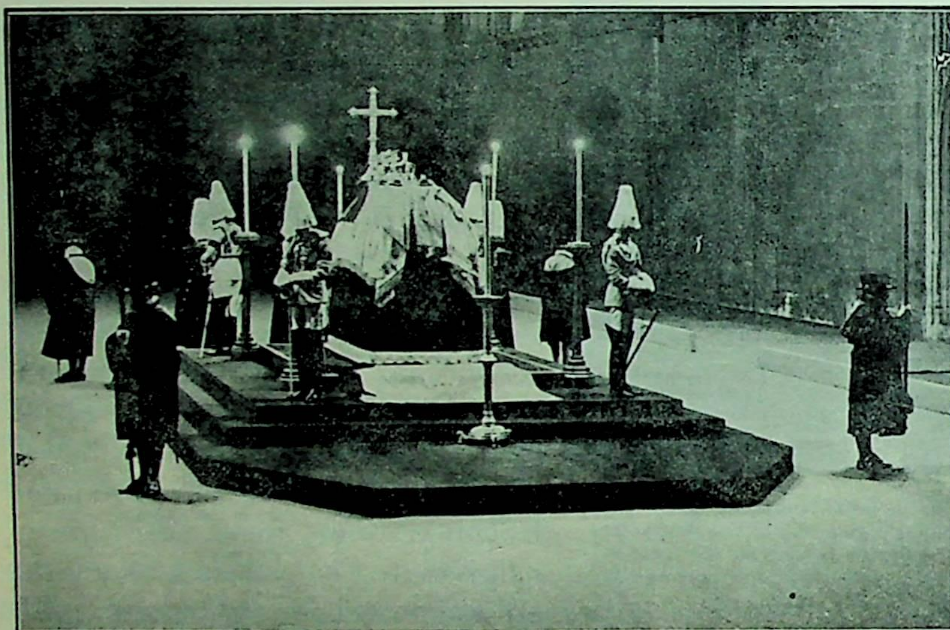


FUNERAL PROCESSION.—Photo shows King Edward VIII and his brothers in the funeral procession from King's Cross Station to Westminster Hall. In the picture are (left to right) the Duke of York (the present King), King Edward VIII and the Duke of Gloucester followed by the Duke of Kent and Lord Harewood (son-in-law of the late King.) (*Photo*: *Topical Press.*)

"King George, it is true, inherited his position on the Throne, but he won his own way to the hearts of his people. Behind the pomp and pageantry incidental to his great position he laboured day and night in that high station to which God had called him. The doing of his duty to the utmost of his ability was the guiding principle of his life.

"Great power which corrupts weak natures ennobled our King's character and made him subdue passion and will and energy to his duty to his country. He brought the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the Commonwealth, and not only in virtue of his office but in virtue of his person was he the first gentleman in the land. As the knowledge of the King's complete dedication to duty grew and spread as his reign proceeded, so did the respect of his people turn into reverence and reverence into love."

The death of King George V was a blow which fell with stunning force on one and all not only throughout the British Empire but all over the world; for he was universally respected as a great, good and inspired monarch. As the late King lay in state in his church of Sandringham people from far and near came in their thousands to pay their last tributes. In London, on a January day "as dark and sorrowful as the occasion," all the population was in the streets, bareheaded and with eyes dim with tears, to see the coffin of the great Sovereign and friend of the people pass by. To historic Westminster Hall they bore him, and whilst King George lay there in state, in that "hall of memories," came, in the words of an eye-witness, "the most remarkable expression of grief that even London in her long history had ever witnessed." During the four days in which the coffin rested there, aloft upon its towering bier, an endless stream of mourners filed past. Fifteen and twenty deep, in a queue sometimes three miles long, the people passed by day and by night. The "old and young, the rich and poor, men, women and little children, King George's people, the members of that great family, came to bid him, who had been more than King, farewell."



THE LYING IN STATE.—The scene in the historic Westminster Hall on the 23rd January, 1936, as the late King George V lay in state. The coffin is seen draped with the Royal Standard and surmounted by the Crown, Orb and Sceptre, and guarded by the Gentlemen-at-arms and Yeomen Warders of the Tower.
(*Photo: General Press.*)

On January 28, in the presence of Queen Mary, King Edward VIII, members of the Royal Family, six reigning monarchs, princes and representatives of all civilised nations and a vast multitude of his own people, the earthly remains of the great King were borne from Westminster Hall to the gun-carriage on their last journey to the Castle of Windsor. Here is a brief but graphic account of the sad procession from contemprorary chronicles:—

"Through the silent streets the cortege came. At the slow march came detachments of regular regiments of which King George had been Honorary Colonel; units of the Territorial Army; officers and men of the Dominion and Colonial Corps. In glittering uniforms marched representatives of foreign armies and air forces. The coffin passed, drawn, as was fitting, by men of the Royal Navy. Upon it rested the Imperial Crown on a purple cushion,



A GARDEN OF TRIBUTES.—The picture shows thousands of wreaths for the late King, from all classes and all countries, laid out at Windsor Castle. They transformed the grounds into a beautiful garden—full of bloom.
(*Photo: Topical Press.*)



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII.
(Succeeded to the Throne of England on January 20, 1936, abdicated on December 11, 1936, and is now Duke of Windsor. He was succeeded by his brother the Duke of York, the present King.)



THEIR MAJESTIES KING-EMPEROR GEORGE VI AND QUEEN-EMPRESS ELIZABETH.

the orb, the sceptre and a wreath of flowers. Alongside paced the bearer party of the King's Company of Grenadier Guards. Behind the coffin a warrant officer of the Household Cavalry bore the Royal Standard and then, walking alone, came the King, followed by the Royal brothers. To the King and to Queen Mary the hearts of the multitude went out in sympathy; sympathy with them in their grief; and in admiration for that fortitude with which they had carried their heavy burden. And so to historic Windsor they brought King George. Here, as in London, his sorrowing people awaited his coming. Up on the hill above the town, brooding over the historic scene, Windsor Castle waited to gather to herself all that was mortal of the first King of the House of the Windsor. Within her ancient walls lie Norman, Plantagenet, Lancastrian, York, Tudor, Stuart and Hanoverian Kings. In all her long history the old keep saw never mourning so sincere and heartfelt as on this January day."



FUNERAL SERVICE.—A general view of the scene during the funeral service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. (*Photo: Topical Press.*)

Within the Chapel, with solemn majesty, the best, the noblest and the most beloved of Kings in history was laid to rest with his fathers. With the passing of this great monarch closed a great epoch, greater in its glorious achievements in the various realms of human enterprise than any other era in the Empire's history.

The sorrow felt at the death of the beloved King was nowhere deeper and more sincere than in India for which, as everybody here knew on the evidence of deeds and words, he ever had a soft corner in his heart. A significant feature of the mourning demonstrations throughout India was scrupulous refrainment from any reference to politics, in refreshing contrast to the failure of at least two other members of the Empire to rise similarly above their political environment. In this sentiment of attachment to the Crown—as distinct from the administration—lies, if properly fostered—that is, by letting India grow uninterruptedly to her proper height and take her proper place in the Imperial Commonwealth,—the promise of a glorious future for civilisation through the coming together of East and West, in the real sense of the term, in an indissoluble bond of genuine comradeship between England and India.



Princes of India

SALUTE STATES

PREFATORY NOTE.

This Section has been arranged according to the number of Salutes of respective States. It contains authoritative present-day accounts of leading Indian States, dealing with their historical, political, social, and economic aspects. In most cases the information has been obtained from official sources.

Section 2.



Lieutenant-General His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

Hyderabad (Deccan) State



YDERABAD (Deccan) STATE, is 82,698 square miles in area with a population of 14,436,148 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,98,90,000. The present Ruler, His Exalted Highness Nawab Mir Sir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., was born in 1886 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1911. He is the Premier Prince of India.

His Exalted Highness is the seventh Nizam of Hyderabad and a lineal descendant of the founder of the family, the first Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, who was Viceroy of the Deccan under the Moghuls and for a time Chief Minister of the Moghul Empire. The family of the Nizam is one of the most ancient and illustrious in India, tracing its descent from the Khalifa Abu Bakr, who succeeded the Prophet as the spiritual and temporal head of Islam.

The loyalty of the Royal House of Hyderabad to the British Crown has been strikingly demonstrated on every suitable occasion ever since the advent of the British in India. During the Franco-British struggle in India towards the middle of the eighteenth century the Nizam sided with the British.

During the dark days of the Mutiny His Exalted Highness's great-grandfather was not an insignificant factor in the success of the British arms, and the importance of his help may be realized from the Governor of Bombay's famous message to the Resident of Hyderabad :—" If the Nizam goes, all is lost." On his death-bed he advised his successor to continue to be faithful to the English as the English had always been friendly to the rulers of Hyderabad. This advice, persistently impressed upon him during his long minority by Sir Salar Jung, was followed with scrupulous fidelity by His Exalted Highness's illustrious father, His late Highness Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung Nizam-ud-Dowla Nizam-ul-Mulk, throughout his brilliant and beneficent rule. In 1885 he offered his troops for the Egyptian campaign and two years later offered sixty lakhs of rupees towards the defence of the North-West Frontier against a possible Russian invasion, offering even to take the field in person in the event of war.

The number of important reforms and improvements initiated in the State by His Exalted Highness, or carried out under his guidance, is remarkable for the brief period of three years intervening between his accession and the Great War, which had the effect of retarding some more ambitious of them by its enormous and continued demand on the revenues of the State. In memory of the devastating floods of 1908, one of the first acts of His Exalted Highness on his accession was to cause a dam to be built across the river Musi on which the city of Hyderabad is situated, followed by water-works conducting pure drinking water to the city in a large conduit from a distance of ten miles. Another dam across the river Isi has also been constructed. Many parts of the country have been opened up by roads, water-works have been established at some Provincial towns and many hospitals and jails constructed in districts remote from the Capital.

Not the least important of the reforms and improvements introduced in the State by His Exalted Highness is the increasing provision for the education of his people. The budget of the Education Department has more than trebled. The number of schools has also undergone a corresponding increase, so that there is hardly a village of any importance now without its school. But the most notable educational experiment is no doubt the institution at Hyderabad of the Osmania University. Hitherto higher education in India had been imparted through the medium of English. The new University represents the first attempt of its kind to impart higher instruction through the student's own vernacular, Urdu, and to teach English merely as a language.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam, with most of the principal nobles and officials of the State, attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911. Two squadrons of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers also proceeded to Delhi where they took part in the Review.

His Exalted Highness contributed Rs. 1,53,00,000 towards the maintenance of the Hyderabad Imperial Lancers and the 20th Deccan (now the Royal) Horse on active service throughout the Great War. He also subscribed Rs. 6,39,000 to various relief funds in addition to donations to His Majesty's Government and to objects in England connected with the War amounting to £225,800. The Hyderabad Government subscribed Rs. 1,64,00,000 to the War Loans. One lakh of rupees was subscribed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam for the All-India Queen Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

In 1906, Hyderabad was honoured with a visit by Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, then Prince and Princess of Wales, and in 1922 with a visit by their eldest son, His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales.

The following honours and distinctions have been conferred by the British Government on His Exalted Highness the Nizam :—G. C. S. I., 12th December, 1911 ; Honorary Colonel, 6th December, 1912 ; Honorary Colonel, 20th Deccan Horse (now 9th Royal Deccan Horse), 6th December, 1912 ; G.B.E., 4th December, 1917 ; Honorary Lieutenant-General, 1st January, 1918 ; title of His Exalted Highness as an hereditary distinction, 1st January, 1918 ; title of Faithful Ally of the British Government by an autograph letter from the King, dated 24th January, 1918.

Baroda State



THE STATE OF BARODA, in the Gujarat States Agency, is 8,164 square miles in area, has a population of 2,442,007 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,60,09,000.

The Gaekwar family came into prominence about 1720-1721 when Damaji Rao Gaekwar, in appreciation of his superb military services for the Maratha Empire, was appointed by Raja Shahu of Satara to the exalted rank of Second-in-Command with the title of Shamsher Bahadur, which distinction to this day remains a proud title of the Head of the Gaekwar House. Some twenty years later, together with the Peshwa's forces, he laid siege to Ahmedabad and captured it. That was the end of the Moghul powers in Gujarat and that area was apportioned between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar. Damaji Rao greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Panipat. Later on he not only prevented the Moghuls from gaining any advantage in Gujarat from the battle of Panipat but extended his territory by conquering the area which now forms the Mehsana Division of the State.



His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Baroda State.

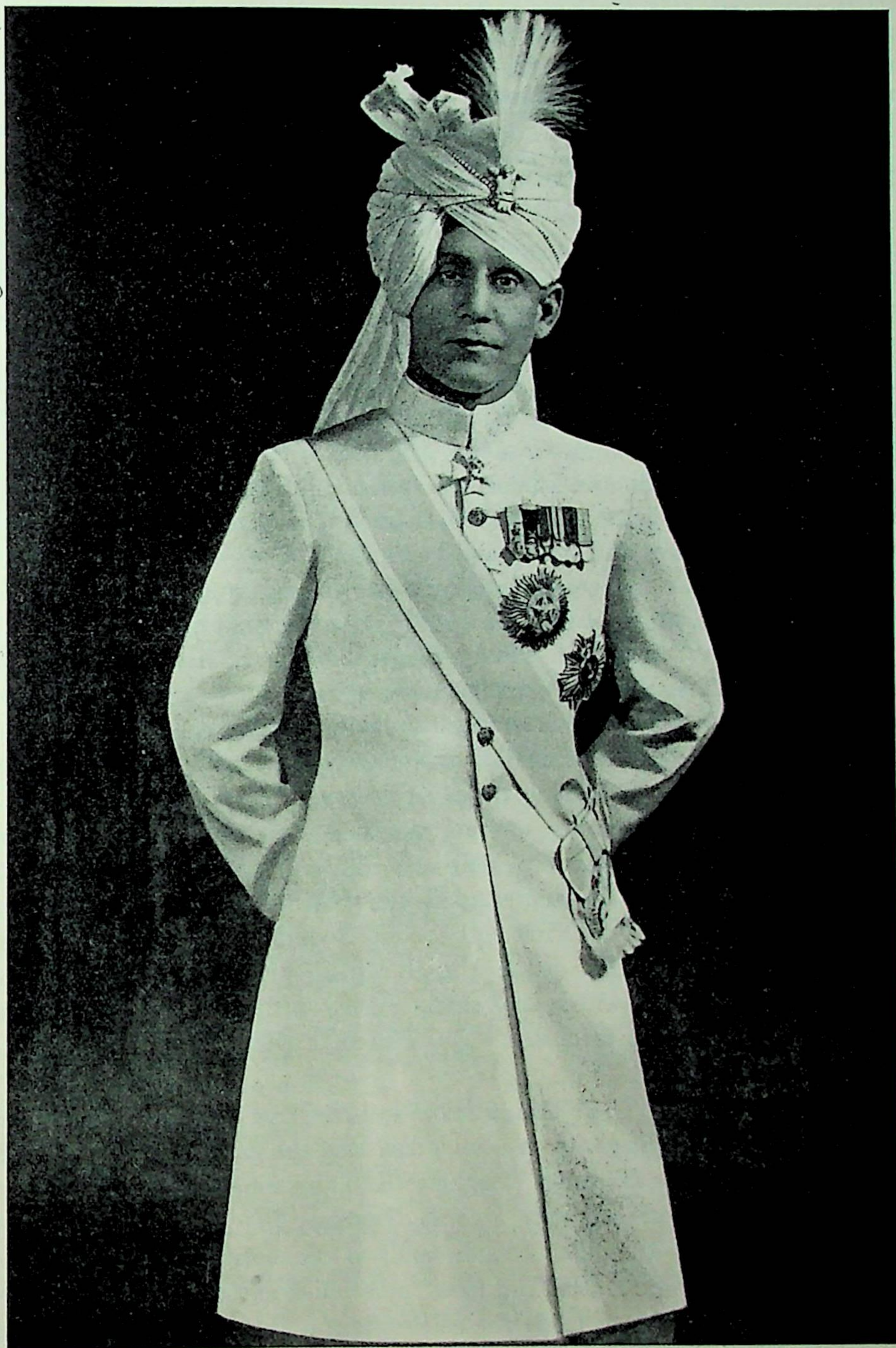
The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1863, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1875 and was invested with full ruling powers in 1881. His Highness is renowned as one of the most progressive and enlightened of rulers and his State is in every respect a model State. From the memorable day in May, 1875, when His Highness ascended the throne till now, the record of Baroda State has been one of rapid and consistent progress along all lines so that the State stands now in the forefront of Indian India, and has become well known throughout the world as an example of what an enlightened, public-spirited and statesmanlike Ruler can do to ameliorate the lot of his people and promote the moral and material welfare of his subjects. The past half-century has witnessed an advance in the spheres of social reform and education, industry and agriculture, art and culture, which is well-nigh without parallel elsewhere.

During the Great War assistance in the shape of men, money and materials was readily forthcoming from Baroda and the strength of the State's loyalty to the Crown, as in the dark days of the Sepoy Mutiny, was amply demonstrated. The number of the subjects of the State who joined the British Indian Army up to November, 1918, as combatants, non-combatants, skilled and unskilled labourers, was 1,417. From the State Regular Forces 157 men were allowed to join the British Army. Two hundred sepoys and six officers were sent to Muttra to train Remounts.

The total of money gifts by His Highness for War purposes was Rs. 33,96,050. This sum included moneys for the provision and equipment of æroplanes, for the War Gift Fund, for Ford Motor Vans, Red Cross subscriptions, contributions to the Prince of Wales Fund and contributions for miscellaneous purposes. Further both His Highness and his people subscribed very largely to the various War Loans, the total of such subscriptions being more than a crore of rupees. Lastly, for hospital the Baroda State gave freely of materials, such as horses, tents, loans of a palace and of a steam tug, while it supplied on payment such needed articles as horses, large amount of railway rolling stock and surveying instruments.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with befitting *eclat*.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned in the State.



Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sikander Saulat Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Mohammad Hamidullah Khan, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., Bhopal State.

Bhopal State

IEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD HAMIDULLAH KHAN, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., was born in 1894 and succeeded to the throne in 1926. His Highness married in 1905 Maimuna Sultan Shah Bano Begam Sahiba, a grand-daughter of Shahzada Jehangir of Kabul and Peshawar, and has three daughters :—

1. Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj Abida Sultan Begam Sahiba, Heir-Apparent, born in 1913.
2. Nawabzadi Mehr-e-Taj Sajida Sultan, born in 1915.
3. Nawabzadi Taj Dulhan, Qamar-e-Taj Rabia Sultan, born in 1916.

His Highness was created a G.C.S.I. in 1932, a G.C.I.E. in 1929, and a C.V.O., as a third son of the late Ruler, in 1922. He was made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army in 1928. His Highness was educated at the Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh (now Aligarh Muslim University), and after taking his B.A. Degree in 1915 from the Allahabad University, he put in a further year to study Law, and then returned to Bhopal, where, after undergoing a period of thorough practical training in almost every branch of the State Administration, he was appointed Chief Secretary to Her Highness the Nawab-Begam. After his succession to the throne, he has introduced a large number of reforms in the State Administration. The Government of Bhopal is conducted under the personal direction of His Highness the Ruler assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. His Highness has completely separated the Judiciary from the Executive and has established a High Court and a Judicial Council.

As the land revenue system of the State, known as *Mustajiri*, under which each village was leased for the period of settlement to a contractor, often operated harshly on the tenants, the *Ryotwari* system has been introduced. The village life has been further strengthened by the introduction of elected headmen and the establishment of the Village and Tehsil Councils. The practice of *begar* or forced labour has been totally prohibited throughout the State. Several new roads have been opened, travelling dispensaries organised and a new hospital, well staffed and equipped on modern lines, has been built in the Bhopal City.

His Highness was a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes 1926—1931 and Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes 1931-32. As a Member of the Standing Committee, Chamber of Princes, he represented the States before the Indian States Enquiry Committee. He was a Delegate to the First and Second Round Table Conferences, held in London in 1930 and 1931. He was Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University from 1930 to 1935.

His Highness is a renowned sportsman, being a first-class polo-player and rifle shot. He is also a keen yachtsman and cricketer. He visited England and Europe in 1911, 1925, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1934.

The Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary was celebrated in the Bhopal State on a scale befitting the great and historic occasion from 6th to 18th May, 1935. His Highness was pleased to appoint an influential and representative Committee of officials and non-officials with Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj Abida Sultan Begam Sahiba, Heir-Apparent, as President, to collect funds and to make necessary arrangements for the celebration of this auspicious event. His Highness' personal interest and advice to the Committee and to the various Sub-Committees made the celebrations a grand success. The minutest details did not escape His Highness' discerning notice and exceedingly helpful guidance. A very attractive programme of festivities and celebrations was drawn up and a Sub-Committee was appointed under Major Imad-ud-Doulah, Yaminul-Mulk Nawabzada Rashid-uz-Zafar Khan Bahadur, to work out the details. A Sub-Committee under Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj Princess Abida Sultan Begam Sahiba, assisted by Major Fakhrul-Mulk Nawabzada Said-uz-Zafar Khan Bahadur, as Vice-President, was appointed to collect subscriptions.

The 6th and 7th May, 1935, were observed as public holidays. The celebrations commenced on the 6th May 1935, with the booming of guns from the Fatehgarh Fort, a salute of 31 guns being fired, announcing the advent of the happy event.

In the forenoon His Highness, at the request of Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj Abida Sultan Begam Sahiba, performed the opening ceremony of a carnival. After referring to the traditional loyalty of the State, and the abiding devotion of the Bhopal House to the person and throne of His Majesty, His Highness adverted to the Empire-wide wave of spontaniety and enthusiasm with which the Silver Jubilee was being celebrated.

The Carnival, to which well-known performers and exhibitors had come from all parts of India, included among other items :—

Luna Park Carnival—Whip merry mix-up chairoplane, Sub-marine, etc.

Gun Boat Jack's American Shows—The Giant Wheel, the Well of Death, the Water Show, the Hula Hula Dance, the Australian Goat racing, Magic show, Fancy Bazar, Rifle Range, Lucky Dip, Lucky Bag, Radio, Shikar Trophies, Bridge Tournament, Skating, Elephant ride, Public Speaking Competition, Recitation of Poetry, Indian Dancing and Singing, Wrestling Competition, Cabaret Show, Indian Musical Instruments Orchestra and Musical Ride, etc.

The Carnival grounds were tastefully decorated and illumined by flood lighting, and the State Band played an excellent programme of music every evening.

On the 6th May, 1935, a sumptuous State Banquet was held at the Sadar Manzil Palace, to which the Political Agent and all the State officials were invited. At the conclusion of the Banquet His Highness in proposing the toast of Their Majesties made a felicitous speech dealing with His Majesty's benign rule, his great qualities of head and heart and his solicitude for the good and well-being of the Princes and people of India. He also briefly referred to the long and unbroken record of loyal attachment and faithful devotion to the British throne of the House of Bhopal. After Their Majesties' toast had been proposed and enthusiastically responded, His Highness decorated the following fifty recipients of the Silver Jubilee Medal :—

Royal Family.

1. Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj Abida Sultan Begam Saheba.

His Highness' Personal Staff.

2. Major Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Nawabzada Said-uz-Zafar Khan Sahib Bahadur.
3. Major Imad-ud-Doulah Yamin-ul-Mulk, Nawabzada Rashid-uz-Zafar Khan Sahib Bahadur.
4. Raja Chain Singh, Jagirdar-in-Attendance.
5. Raja Jagannath Singh, Jagirdar-in-Attendance.
6. Brigadier-General, Saulat Jang, Abdul Qayyum Khan, Bahadur, O.B.E.
7. Sardar Moazzam Mohammad Khan, Jagirdar-in-Attendance.
8. Col. Aziz-ul-Mulk, Sardar Iqbal Mohammad Khan, Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., A.D.C.
9. Col. Inamullah Khan, Bahadur.
10. Major Rahmanullah Khan, Bahadur.
11. Major Mohammad Habib.

Mushirul-Mohams.

12. Ali-Martabat, Motamid-us-Sultan, Rai Bahadur, Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya.
13. Ali-Martabat, Rafi-ul-Qadr, Zia-ul-Uloom, Mufti Mohammad Anwarul Haq.
14. Ali-Martabat, Lt.-Col. H. de N. Lucas.
15. Ali-Martabat, Mushir-ul-Mulk, Ali Qadr, Kazi Ali Haider Abbasi.

Other State Officials.

16. Ali-Martabat, Amin-ul-Mulk, Wala-Qadr, Mr. Chief Justice Salam-ud-Din Khan.
17. Ali-Martabat, Ali-Qadr, Munshi Mahmood Hasan Khan.
18. Ali-Martabat, Wala-Qadr, Mr. Justice Mohammad Ahmad Khan.
19. Ali-Martabat, Mr. Justice P. C. Birdie.
20. Nazim-ul-Insha, Munshi Wazir Ahmad.
21. Ali-Qadr, Moulvi Abdul Ghafoor.
22. Munshi Abdul Waheed.
23. Khwaja Mohammad Akram Khan.

24. Munshi Akhtar Ali Khan.
25. Najmul-Insha, Munshi Mohammad Faiz-ul-Haq.
26. Munshi Mohammad Siddique.
27. Rai Seth Moolchand Lilwani.

Pensioners Serving the Government in an Honorary capacity.

28. Ali-Martabat, Motamid-us-Sultan, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Sir Syed Liakat Ali, Kt.
29. Amin-ul-Mulk, Mir Dabir, Munshi Syed Mansab Ali.

Jagirdars.

30. Munshi Mohammad Fazlullah.

Deorhi-Khas.

31. Mir Dabir, Moulvi Mohammad Shukrullah.
32. Dr. J. P. Johry.

Other Non-Officials.

33. Najm-ul-Insha, Munshi Abdul Ghafoor Khan.
34. Rai Seth Muluk Raj.

Military Officers.

Bhopal State Forces Headquarters.

35. Major Wala-Qadr, Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur.
36. Lt. Aijaz Ahmad Khan.

Squadron Bhopal Lancers.

37. Captain Abdul Jabbar Khan.
38. Captain Syed Sultan Hamid.

Bhopal Sultania Infantry.

39. Major Abdul Majid Khan.
40. Captain Syed Mohammad Ali.
41. Subedar Yusuf Noor Khan.
42. Subedar Niamatullah Khan.
43. Subedar Noor Mohammad.
44. Subedar Baboo Pershad.
45. Jamadar Said Beg.

Gauhar-e-Taj Own Training Company.

46. Major Abdul Aziz Khan.
47. Subedar Fazl-ur-Rahman Khan.

Brigade Transport.

48. Lt. Sheikh Abd-ur-Rahman.

State Band.

49. Lt. Mohammad Qasim Khan.

Retired Officer.

50. Major Dost Mohammad Khan.

On the same day sweetmeats were distributed to the school children and grain to the poor throughout the State and thirty prisoners were released. Palaces, mosques, temples, public buildings and a number of private residences in Bhopal City and the District and Tehsil Headquarters and Bhopal Railway Station were illumined after sunset with myriad electric lights. Bonfires were lit on top of different hills and a Military Torch-light Tattoo was held at the Parade Ground which was witnessed by a large crowd.

Military and School Sports in which most of the local associations and clubs also participated, Boy Scout Rally and a magnificent Water pageant held at night on the beautiful Bhopal Lake formed part of the celebrations.

Appeals for the Silver Jubilee Fund were responded to enthusiastically by all sections of His Highness' subjects. At meetings which were addressed by the members of the Committees at various centres of the State, public enthusiasm was greatly stimulated when it was announced that by far the largest portion of the Fund would be ear-marked for the improvement and modernization of medical relief for women in the Bhopal State.

His Highness was pleased to contribute Rs. 25,000 to the All-India Silver Jubilee Fund. Members of the Royal Family, officials, Jagirdars, agriculturists and traders liberally contributed to the local Silver Jubilee Fund, bringing the total to a lakh of rupees and over. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 5,560 was realised from the Carnival Shows, etc., and the sale of Jubilee Flags.

Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj Abida Sultan Begam Sahiba, Heir-Apparent and President of the Silver Jubilee Committee, deserves to be congratulated for the unqualified success of the Imperial Silver Jubilee Celebrations due to her unsparing personal exertion.



His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Indore.

24. Munshi Akhtar Ali Khan.
25. Najmul-Insha, Munshi Mohammad Faiz-ul-Haq.
26. Munshi Mohammad Siddique.
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37. Captain Abdul Jabbar Khan.
38. Captain Syed Sultan Hamid

Bhopal Sultania Infantry.

39. Major Abdul Majid Khan.
40. Captain Syed Mohammad [illegible]
41. Subedar Yusuf Noor Khan.
42. Subedar Niamatullah Khan
43. Subedar Noor Mohammad.
44. Subedar Baboo Pershad
45. Jamadar Said Beg.

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His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E.,
Maharaja of Indore.

Indore State

INDORE is the premier State in Central India in direct relationship with the Government of India. The Ruler of the State has the special privilege of appointing a Vakil at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy.

It is both an industrial and agricultural State with a population of nearly a million and a half, Hindus forming the bulk of the community.

The area of the State is 9,902 square miles with a population of 13,25,089. The normal revenue of the State is nearly Rs. 1,35,99,000. From the point of view of revenue the State stands seventh in the whole of India and first in Central India.

The State was founded by Malhar Rao Holkar. The arms used by the State consist of a *Khanda* (broad-sword) and lance, slatire-wise over a field of poppy and wheat in which a sacred bull *(Nandi)* couchant and a horse rearing are depicted. A sun in splendour under a *chhatri* or royal umbrella forms the crest.

In 1818 the State entered into a treaty with the British Government and that treaty determines to this day the relationship of the State with them. The State has since then always shown unflinching loyalty to the British Crown. The State has always rendered valuable military and other assistance on occasions of Imperial necessity. Though the wave of disaffection that spread over the country in the Mutiny of 1857 did not leave some of the State troops untouched, the Maharaja with his adherents and remaining troops stood firmly by the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore, Mhow and other places. The help rendered was duly recognised by the British Government. During the Great War of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various theatres of War and the contribution of the State towards the War and relief funds in money was Rs. 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, while the contribution from the Indore people amounted to over 1 crore of rupees. This assistance was acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The Rulers enjoy the hereditary title of " Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree" and a salute of 21 guns within their own territories and 19 outside them.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., was born on the 6th September, 1908. Having received his early education in Indore, he went to England for his Preparatory and Public School education. He remained there from 1920 to 1923.

In February 1924 His Highness married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur), and has one daughter who was born on 20th of October, 1933.

After accession to the Throne, His Highness again went to Europe for his higher education in 1926. This time he found a place at the Christ Church College, Oxford. The whole aim of his education was to inculcate in him the power of observation, the capacity to judge men and things, and the habit of looking at questions from a comprehensive point of view. This formation of character and the acquiring of self-discipline was to proceed side by side with the development on the cultural and social side. Oxford furnished the best atmosphere and material for that, and His Highness made the utmost of the opportunities at his disposal. He added to what he acquired at Oxford itself by touring, during vacations, in England, France, Spain, Norway, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Greece, Italy and Switzerland, studying the geographical, economic and social, as well as the political and constitutional conditions of each country. When he left Oxford, therefore, in November 1929 to return to Indore, he was fully equipped, both by natural gifts as well as by training, for taking upon himself the responsibilities of the exalted position which has been his lot by birth.

His Highness received his administrative training under the direction of Mr. C. U. Wills, C.I.E., a retired Civilian of the Central Provinces Government. He toured through all the districts of the State in order to obtain an intimate knowledge of the condition of his people, and showed considerable interest in rural matters. These tours have been very useful in bringing him in close touch with the agricultural classes who form the backbone of the State, for the welfare of whom he has ever since laboured unceasingly. At headquarters His Highness studied the technicalities of the complicated machinery of Administration by acquainting himself with the working of the various departments.

Having been thus fully equipped, His Highness assumed full ruling powers on the 9th May, 1930. On that auspicious day he announced *inter alia* liberal remissions of all arrears of revenue and *Tanka* to cultivators and *Istamurardars*. His Highness also announced that he would limit his Civil List to 11 percent of the income of the State and referred to the possibility of further reducing this percentage if circumstances required it.

Ever since the assumption of the reins of administration it has been the constant endeavour of His Highness to study the welfare of all classes of his subjects and to make their interests the first object of his care. When His Highness assumed ruling powers, the present unparalleled economic crisis was beginning to make its mark. His Highness, therefore, started his rule under a serious disadvantage, but it is this disadvantage which has brought out the best in him. In order to cope with the emergency he pursued a policy of vigorous retrenchment consistent with economy. His Highness lost no time in taking such measures as were necessary to meet the financial stringency caused by the world-wide economic depression, and set a noble example by subjecting his Civil List to an emergency cut and reducing his own personal expenditure. Not self but service has been the principle of his life.

This financial stringency has not deterred His Highness from adopting measures for the promotion of the moral and material well-being of his subjects at considerable expense. He has also been reforming the administration, and the results within such a short time constitute a very creditable record and have justified the hope that his rule will more than fulfil the expectations of his people. He has evinced a particularly keen personal interest in all that concerns the welfare of the peasantry. Early in 1931 a Tenancy Act, the first of its kind in the history of the State, was passed, and is designed to safeguard the interes s of the cultivators. The provisions of that Act brought into clear relief the rights and privileges of the tenants, the conditions governing their tenancy of the land and the functions of the department in regard to the administration of the land.

For the benefit of the cultivators His Highness has started a fund to which handsome contributions of two lakhs of rupees have been made by Sir Hukamchand, a wealthy banker of Indore. His Highness' great desire to add to the efficiency of the services in the State has found expression in the institution of the Holkar State Civil Service. That has ensured the recruitment of the pick of the rising generation into the State Service which will eventually prove to be of immense benefit to the State by providing a body of efficient public servants. A compulsory Life Insurance Scheme has been introduced to enable the State officials to make provision for themselves and their families.

Though the foundation of a local self-governing institution was laid in the City of Indore in the middle of the last century and in the *moffusil* in the 1st decade of the 20th century, substantial advance in the development of self-governing institutions has been made under the orders of the present Ruler. The Village *Panchayats* have been given larger powers of control and initiative. All classes of castes, including the depressed classes, are represented on the Village *Panchayat* Boards. They are invested with powers to try civil as well as criminal cases. The *Panchayats* have made cheaper and speedy justice available to people at their very doors. There are a number of District Municipalities and one City Municipality at Indore. The City Municipality is established on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Municipalities have a substantial elected element among them.

The provision of an adequate supply of water which would not fail even in the worst years became a matter of great necessity and the investigations which followed culminated in the sanctioning of a comprehensive project of water supply and main drainage, calculated to serve the needs of the City. The central feature of the project now almost completed is the provision for the storage of water on the Gambhir river, where the Yeshwant Sagar Dam forms a reservoir. The tank has been constructed about 10 miles in length and it varies in width to a maximum of 2 miles. The City will thus be assured of an ample supply not only for its present population of 1,42,000 but even when it has risen to over two lakhs. The project also provides for main drainage and sewage disposal works for the City of Indore. The total expenditure on the combined project is estimated to be about eighty lakhs.

His Highness is an earnest social reformer, holding very progressive views. With a view to ameliorate the social conditions of his subjects he has introduced several reforms of far-reaching effect. An important one is the prohibition by law of marriages between persons who are minors, *i.e.*, below 18 years in the case of boys, and below 14 years in the case of girls. Besides eradicating several evils that are incidental to such marriages the measure is sure to improve the physique of the people. Another important reform is the passing of the Indore Nukta Act and the Marriage Expenses Controlling Act which have, for their object, the controlling of expenditure on funeral ceremonies and marriages, etc., especially designed for the benefit of the cultivators and middle classes.

His Highness has also shown deep interest in the advancement of women in which he is ably assisted by Her Highness the Maharani, who holds most liberal and progressive views in regard to all matters affecting the welfare of women.

The uplift of the depressed classes is another question which has attracted the attention of His Highness and increasing facilities are being provided in every walk of life for the betterment of their lot. No person is disqualified from holding a post in the State by reason of his being a member of the depressed classes and schools are open to untouchables.

In 1931 His Highness was invited as a Delegate to the 2nd Round Table Conference in London. He presented there a scheme of Federation which, according to him, would safeguard, in an effective manner, the interests of the States in the proposed All-India Federation.

His Highness is the President of the Daly College Council, Indore.

During the short period of His Highness' rule two important cessions of territories have taken place, the retrocession by the Government of India of the Residency Bazar Area in 1931, and the cession of the Manpur Pargana by the Government of India in lieu of Chandgarh in 1932. The cession of these two areas, which had been administered for a long term of years under the Government of India, to the State and the peaceful conditions prevailing there bear a strong testimony, if any were needed, to the liberal and beneficial government carried on in the State under His Highness' rule.

On the 6th May Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee celebrations commenced with the firing of a Royal Salute by the Holkar State Artillery. Alms were distributed to the poor and special food was supplied to the prisoners in the Central Jail. Prayers were offered in the State temple (Gopal Mandir), private temples, mosques and *Agyari*. In the evening, Palaces, the public buildings and private houses were illuminated and there was display of bonfires on hills.

On Tuesday, the 7th May, a fête was held at Biscoe Park which was attended by large crowds of people. The park was brilliantly illuminated. There was a cinema show and the people were entertained to music. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani visited the fête which concluded with a display of fireworks.

On the 8th May, sweets were distributed to school children and school sports were arranged at all the educational institutions. In the evening Scouts gave a display of camp fire.

In the evening of the 9th, there was Military display at the Fort where a large gathering of people assembled to witness it. Prominent among the events were the assembly of massed Bands of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Holkar's Infantry and Pipers, the display of club swinging by the 1st Battalion, the musical ride by the Holkar's Escort and the gun display by the Artillery. Then followed a thrilling drama (The Downfall of Hangyu) staged by the Holkar State Forces.

In the evening on the 10th, Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani held a banquet in honour of the Jubilee. It was attended by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and other officers of the Residency, the officers and other guests of the Mhow Cantonment, and leading Sardars and officers of the State.

After the banquet the Jubilee Medals were presented by His Highness with proper ceremony. The magnificent display of fireworks by the famous firm, Bonbonniere of Calcutta, brought the function to a close.

The 6th and 8th of May were declared as public holidays to enable the Government officers and servants to take part in the celebrations.

His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to contribute a sum of Rs. 75,000 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund. Sardars, officers and subjects also contributed to it.

His Highness was pleased to sanction a sum of about Rs. 30,000 for expenditure in connection with the local celebrations.

The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler assisted by the State Cabinet and the Prime Minister and other Ministers. The Prime Minister is the President of the State Cabinet and the Chief Executive authority. Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Sir S. M. Bapna, Kt., C.I.E., has been the Prime Minister since February 1926.

There is a Legislative Council, consisting of 30 members, 15 elected and 15 nominated, excluding the President and Vice-President, to make laws for the State.

The State possesses many excellent educational institutions, *viz.*, two 1st Grade Colleges and seven High Schools. Up-to-date arrangements exist for medical relief in the several hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the State. There is also a sanatorium for T. B. patients. Liberal grants are provided in the budget for all these institutions.

Jammu & Kashmir State

HE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR embraces an area of 85,885 square miles, has a population of 3,646,242 souls and yields an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,23,29,000.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., nephew of the late Maharaja and only son of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh, was born in 1895 and acceded to the *gaddi* in 1925 on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain and appointed K.C.I.E. in 1918; K.C.V.O. in 1922 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India; G.C.I.E. in 1929 and G.C.S.I. in 1933. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1926, and appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in 1931. A son and heir, Yuvraj Shree Karan Singhji Bahadur, was born to the Maharaja in 1931.



His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Jammu & Kashmir State.

On the outbreak of the Great War the Kashmir State Forces were considerably increased. The said Forces, consisting of one Mountain Battery and two Infantry battalions, fought with marked distinction in East Africa and Palestine and gained warm commendation from the various General Officers Commanding. In the war with Afghanistan in 1919 the Kashmir Forces also rendered considerable assistance to the British Government. One battalion of Infantry was despatched to the North-West Frontier Province and a Mountain Battery to North-East Persia. The Corps of Gilgit Scouts gave useful assistance in the war with Afghanistan in 1919 by guarding some of the Northern passes leading into the Gilgit Agency and Chitral, and by the despatch of 3½ Companies to Chitral to increase forces operating there. The State Forces also took part in the Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) Expeditions and rendered valuable services on each occasion. The Kashmir Army was recognised on "A" class basis in 1922-23 and classified as 1st Line Troops.

Various improvements have been effected in the State in the course of the last 40 years. The financial condition of the State has been steadily improving. The annual revenue has risen from 50 lakhs to 260 lakhs during forty years while the trade with British India has greatly increased.

Gwalior State

HE STATE OF GWALIOR embraces an area of 26,367 square miles, has a population of 3,523,070 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,41,79,000. It loomed large in India's history during the period between the decline of the Moghul Empire and the consolidation of British power. The State helped the British in the crisis of 1857 and has ever since been intensely loyal to the British Crown. Its record of War services was exemplary.

The present Ruler of Gwalior, His Highness Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia, succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, in June 1925. On 4th June, 1928, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer on Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Chinko Raja Scindia the Order of the Crown of India. Her Highness the Senior Maharani died at Bombay on 23rd November, 1931.

The Ruler is a minor and the administration of the State is conducted by a Council presided over by Her Highness the Junior Maharani, the mother of His Highness the Maharaja. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.



H. H. Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia, Gwalior State.



Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Mysore State.

Mysore State

MYSORE STATE is 29,475 square miles in area, has a population of 6,557,871 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 3,45,27,000. The present Ruler, Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., was born in 1884, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1895 and formally installed in 1902. His Highness is one of the ablest and wisest Ruling Chiefs of India and under his energetic and enlightened guidance the State has grown into perhaps the most progressive and prosperous Indian State in this country.

The State is particularly well off industrially. The most generally practised industrial arts, of indigenous growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt. The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold mining. The State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. With a view to reduce the working expenses of the mines the Durbar have adopted a bold scheme for utilizing the water-power of Falls of the Cauvery at Sivasamudram for the generation of electricity and for the transmission of that power to the Gold Fields, and the same power is used to generate electric light not only in Mysore and Bangalore but also in a number of other towns in the State.

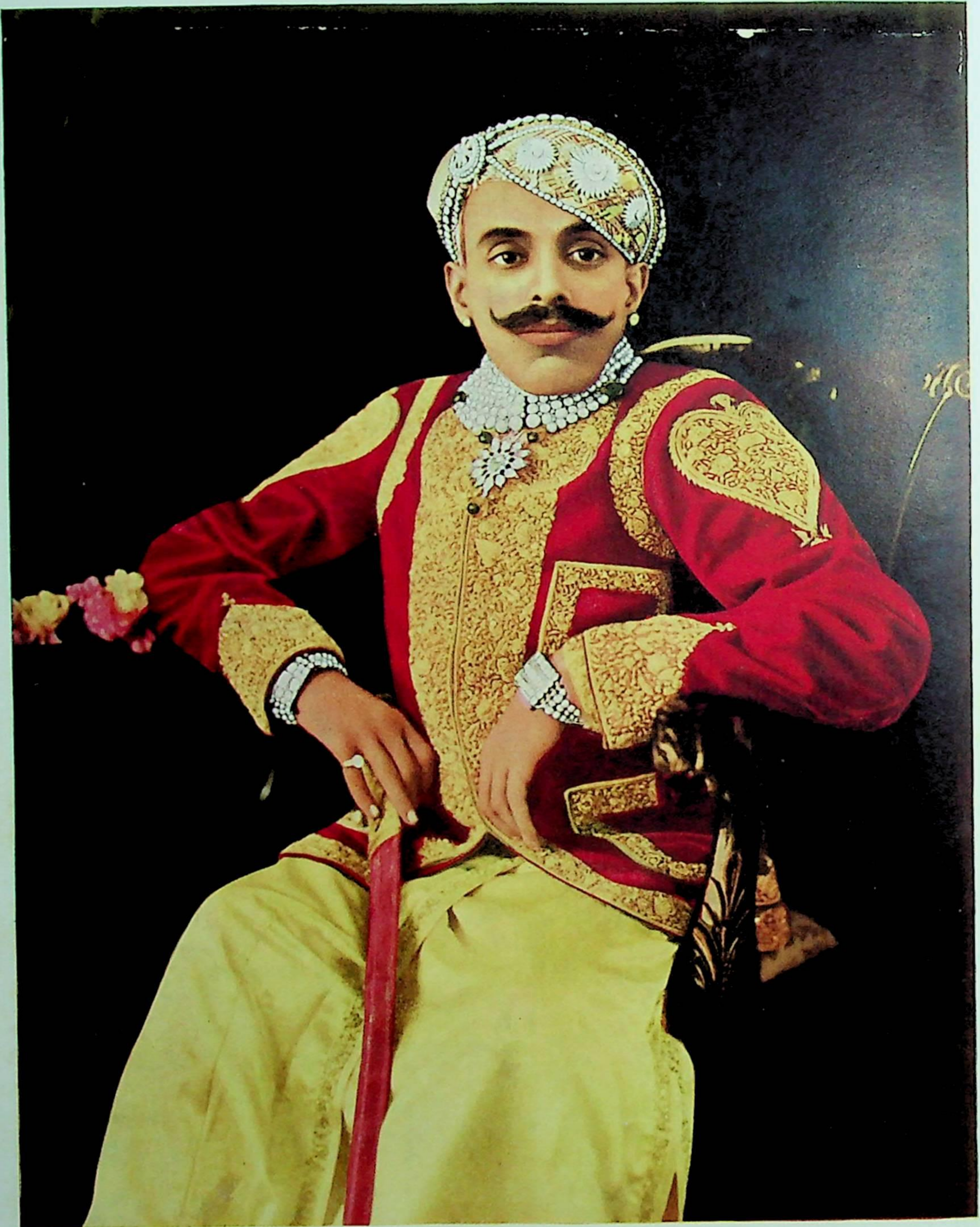
The services rendered by His Highness and his State during the Great War deserve special notice. Immediately war was declared the military and other resources of the State were offered for Imperial purpose. In 1914 the Imperial Service Lancers went to Egypt under the command of Regimentdar Bahadur (now Major-Sirdar Bahadur) B. Chamaraj Urs, Colonel J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., accompanying the regiment as the representative of the Durbar. Fifteen drafts of reinforcements were despatched to the field from time to time. In November, 1915, this regiment had three engagements with the enemy in the Suez Canal Zone and in November, 1917, it took part in the attack on Gaza in Palestine. Letters from the Commander-in-Chief in Egypt to His Excellency the Viceroy have testified to the noble manner in which the troops acquitted themselves on these occasions. The Mysore Transport Corps, kept up to strength with nine drafts of reinforcements, did excellent work in clearing the battlefields of Sanniyat and the Hai, which was referred to with appreciation in his letters by the General Officer Commanding Force "D," Baghdad. Along with ambulance carts supplied to East Africa, Aden, etc., trained horses were provided by the State as required by the Imperial Government at special rates, and horses were received and thoroughly trained and despatched.

A Central Recruitment Committee was constituted with a Director of Recruiting and the organization of District Recruiting Agencies, and by their as well as His Highness's personal efforts nearly the required number (about 5,000) had been got by the time the Armistice was signed.

The pecuniary aid rendered by His Highness, his State and his people amounted to over two crores of rupees. On August 20, 1914, His Highness contributed 50 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force in Europe. This was the first contribution of its kind on the outbreak of the War and created a profound impression both in England and India. It was followed by 10 lakhs as free gift, 14 lakhs to relief funds, 65 lakhs to the War Loans, 21 lakhs in British and 19½ lakhs in Indian Treasury Bills. The Mysore people contributed nearly forty-five lakhs of rupees to different War Funds and the War Loans. Some 19,000 blankets were supplied by the State along with 150,000 cubic feet of rosewood to the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore and 30,000 teak metre-gugae sleepers for railway construction in Mesopotamia. About 20,000 acres of Plantation and Kaval lands were leased to the British Grass Farm and a concession worth nearly five lakhs was given to lessees of tanning barks for military purposes.

A trained horticulturist was sent to Baghdad and a large quantity of acclimatised vegetable and fodder seeds was supplied free to the Madras Gardners' Corps. Facilities were also provided for a survey of the kinds of timber useful for air-craft factories and investigations made in regard to supply of increased output of particular minerals required in munition-making.

Officers and men of the Mysore Army won well-deserved distinctions and honours. Sixteen officers were mentioned in Despatches, two of them twice.



His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shree Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Mewar State, Udaipur, the Premier State in Rajputana.

Udaipur (Mewar) State



MEWAR is the premier State in Rajputana, not by courtesy, but by its universally acknowledged position as such on account of its glorious history and hoary antiquity. The origin of Mewar, as Lord Curzon has rightly said, dates back to immemorial ages.

It lies to the south in Eastern Rajputana, covering an area of 12,691 sq. miles. The country is traversed by Aravalli Hills, reaching a height of 3,500 ft. above sea-level near Kamalgarh. Its chief rivers are Banas, Sabarmati, Chambal, Som and their tributaries. An outstanding feature of the physical aspect of Mewar consists in a number of artificial lakes of phenomenal magnitude and beauty such as Jaisamudra, Rajsamudra, Udai Sagar, Pichhola, Fateh Sagar, Bari-ka-Talao, etc., etc. The chief means of transport is the Udaipur-Chittorgarh Railway which joins the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system at Chittorgarh Junction and the Jodhpur Railway below the Ghats. For administrative purposes the country is divided into 17 *Zillas* and 32 *Niabats*, where the State officers carry on judicial and revenue works. The total population of Mewar went up to 15,66,910 in the year 1931 as against 13,65,964 in the year 1921. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 65,19,000.

The Rulers of Mewar represent the Sesodia sect of the great Suryabansi Gehlot clan of Rajputs and are considered by Hindus as representatives of Sri Ram Chandra of Ramayana fame. They are popularly known as Hindu Suryas and are admittedly the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The founder of the Gehlot dynasty in Mewar was Bapa Rawal of illustrious memory, who settled and flourished in Chittor in the beginning of the eighth century A.D. With brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, Mewar has since continued in the possession of the present House.

The place of Mewar in the annals of Rajput chivalry is of unparalleled eminence. No State in India made a more heroic, more patriotic and more prolonged resistance to the Mohammadans than Mewar. It is the boast of the family that they never acknowledged the supremacy of the Moghuls and never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Moghul Emperors.

The history of Mewar with reference to its glorious resistance to the advent and rise of the Moghul power in India is associated with a noteworthy succession of uncommonly distinguished and heroic Rulers. Maharana Kumbha gained victories over the Muslim Rulers of Malwa and erected the famous Tower of Victory at Chittor in 1440 A.D. He also constructed several forts in different parts of the country, the chief of which are at Kamalgarh and Achalgarh. Another renowned warrior was Maharana Sangram Singh, who defeated the then Muslim Rulers of Delhi, Malwa and Gujarat in different battles and in 1527 fought the famous battle of Kanwah, in which he was seriously wounded and died the very same year. His son, Maharana Udai Singh, following the sacking of Chittor for the third time, retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present Capital of Mewar. On his death in 1571, four years after the loss of Chittor, he was succeeded by his famous son, Maharana Pratap Singh, the peerless patriot, staunch advocate of freedom, sturdy defender of the honour of his race, and a hero in the truest sense of the term. After a determined and uncompromising struggle against Akbar the Great, lasting over a quarter of a century, he inflicted a crushing defeat on the Imperial forces at Dawair and, following up his success with characteristic energy, recovered all Mewar except Chittor and retained undisturbed possession of the same until his death. Maharana Raj Singh was another great and heroic Ruler of Mewar. He fought against Aurangzeb in many a battle and protected the idols of Shrinathji at Nathdwara and Shri Dwarka Dhishji at Kankroli at great sacrifice. He also constructed the magnificent lake known as "Raj Samudra."

Maharana Fateh Singhji, father of the present Ruler, was a very hard-working, conscientious, religious-minded and just Ruler. During his regime the Railway line from Chittor to Udaipur was opened, many tanks and palaces were built, hospitals and schools started and important improvements made in several departments.

The present Ruler of Mewar, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, was born in 1884 and ascended the *gaddi* in 1930. He was created a K.C.I.E. in 1919 and a G.C.S.I. in 1931. In the following brief note an account is given of the various improvements effected in the State by His Highness.

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and mark out the forest area in each village sufficient for the grazing of its cattle and meeting its agricultural requirements. The rest is to be divided into blocks to be worked on a systematic plan. A separate Department for mines has been established to control all the mines within the limits of Jagir and Khalsa villages. In order to check the excessive use of liquor and to see that it is properly distilled, a separate excise department was set up for its supervision in the Samvat year 1980. Arrangements were made to stock all opium at one place in a warehouse at Chittor and legitimate market for its disposal was also found. Formerly there was no systematic arrangement for managing Jagirs whose holders were either minors, heavily indebted, or incapable of looking after the affairs of their estates. Now a Court of Wards has been established. The first regular settlement of the Khalsa villages was conducted in Samvat 1940 by Mr. Wingate, C.I.E., and a revised settlement was taken up by Mr. Trench, C.I.E., and completed in Samvat 1990. To save agriculturists from the usurious grip of the money-lenders a fund named Krashi-Sudharak Fund has been established in every district and from it loans are granted to them on favourable terms. New laws such as the Limitation Act, the Registration Act, the Stamp Act, the Christian Marriage Act have been passed and a committee has been set up to prepare draft bills for reforming Civil and Criminal Laws. A large number of pending cases have been decided by two separate benches established in Mahendraj Sabha, one for the old cases and the other for the new ones. Two Sessions Courts, one in Udaipur and the other in Bhilwara, and Courts of City Magistrate and City Munsiff have been established. A regular examination of Vakil is held now and only the successful candidates are allowed to practise. Formerly the Police was under the District Magistrate. Now a separate department has been created under an Inspector-General with a sufficient force to prevent and detect crimes and maintain peace and order. The Military Department has been completely overhauled after securing the services of an experienced Military Officer, Major F.D.S. Field, on loan from the Government of India. Expenses under this head have been raised from Rs. 4,99,388 Chittori to Rs. 4,69,410 Chittori and Rs. 1,23,159 Kaldar.

Many petty cesses which had hampered trade have been abolished by His Highness the Maharana Sahib. During the last twelve years there has been an appreciable increase both in export and import. The export has risen from Rs. 25,92,525 to Rs. 50,46,403 and import from Rs. 63,83,264 to Rs. 75,51,309. Formerly coins of different denominations were in circulation. They have all been melted and a new coin of the shape and size of the Imperial coin has been minted. Engraved on one side are the words "Dost-i-London" and on the reverse "Chitrakot Udaipur" with a replica of the Chittor Fort. Weights of different measures have been abolished. To develop industries, cotton factories have been erected and arrangements are being made for the cultivation of sugarcane on a large scale. A sugar factory has also been started at Jai Samudra. Powerful engines have been installed for supplying electric lights. A cotton mill is also under construction at Bhilwara.

A new hospital of the latest design called "Willingdon Hospital" is under construction. It will be equipped with up-to-date surgical and medical appliances.

Education has been raised to the Intermediate standard and a new building for the college is being constructed. The number of State-owned schools has gone up from 81 to 131 during the last five years. Besides, 25 schools have been opened in Jagir villages. Scholarships are granted to poor students every year. A Nobles' School for educating the sons of Jagirdars has been opened. Its annual expenditure is Rs. 31,267. An Agricultural School, in which the modern method of cultivation is being taught, has been constructed at the cost of Rs. 30,000.

With a view to encourage the public to take part in civic affairs municipalities have been established. Sites for the purposes of buildings have been granted to the people by His Highness the Maharana Sahib on favourable terms. Hence many new buildings have been constructed inside as well as outside the city and many others are in course of construction.

A new Mundi called "Bhupal Ganj" has been opened at Bhilwara, which is developing into an important trade centre. *Begar* (forced labour) without remuneration has been abolished and the schedule of wages for the labourers has been revised. In fact, there is hardly any department which has escaped the full attention of His Highness the Maharana Sahib Bahadur.

During the Great War the State helped the Empire commensurately with its resources and position.

The Royal Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with befitting eclat.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.



Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., A.D.C., Bikaner State.



His Highness Maharaja Brijindra Singh Bahadur, Bharatpur State.

Bharatpur State

THE STATE OF BHARATPUR, in the Eastern Rajputana Agency, is 1,993 square miles in area with a population of 486,954 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 29,78,000. The State was founded probably about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

In June, 1900, Maharaja Ram Singh, grandfather of the present Ruler, was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son, Kishan Singh. Maharaja Kishan Singh died in 1929 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Brijindra Singh, the present Maharaja. His Highness was born in 1918 and is receiving his education in Europe.

The State offered the services of its troops for the Frontier troubles in 1897, for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903. The State Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet Expedition in September 1904. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Durbar placed all their sources at the disposal of Government and four companies of the Bharatpur State Infantry and the Transport Corps proceeded on active service. Various Viceroys have paid visits to Bharatpur. The State was also visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1921.

In recognition of services in connection with the Great War a permanent local salute of 19 guns was conferred on the Ruler of the State.

Bikaner State

BIKANER STATE, in Rajputana, is 23,317 square miles in area with a population of 936,218 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,21,66,000. The Ruling family are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded in 1465 by Rao Bikaji, a son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, the founder of the Jodhpur State. The State entered into Treaty relations with the British Government in 1818. It is in direct political relations with the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., A.D.C., was born in 1880, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1887 and was invested with full ruling powers in 1898.

His Highness rendered valuable services in connection with the China Campaign of 1900. On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. His Highness also offered his personal services and was appointed to Sir John French's Staff.

His Highness was created a K.C.I.E. in 1900 for his China service; a K.C.S.I. in 1904; a G.C.I.E. in 1907; a G.C.S.I. in 1911; a K.C.B. in 1918 for his War services; a G.C.V.O. in 1919, and a G.B.E. in 1921. He received the Kaiser-i-Hind Decoration, 1st Class, for services in connection with the famine of 1899-1900; the China Medal in 1900 and the Gold Durbar Medal in January 1903.

A personal salute of 19 guns was granted to His Highness in 1918 and a permanent local salute of 19 guns in 1921.

His Highness attended the Peace Conference in 1918 and the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924; attended the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Imperial Conference and the Indian Round Table Conference in 1930 and attended the resumed sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference in 1931.

His Highness was elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and re-elected to the post for five successive years. His Highness is a Freeman of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol; a Vice-President of the Royal Empire Society; a First Member of the Indian Red Cross Society; and Doctor of Laws of Cambridge, Edinburgh and Benares Hindu Universities as well as a Patron and Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University.

The State was visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (afterwards King George V and Queen Mary) in 1905 and by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1921. The State was also visited by several Viceroys.



His Highness Maharaja Brijindra Singh Bahadur, Bharatpur State.

Bharatpur State

THE STATE OF BHARATPUR, in the Eastern Rajputana Agency, is 1,993 square miles in area with a population of 486,954 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 29,78,000. The State was founded probably about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

In June, 1900, Maharaja Ram Singh, grandfather of the present Ruler, was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son, Kishan Singh. Maharaja Kishan Singh died in 1929 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Brijindra Singh, the present Maharaja. His Highness was born in 1918 and is receiving his education in Europe.

The State offered the services of its troops for the Frontier troubles in 1897, for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903. The State Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet Expedition in September 1904. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Durbar placed all their sources at the disposal of Government and four companies of the Bharatpur State Infantry and the Transport Corps proceeded on active service. Various Viceroys have paid visits to Bharatpur. The State was also visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1921.

In recognition of services in connection with the Great War a permanent local salute of 19 guns was conferred on the Ruler of the State.

Bikaner State

BIKANER STATE, in Rajputana, is 23,317 square miles in area with a population of 936,2[illegible] souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,21,66,000. The Ruling family are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded in 1465 by Rao Bikaji, a son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, the founder of the Jodhpur State. The State entered into Treaty relations with the British Government in 1818. It is in direct political relations with the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., A.D.C., was born in 1880, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1887 and was invested with full ruling powers in 1898.

His Highness rendered valuable services in connection with the China Campaign of 1900. On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. His Highness also offered his personal services and was appointed to Sir John French's Staff.

His Highness was created a K.C.I.E. in 1900 for his China service; a K.C.S.I. in 19[illegible]; a G.C.I.E. in 1907; a G.C.S.I. in 1911; a K.C.B. in 1918 for his War services; a G.C.V.O. in 1919, and a G.B.E. in 1921. He received the Kaiser-i-Hind Decoration, 1st Class, for services in connection with the famine of 1899-1900; the China Medal in 1900 and the Gold Durbar Medal in January 1903.

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The State was visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (afterwards King George V and Queen Mary) in 1905 and by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 19[illegible]. The State was also visited by several Viceroys.



His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharao of Kutch State.

Cutch State

MONG the Indian States of the Western India States Agency, the State of Cutch—with an area of 8,250 square miles, a population of over half a million souls, an annual income of about thirty-two lakhs of rupees and an extensive sea-board covering about 200 miles with two major ports of Kandla and Mandvi on the Gulf of Cutch—occupies a position quite its own. It has the sovereign right of coinage and maintains its own Mint.

Its present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengharji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., belongs to the Lunar race of Rajput kings, tracing his descent from Shri Krishna, and is the foremost representative of the Jadejas, the most powerful Rajput clan in Western India, the Cutch line of Kings being the parent of all the Jadeja Chiefs of Kathiawar. The ancestors of the present Maharao Shri have been holding unbroken sway over Cutch for the last seven hundred years and had honourable treaty relations with the Moghul Emperors. Cutch entered into friendly treaty relations with the British as early as 1809 and was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India in 1925. Ever since, these relations have been strengthened and rendered closer with the lapse of time. In the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 and the Great War of 1914 Cutch stood loyally to the British Government and rendered valuable assistance.

His Highness Maharao Shri Khengharji Savai Bahadur was born in 1866, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of Savai Bahadur. Two years later His Highness was gazetted G.C.I.E. after taking part in London in the ceremonies in connection with the Golden Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria. In 1917 His Highness was made a G.C.S.I. in recognition of his notable War services and in the following year he was awarded the title of Maharao as an hereditary distinction. A local salute of 19 guns was granted to him in 1921. Outside his State His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness is a popular and progressive Ruler. Throughout the long period of his rule the State has been on the path of sound progress in all directions. Secondary education, Primary education and the education of girls have been fostered. There has been in recent times further notable extension of Primary education. Works of public utility have been well attended to. Even in the present regime millions have been spent in laying out *pucca* roads, in sinking wells and in constructing tanks for irrigation purposes. There is a narrow gauge railway line, about eighty miles in length, joining Bhuj, the Capital, with the Kandla port and other parts of the State, and it is on the tapis to extend the railway in the eastern part of the State with a view to connect it with some main line outside. His Highness also takes keen interest in Imperial politics. In 1921 he went to Europe as a Representative of the Indian Princes at the Imperial Conference in London and as a Delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva. He was at one time Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Chamber of Indian Princes and is a keen student of the question of Federation.

Situated as Cutch is on the fringe of the zone of South-West Monsoon, it has frequent years of drought, and yet the condition of the peasants is not bad, the *Bhag-Batai* system being in vogue and timely relief measures being resorted to. Lord Curzon, who was the first Viceroy to visit Cutch in 1900, the year of the great famine, was particularly pleased with the fine and healthy appearance of the peasants. Shinai Tank and the Bhukhi River Scheme are among the recent notable activities of the State regarding irrigation against meagre rainfall.

Cutch people are noted for their enterprising spirit and strong sense of loyalty. In the commercial world of India Cutch merchants have a prominent place everywhere. Maritime country as the State is, the craft of ship-building is still kept up and the shipping trade is also not insignificant. Cutch is noted all over the world for its fine workmanship in silver and embroidery. The State has a customs tariff of its own which sits easy on the people.

The present Maharao Shri, though he has already crossed the psalmist's span of life, attends regularly to State business with untiring zeal. He is an unique personality as those who come in contact with him aver. In spite of his many accomplishments and achievements he never poses for effect. The welfare and happiness of his subjects are always his first consideration and His Highness is literally adored by his people.



Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible]
Umaid Singhji [illegible]

Cutch State



MONG the Indian States of the Western India States Agency, the State of Cutch—with an area of 8,250 square miles, a population of over half a million souls, an annual income of about thirty-two lakhs of rupees and an extensive sea-board covering about 200 miles with two major ports of Kandla and Mandvi on the Gulf of Cutch—occupies a position quite its own. It has the sovereign right of coinage and maintains its own Mint.

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Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad-i-Raja-i-Hind Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Ruler of Jodhpur State.

Jodhpur State

THE STATE OF JODHPUR is the largest State in Rajputana in point of size and income and the most outstanding in regard to progress and prosperity achieved during the reign of the late lamented King-Emperor George V, of which, with reference to the Indian Empire, this book is a record. The State covers an area of 36,021 square miles. The population increased from 18,41,642 in 1921 to 21,25,982 in 1931. The average annual revenue of this State is about one crore and fifty lakhs of rupees. The vast territory represented by the State is generally known by the name of Marwar. The word "Marwar" is a popular corruption of "Maruwar" (region of death), befittingly applied to a desert. A considerable part of the country, particularly in the west, is very sandy and poor, a veritable desert, but the soil improves very much in quality in the east and is comparatively fertile. The chief wealth of the people lies in their cattle. The State produces some of the finest breeds of cattle in India. The State pays annually to the British Government Rs. 1,08,000 as tribute and Rs. 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of a Military force under the Treaty of 1818. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 19 guns in his own territories and 17 guns elsewhere.

The Ruling House of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs—the most virile, prolific and distinguished branch of the great Solar Race sanctified by its association with Sri Ram Chandra, the deified King of Ajodhya. The Rathors were originally known as Rashtrakutas or Rashtras, subsequently, by general use, crystallising into Rathors. The earliest mention of them within historical period is found in the edicts of Asoka as rulers of the Deccan in the sixth century A. D. On the breaking up of the Deccan Kingdom towards the end of the tenth century A. D., they established themselves in Central India with Kanauj as their capital. On the fall of this kingdom at the hands of Shahab-ud-Din Ghouri in 1194 A. D. the descendants of its last Ruler, Maharaja Jey Chand, migrated to Western Rajputana and in course of time founded the principality of Marwar. It was Rao Jodhaji who, in 1459, founded the City of Jodhpur, the present historic and beautiful capital of the State.

Amongst the Rajput clans in Rajputana the Rathors, of whom the Ruler of Jodhpur is the recognised head, hold the first place in numerical strength and the area of country held. Bikaner, Kishengarh, Idar, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau and Jhabua are the younger branches of the Jodhpur family. The following States are connected by marriage with the Jodhpur House :—Udaipur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Bundi, Sirohi, Narsingarh, Jamnagar and Bhuj.

Jodhpur has played a conspicuous part in history. Rao Maldeo, a contemporary of Shershah and Humayun, had extended his dominions by force of arms as far as Agra and Delhi. Jodhpur's War of Independence against Aurangzeb under Durga Das Rathor has no parallel in history except in that of Mewar against Akbar under Maharana Pratap Singh.

Maharaja Jaswant Singh (1638—78), 9th in descent from Jodhaji, founder of the City of Jodhpur, was the first Ruler of Marwar to hold the title of Maharaja. It was Maharaja Man Singh, 6th in descent from Maharaja Jaswant Singh, who entered into a treaty with the British Government in 1818. His adopted son and successor, Maharaja Takht Singh, leased to the British Government the Jodhpur portion of the Sambhar Lake. Maharaja Takht Singh's grandson, Maharaja Sardar Singh, father of the present Ruler, helped the British Government with his Imperial Service Lancers and in various other ways in the North-West Frontier Campaigns of 1897-98 and the China Expedition of 1901. On his death in 1911 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh, K.B.E., then a boy of thirteen. He served in France with his Imperial Service Cavalry during the Great War. The traditional bravery of the Rathors was strikingly illustrated in the military achievements of the Jodhpur Cavalry, both in France and Palestine. The Sardar Rissala was the recipient of no fewer than 88 awards from the Government of India to its officers and other ranks for distinguished services in the field. For his War services Maharaja Sumer Singh was made Honorary Lieutenant in the British Army and promoted to the honorary rank of Major. On his sad death in 1918 at the age of twenty he was succeeded by his younger brother, the present Ruler.

Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad-i-Raja-i-Hind Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., was born on the 8th July 1903, and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was made an Honorary Captain in the British Army in 1921 and a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Jodhpur in March 1922. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Honorary Major in 1923, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in 1933 and Colonel in September 1936. He was created a K.C.S.I. in June 1925, a G.C.I.E. in January 1930, a G.C.S.I. in June 1936 and A.D.C. in September 1936. His Highness visited England in 1925 and 1928, the European Continent and England in 1932 and East Africa in 1933 and 1935.

His Highness married the daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey Singhji Bhatti of Umaidnagar in 1921, and has four sons and a daughter, *viz.* :—Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, born in 1923 (Heir-apparent); Maharaj Kumar Sri Himmat Singhji Sahib, born in London in 1925; Maharaj Kumar Sri Hari Singhji Sahib, born in 1929; a daughter born in 1930, and Maharaj Kumar Sri Devi Singhji Sahib, born in 1933.

The deep personal interest His Highness has been taking in the government of his State since the assumption by him of full ruling powers in 1923 is the main factor in the uninterrupted advance of

the State to its present efficiency. The first twelve years of his rule constitute a record of financial stabilisation, administrative and military reforms, progress in works of public utility and social service, of which the State of Jodhpur may well be proud. His Highness has made his mark equally as an Administrator and a sportsman. He is one of the foremost patrons and players of polo, a renowned pigsticker and big-game hunter and the first Indian Prince to qualify as an aeroplane pilot.

The Government is administered by a State Council consisting of five Ministers with His Highness as President. There are about forty administrative departments with decentralised powers delegated for ordinary administrative and executive purposes. There is an Advisory Committee of Sardars in regard to general customs and usage pertaining to Jagirdars.

Reforms have been effected in all departments, along with a complete revision of the conditions of State Service on modern lines. There has been a notable advance in the financial stability of the State with correspondingly increased expenditure for the moral and material well-being of the people.

The Judicial system has been remodelled on the lines of the British India system and now consists of 42 State Courts, the Chief Court and Courts of Sessions, along with 48 Thikana Courts.

The size of the State with a large population of criminal tribes along with the fact of its being bounded by no fewer than eight other States and two Districts of British India render the policing of Jodhpur a particularly difficult problem. The Police force has accordingly been organised on *quasi*-military lines with requisite provisions for progressive efficiency.

Prison conditions have been improved and the Central Jail Factory turns out products of a very high standard. The administrative machinery of the Agriculture Department has been overhauled together with Settlement revision and the collection of rents and disposal of lands placed on a better footing. For improving water supply in villages liberal grants are made by Government every year as also loans to cultivators for sinking irrigation wells.

Much has been done to improve the Excise Department, the Excise laws and rules having been thoroughly revised.

The State has considerable mineral resources like salt, gypsum, Fuller's earth, wolfram, building stone of various colours, and marble from the famous Makrana quarries. The Mines and Industries Department, which is being rapidly modernised, is also encouraging various local industries.

There are steadily increasing grants for the development of schemes of social service consistently with the improved standards of present-day living.

The Medical Department is growing rapidly. The Windham Hospital, costing about Rs. 17 lakhs, is a model in its line. Zenana Hospital arrangements are equally progressive. The construction of a new Women's Hospital at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs is in progress. There are now 28 well-equipped Dispensaries in the Districts and the Government is committed to a policy of building one new dispensary each year.

The progress of education is remarkable. The number of educational institutions has increased from 54 to 161 including a notable rise in the number of girls' schools. The annual budget allotment for education has risen from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 7 lakhs. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Movements have also received considerable impetus.

The growth of civic sense is being inculcated by an increasing number of Municipalities. The Dharampura Department, dealing with State charities, maintains an Ashram for children and the destitute. The Archæological Department, with a Museum and an excellent Library for the public, is actively engaged in the preservation of ancient monuments.

The first Railway line in the Jodhpur State was constructed in 1882, and the total mileage at present is about 800 miles, which has cost the State a little over 4½ crores of rupees. The Jodhpur Railway Administration also works the Hyderabad Section of 288 miles belonging to the British Government. The Railway brings in a net profit of about Rs. 37 lakhs a year, which amounts to nearly 9% on capital outlay.

The Public Works Department is markedly active. The expenditure during 1935 amounted to 31 lakhs of rupees against 6 lakhs 25 years ago. In addition to stately buildings of public utility like the Windham Hospital, Darbar High School, Jaswant College, Rajput Schools, Sardar Market, Clock Tower, State Hotel and the Marble Cenotaph, it has constructed 276 miles of metalled roads and 837 miles of dressed up motorable tracks; also 18 irrigation tanks irrigating 60,000 *bighas* of land. To meet the increasing needs of the City a new reservoir, Umedsagar, was recently constructed. His Highness personally contributed Rs. 2 lakhs towards its cost.

The famous Jodhpur Aerodrome is supplemented by 17 other aeroplane landing grounds in the State.

The newly formed Development Department has been showing much progress in town-planning and improvements. The Electrical Department also has developed correspondingly with the general progress of the State.

The Army too has been reorganised in thorough conformity with the new order of things.

In short, under its present Ruler, Jodhpur can well claim the distinction of being one of the happiest States in India in regard to all-round progress and prosperity.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was befittingly celebrated in the State under the personal guidance of His Highness and the State officials. The total amount collected in the State towards the Silver Jubilee Fund was about Rs. 2¼ lakhs, which was the highest figure in Rajputana.

The death of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.



Lieutenant His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, [illegible]
Kalat State.

Kalat State

ALAT STATE, in Baluchistan, is 73,278 square miles in area (including Kharan) with a population of 342,101 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 14,49,000. The Khanate of Kalat formerly was a semi-independent State under the suzerainty of Kabul. It is now an Indian State included in the Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province, although portions of the State, *viz.*, Quetta, Bolan, Nushki and Nasirabad tahsils, have been handed over to the British Government for subsidies and quit rents.

Kharan, formerly entered as a State, is now a division of Kalat under a Chief who takes his place in the Kalat Confederacy among the Chiefs of Sarawan.

The present Khan of Kalat, Lieutenant His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, was born in 1904 and succeeded to the Khanate in 1933. The title Beglar Begi was conferred on one of his ancestors, Nasir Khan, by the great Persian invader, Nadir Shah, in 1739. The Khan is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The present Khan married in 1933 the daughter of Sardar Ali Jan Muhammadzai of Kabul. He has three brothers—Mir Muhammad Akram Jan, aged 35 years, Mir Muhammad Rahim Jan, aged 30 years, and Mir Abdul Karim Khan, aged 26 years.

In 1913 a State Treasury was instituted with its headquarters at Mastung and Subsidiary sub-treasuries at various Niabats of the State and in Mekran; and in 1917 an Audit Office was established with headquarters at Mastung which works under the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, and audit the Wizarat accounts of Kalat, Mekran and Las Bela, to whom the cost is debited *pro rata*.

The present Khan is a popular and progressive Ruler and under his energetic guidance the State is improving in all important directions. Only a few years ago the country was absolutely devoid of any regular means of communications. It has now got a metalled road between Kalat and Quetta as well as fair weather roads linking the Capital with Karachi, Pasni and the levy posts on the Persian Frontier.

During the summer the Chief's residence is at Kalat, where the ancient fortress of the Khans, known as the Miri, is famous for its picturesque strength. It has, however, remained unoccupied since the death of Khan Muhammad Khan in 1931. In winter the Khan lives at Dhadar, sixteen miles from Sibi.

During the Great War the State helped the Empire considerably with men and money. The following is a list of its contributions:—Kalat State Camel Corps, Rs. 3,01,927; the first Indian War Loan, Rs. 3,00,000; the second Indian War Loan, Rs. 1,21,000; three æroplanes presented to Government, Rs. 81,750; Our Day Fund, Rs. 30,000; Indian Imperial Relief Fund, Baluchistan Branch, Rs. 20,000; vegetable for Indian troops in Mesopotamia, Rs. 20,000; cost of 100 leading camels supplied to the Military Transport Department, Rs. 14,415; special contribution to the Government of India for war purposes, Rs. 10,000; Baluchistan Red Cross and Comforts Fund, Rs. 5,000; Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Central Committee, Rs. 5,000; Queen's Silver Wedding Fund, Rs. 5,000; one motor ambulance, Rs. 3,500; Indian Comforts for Troops Fund, Rs. 3,000; Indian Branch of St. John Ambulance and British Red Cross Society Joint Committee, Rs. 2,000; Lucky Bag, Rs. 400. Total: Rs. 9,23,092.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with great eclat.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.

Kolhapur State

THE STATE OF KOLHAPUR embraces an area of 3,217·1 square miles, has a population of 957,137 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 77,00,000. The Ruling family is descended from Rajaram, younger son of Shivaji the Great, and the Ruler accordingly bears the distinctive and honorific title of Chhatrapati Maharaj.

There are nine Feudatory *Jagirs* in the Kolhapur State. The holders of these *Jagirs* represent the members of the Ministerial Cabinet of the State in bygone days. Grants of the *Jagirs* consisting of lands and villages were made to them for the maintenance of troops and their position and dignity. They pay *nazrana* to the parent State on the occasion of a succession, and the military services performed by them in bygone days have been commuted into money payments. Prior to May, 1930, they were all in some degree under the supervision of the Resident at Kolhapur, who acted, as far as circumstances permitted, in co-operation with the Durbar. This supervision over these Feudatories has now been transferred to the Durbar with certain reservations.



Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Kolhapur State.

During the regime of the present Ruler's father the restraint in Article 7 of the Treaty of 1862, requiring reference to Government in cases involving sentences of death, was removed and the residuary jurisdiction in criminal cases arising in the Feudatory *Jagirs* was restored to the Kolhapur Durbar. The late Highness was also awarded the title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1897 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1922. The Maharaja was educated under Dr. and Mrs. Irwin, spent three years at the Hendon Preparatory School, and studied agriculture at the Ewing College, Allahabad. His Highness travelled over a great part of India and parts of Great Britain, the United States of America, and Japan. He married the eldest grand-daughter of His Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar, Maharaja of Baroda, in 1918. The second marriage of His Highness with the daughter of Meherban Atmaramrao Mohite, belonging to a noble Kshatriya family of Tanjore, was celebrated at Kolhapur in 1925.

The title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on the Maharaja in 1924. His Highness was further awarded the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1927 and the title of G.C.S.I. in 1931.

His Highness exercises full sovereign powers and takes keen interest in the administration of the State.



Lieutenant-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Shri Maharaja-i-Rajgan Sir Bhupinder Singh Mohinder Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., A.D.C., Patiala State.

Patiala State

IEUTENANT-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-KHAS DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA MANSUR-I-ZAMAN AMIR-UL-UMRA MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN BHUPINDER SINGH MOHINDER BAHADUR YADU VANSHAVATANS BHATTI KUL BHUSHAN, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., A.D.C., the present Ruler of Patiala, which is the largest of the Phulkian States and the premier State in the Punjab, was born in 1891, succeeded in 1900, and assumed the reins of Government in 1909 on attaining majority. His Highness the Maharajadhiraj enjoys at present a personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors the distinction of exemption from presenting *nazar* to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugarcane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. The State possesses valuable forests and is rich in antiquities. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge railway line comprising two sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of Cavalry and four battalions of Infantry, one battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first-grade College which imparts University education besides numerous high schools. Primary education is free throughout the State.

Area	5,932 square miles.
Population	1,625,520.
Gross Income	Rupees one crore and fifty lakhs.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1809, it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as Gurkha War, Sikh War, Mutiny of 1857, Afghan War of 1878-79, Tirah and N. W. F. Campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the European War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and offered his personal services. Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His Highness served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service towards Kohat and Quetta Fronts. For his services on the N. W. F. His Highness was mentioned in despatches.

His Highness was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to represent the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in June 1918, and during his stay in Europe His Highness paid visits to all the different and principal Fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt (Palestine) and received the following decorations from the allied Sovereigns and Governments :—

(*a*) Grand Cordon of the Order de Leopold.

(*b*) Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, France.

(*c*) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

(*d*) Grand Cross of the Order of St. Lazare.

(*e*) Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (Papal).

(*f*) Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile.

(*g*) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania, and

(*h*) Grand Cross of the Order of St. Saviour of Greece (1926).

The King-Emperor invested His Highness with the insignia of the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire and raised him to the rank of Major-General. Later His Highness was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs and also Honorary Colonel of the newly-raised 1/40th Patiala Infantry.

His Highness represented the Indian Princes at the League of Nations in 1925. In 1926 he was elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal). He was re-elected Chancellor of the Chamber in 1927-28-29-30. In 1930 His Highness led the Princes' delegation to the Round Table Conference. His Highness was again elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in 1933,34 and 35 and was invited to attend the Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V, Emperor of India.

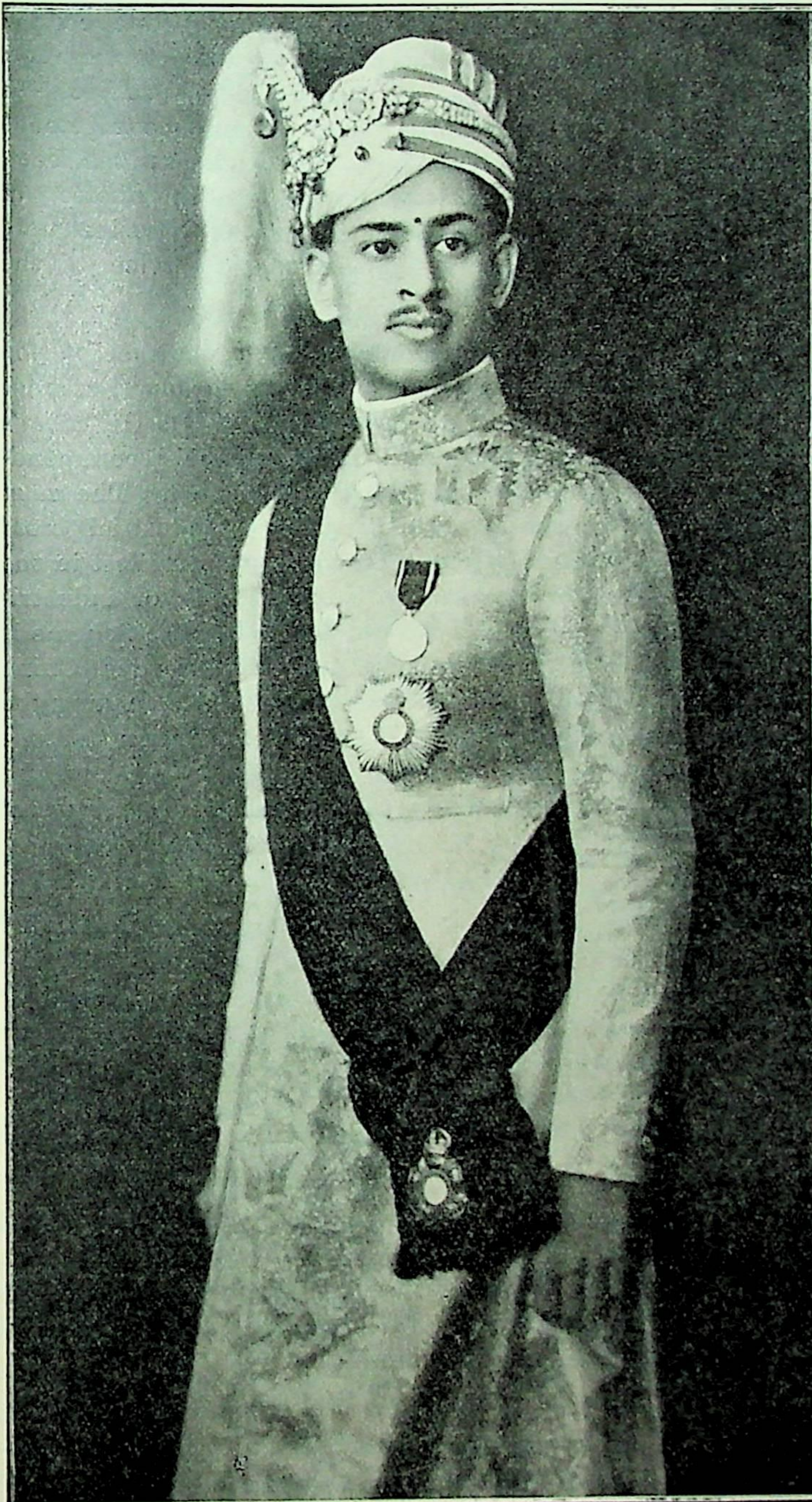
Travancore State



HIS HIGHNESS SRI PADMANABHA DASA VANCHI PALA SIR BALA RAMA VERMA SRI CHITRA THIRUNAL KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JUNG, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Maharaja of Travancore. Born 7th November 1912; the eldest son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. Succeeded to the *Masnad* on the first September, 1924, on the demise of His Highness the late Maharaja, the illustrious Sri Mulam Thirunal. His Highness's childhood was spent under the 'watchful solicitude and unparalleled devotion' of his mother which His Highness acknowledged on the occasion of the investiture in November, 1931. Herself a lady of great accomplishments and the first member of the Ruling Family to be received in audience by Their Imperial Majesties at London, Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi was unremitting in her efforts for fostering the qualities and high capacities of His Highness. Years of hard and patient study preceded a course of practical administrative training at the important seats of Government in India. During this period His Highness equipped himself for the onerous responsibilities of administration which lay ahead of him by learning the intricacies of modern administration not only in such capital cities as Mysore and Madras but in the remoter headquarters of the District officials. A comparative study of administrations, informative discussions with his own departmental heads combined with extensive travels and inspiring friendships amply fitted His Highness to take over the reins of administration at an early age. The Investiture was marked by universal enthusiasm and joy throughout the State and the Capital city put on an appearance befitting the occasion. His Highness's address at the Durbar set out patriotic ideals and envisaged practical and important measures of relief to his subjects. The Land Mortgage Bank, then set up, gives succour to the agriculturists in these times of distress and the 'Home for the Destitute and the Infirm' opened by Her Highness provides shelter to many in need.

H. H. the Maharaja.

Childhood and Training.



His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Verma Sri Chitra Thirunal Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jung, Travancore State.

The administration of the State bears the stamp of His Highness's deep and abiding interest in the advancement of good government. By far the most important piece of reform was the Legislative Reforms Regulation II of 1108 sanctioned by His Highness a year after the Investiture. A bicameral Legislature—the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council—was set up with extensive powers of

Constitutional Reforms.

interpellation, legislation and financial control. Representation was given to various interests and there is a preponderating non-official majority in both the Houses. Due to the liberalism of His Highness, Travancore enjoys the credit of having a legislative machinery in no way inferior to that of any British Province and far in advance of legislatures in any other Indian State.

Military and Administrative Reforms.

The 'Rule of Law' and equality of opportunity are the two dominating principles in the administration of the State. The latter principle has been applied in various spheres by His Highness with a vigour unknown in the past. His Highness was pleased to sanction recently the reorganisation of the Nayar Brigade. The State has entered the Indian State Forces Scheme as a result of which, in due course, Travancore will be self-sufficient for purposes of internal security. In this connection His Highness has commended that the State Forces be thrown open to all the main classes of His Highness's subjects—a departure from age-long precedent which has been gratefully acclaimed by all sections. As an encouragement to the rank and file and as a token of His Highness's abiding interest in the Army, His Highness has been pleased to accept the rank of Honorary Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces. In the matter of civil administration His Highness's Government moved by the same breadth of outlook have set up a Civil Commission to afford equal opportunities to all sections of His Highness's subjects in the service of the State with efficiency as the guiding test.

The nation-building activities of Government have received a fresh impetus during the short period of His Highness's rule. Recognising the fact that the modern day administration in its various branches tends to become a specialised art, committees were constituted to tender expert advice to His Highness's Government in the fields of education, co-operation and economic development. Most of the recommendations of these committees have been accepted by Government and are being implemented. The most remarkable feature of the nation-building activities of the Government has been the distinct 'industrial bias' which the Government have received as a result of His Highness's tour in the industrialised West in the year 1933, at a very impressionable age. The State has definitely embarked on a programme of industrialisation the early fruits of which are already visible to-day. The huge Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme is almost nearing completion, a rubber factory has started work in Trivandrum, a paper factory and China clay and porcelain factory will soon start functioning. These combined with the efforts at making the High Ranges—hitherto an inaccessible part of the territory—available for occupation and cultivation by the construction of a big bridge across the Periyar, opened by His Highness in 1935, bid fair to relieve the present economic distress of the people and to point the way towards the economic prosperity of the State.

Social Movements.

By deep study and contact with the personalities of Europe and the Empire, His Highness is able to guide the trend of social movements in his country through example and precept. In an educationally advanced country like Travancore, leadership of the Sovereign has its own undisputed advantages. Workers in the social field have received great encouragement by His Highness's deep solicitude for the welfare and moral elevation of the depressed classes. And by his recent Proclamation that "there should henceforth be no restriction placed on any Hindu by birth or religion on entering or worshipping at temples controlled by Us and Our Government," His Highness has translated into courageous action that deep solicitude. By this act His Highness has practically eradicated untouchability in the State and the step has been acclaimed as an epoch-making reform unparalleled in the history of India for its comprehensiveness and scope.

To guide the artistic tastes of the people of Travancore, a State Art Gallery has been established at the Capital. These endeavours of His Highness to live and rule for the benefit of all sections and creeds of His Highness's subjects have assured him unique popularity amongst his people. His popularity and his subjects' affection for him found vent in the universal rejoicings which marked the conferment by His Imperial Majesty of the high distinction of G.C.I.E. on His Highness in June, 1935.

Amidst the heavy responsibilities of the Ruler of a modern State, His Highness does not neglect the practice and encouragement of games and sport. A keen all-round sportsman, His Highness is particularly proficient in riding, motoring and lawn tennis. The Boy Scout Movement thrives in the State under His Highness's patronage.

His Highness spent the summer months of last year at Simla. His Highness presided over the Princes' Banquet held at New Delhi to bid farewell to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the retiring Viceroy. In replying to the toast proposed by His Highness, the Viceroy congratulated His Highness "on the admirable way in which he has carried out what must, he was sure, have been no easy task."

Alwar State

LWAR STATE, in the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, is 3,158 square miles in area, has a population of 749,751 souls and yields an average annual revenue of Rs. 37,00,000. The ruling family are Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.

The present Ruler, Colonel His Highness Sawai Maharaj Sir Shri Jey Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1882, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1892 and was invested with ruling powers in 1903. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. in 1909, a K.C.I.E. in 1911, a G.C.I.E. in 1919 and a G.C.S.I. in 1924. He was made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army in 1915, and an Honorary Colonel in 1921. His Highness was a representative of India at the Imperial Conference held in London in 1923. In 1926 on his way to England he unveiled the memorial to Indian troops at Port Towfik. The Silver Jubilee of His Highness' rule was celebrated at Alwar in 1929.

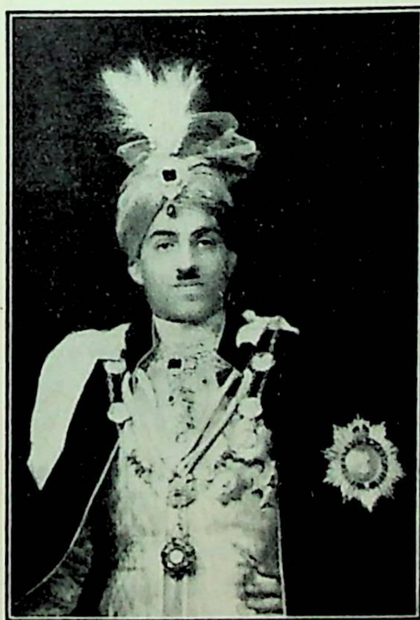
His Highness attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1911. The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government. A detachment of Infantry 700 strong was despatched for service in China in August 1900. On the outbreak of the War (1914-19) the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of the Government and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also in the Afghan War of 1919 the Alwar State forces proceeded to the Frontier.

In 1921 a personal salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 17 guns were granted to His Highness.

Bahawalpur State

AHAWALPUR STATE has an area of 16,434 square miles, a population of 984,612 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 45,50,000. The Ruling family claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet.

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan Abbasi Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., was born in 1904, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1907 and was invested with ruling powers in 1924. His Highness was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College and received administrative training under Mr. N. Bolsler, I.C.S. He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1911, and was Honorary A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to India in 1921.



Major H. H. Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohd. Khan Abbasi Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Bahawalpur State.

His Highness was granted a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army in 1921. In 1924 he was gazetted as Honorary Captain and attached to the 21st K.G.O.C.I. Horse. The dignities of Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India and Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire were conferred on His Highness in 1929 and 1931 respectively. He was promoted to the honorary rank of Major in 1932. The honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on His Highness by the Punjab University at its special Jubilee Convocation held in 1933.

On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 the Durbar offered all their troops for service abroad. Half of the escort of the Bahawalpur State Camel Corps was accepted and sent to Egypt, later the other half was sent to Basra. The Durbar contributed generously to War Funds.

The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. Lord Reading paid a visit to the State in 1924 and Lord Irwin in 1926 and 1927. His Highness visited England several times.

A son and heir, Sahibzada Mohammad Abbas Ali Khan, was born to His Highness in March 1924.

Bundi State

BUNDI STATE, in Rajputana, is 11,220 square miles in area with a population of 216,722 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 17,35,000. The Capital is twenty-two miles from Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra Railway which passes through Bundi territory near Patan and Kapren.

The Ruling family are Chauhan Rajputs of the Hara clan. The country which they ruled up to about the year 1925 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day "Haraoiti" after the dominant family. The present Ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet out of the same house. The State suffered much during the supremacy of the Mahrattas. In 1818 it entered into treaty relations with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Scindia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of the Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Durbar to the British Government amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur, was born in 1893, succeeded his uncle, Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh, in August, 1927, and was invested with full ruling powers in September, 1927.

The Ruler is assisted in the administration by a Council consisting of a Dewan and four other members.

The Ruling family of Bundi is connected by marriage with the Ruling families of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Banswara, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Jhabua and Nagod. His Highness is married to two daughters of Thakur Lal Radhakeshwar Prasad Singh of Durjanpur in Baghelkhand. His Highness has adopted Kunwar Bahadur Singh of Kapren as Maharaj Kumar.

The State has been visited by various Viceroys. It was also visited by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in December, 1911.

On the outbreak of the War (1914—19) the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and made generous contributions to various funds connected with the War. Under an agreement in April, 1924, the Government of India transferred to the Bundi Durbar the sovereignty of the two-thirds of the Keshorai Patan district, originally transferred to the former under the Treaty of 1860 with Scindia.

Cochin State

THE STATE OF COCHIN, in the Madras States Agency, is 1,417¾ square miles in area with a population of 1,205,016 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 88,37,000. The State lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with the Indian Ocean as its western boundary. A long series of backwaters runs parallel with the coast, and the soil is remarkably fertile.

The present Ruler was born in 1861, came to the *gaddi* in 1932 on the demise of His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E. Haidar Ali and afterwards Tippu Sultan overran the territories of Cochin in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and this brought about an alliance with the English in 1791 when the Raja agreed to become their tributary "for those districts which were in the possession of Tippu Sultan and for which the said Raja paid him tribute." In 1809 a second treaty was concluded under which an annual tribute of two lakhs and three quarters (afterwards reduced to two lakhs) of rupees became payable to the Company. The family follows the ancient Marumakkattyam or female law of inheritance. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of "Elaya Raja." In 1921 the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness the late Maharaja.

A Legislative Council with two-thirds elected members was constituted in 1925.

Dholpur State

THE State is situated in the eastern portion of Rajputana and is known to be one of the group called "The Eastern States of Rajputana." The level of the Capital is 600 ft. above the sea-level. The climate is healthy. The boundaries are as follows:—

North and north-east	Agra Distt. of the U.P.	South and south-east	Gwalior State.
West	Karauli State.	North and north-west corner	Bharatpur State.

The river Chambal forms the boundary between the two States of Dholpur and Gwalior on the southern border.



Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Dholpur State.

Lt.-Colonel His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Saramad Rajha-i-Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sewai Maharaj Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jung Jai Deo, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, is a Hindu Kshatriya.

Over 12 generations of the family have ruled consistently for over 300 odd years in Gwalior with Capital at Gohad. Before that, the family shifted its headquarters to several places starting from Hardwar. After Gohad, in the year 1805 when Marhattas rose, the treachery of officers and relations compelled His late Highness the Maharaj Rana Kirath Singhji to come over to Dholpur. Since then they have been here.

His Highness is the second son of the late Maharaj Rana Nihal Singhji and succeeded at the death of his elder brother, the late Maharaj Rana Ram Singhji. The family by marriage relations is related closely to the Phulkian States in the Punjab. His Highness' grandmother was the sister of the late Maharajadhiraj Mohinder Singhji of Patiala. His Highness' mother was the sister of the late Shahzada Basdeo Singhji Sahib—one of the last remnants in the direct line of the late Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Lion of the Punjab. His Highness is married to the sister of the present Rais of Badrukhan—one of the very old Houses of the Phulkian States. (The history of which is that whenever there is no legitimate direct heir to the *gaddies* of Phulkian States, adoption is invariably made from Badrukhan House. Recent instances of adoption are: The present Maharaja Jind's father and the present Maharaja Nabha's grandfather, the late Maharaja Hira Singhji, both came from Badrukhan. The great Maharaja Ranjit Singhji also was the son of one of Badrukhan's daughters and was actually born in the old family fortress at Badrukhan).

His Highness was born on the 12th of February 1893 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1911. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913. He was educated for just over 6 years at the Mayo College, Ajmere, and then for a brief period at the Imperial Cadet Corps, after which he went for an educational tour to the Western countries of Europe.

The State enjoys 15 gun salute and 17 is personal to His Highness. His Highness was invested with K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1918 after the War and he was created Lt.-Colonel in the Army on the 24th October 1921. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his visit to India invested His Highness with a K.C.V.O. on the 17th of March 1922, and a G.C.I.E. was conferred on 1st January 1931, the investiture of which was done personally by His late Majesty King-Emperor George V.

During his rule His Highness has introduced many changes in almost all the branches of the Administration. The expenditure on Departments of Public Welfare is doubled to what it was in the year 1912 before he took his powers. There are in all about 9 Hospitals including a Travelling Dispensary which is carried on the railway train for outlying villages. Three new Hospitals besides a Maternity Hospital have been opened. Several irrigation projects, big and small, have been constructed for the improvement of agricultural conditions. State Bank to further help village population has been opened and money is advanced on reduced rates. The city was electrified in 1928 at the time of Lord Irwin's visit to Dholpur. Several new roads have been added and the mileage of the State Railway which runs within the State has been more than doubled. Some further extensions are under consideration. A new Girls' School has recently been opened. Primary education in the State schools is imparted free and tuition for higher classes is nominal. All the schools are open to boys of all castes. Over 600 new wells have been dug all over the State, some of which have been earmarked for the lower classes where objection was raised by the orthodox. Fruit plantations are greatly encouraged by the State and several hundred new orchards have come into existence and are flourishing. A new Orphanage in memory of His Highness' late brother has been opened, the ceremony of which was performed by His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala at the request of His Highness in 1934. State aid is given to Sanskrit, Arabic and Islamia Anjumans.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911.

During His Highness' rule the following Viceroys visited the State as His Highness' Guests :—

1. Lord Chelmsford.
2. Lord Reading.
3. Lord Irwin.
4. Lord Willingdon.

Mr. E. C. Montague, the late Secretary of State for India, paid a visit to the State in January 1918.

His Highness was a Member of the first two Round Table Conferences and visited England in 1930-31. He has been a Member of the Chamber of Princes and has been on the Executive for great many years. For the last two years he has been the Pro-Chancellor and this year, on the resignation of the Chancellor, His Highness is acting as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

His Highness takes keen interest in every nation-building department not only of the State but of India as a whole. He was the President of the General Council of Mayo College in 1932 and has been the Chairman of his old college for some years now, since when the college has appreciably improved in all its activities. He was the President of the All-India Sanatan Dharm Sabha in 1924 at Lahore.

The average revenue of the State is Rs. 16,44,000 and the average expenditure approximately Rs. 16,24,000 annually.

The State maintains forces, regular and irregular combined, numbering 1,058 and a Police Force of 951.

The Administration is carried on by His Highness with the aid of his Council, which is composed of :—

1. Mr. A. N. Thorpe.
2. Nawab Mohammad Rustam Ali Khan.
3. R. B. Munshi Kunj Behari Lal.
4. R. S. Munshi Din Dyal.
5. Pandit Kaladhar Tewari.
6. Lt.-Col. Raghubir Singh.
7. R. B. Sardar Tirath Singh, I.S.O.

Karauli State

THE STATE OF KARAULI, in the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, is 1,242 square miles in area with a population of 140,525 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 7,21,000. The Ruling family are Yadu or Jadon Rajputs. In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Mahrattas, and Sabalgarh was lost. In 1804 Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Mahrattas. For his Mutiny services Maharaja Madan Pal was made G.C.S.I., his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs. 1,17,000 owed to Government was remitted and a dress of honour was conferred upon him.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.C.S.I., was born in 1866 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1927. His Highness was married to the daughter and to the sister of the late Raja Bahadur Bhagwan Singh, a leading nobleman of the State, and to the daughter of Thakur Chiman Singh, a Tamar Rajput of Mandia in Alwar. His Highness has one son, Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal, who was born in 1906, and three grandsons. The administration of the State is carried on by a Dewan, with a Naib-Dewan, acting under the guidance of His Highness the Maharaja in *Ijlas Khas*. On the outbreak of the Great War the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

Khairpur State

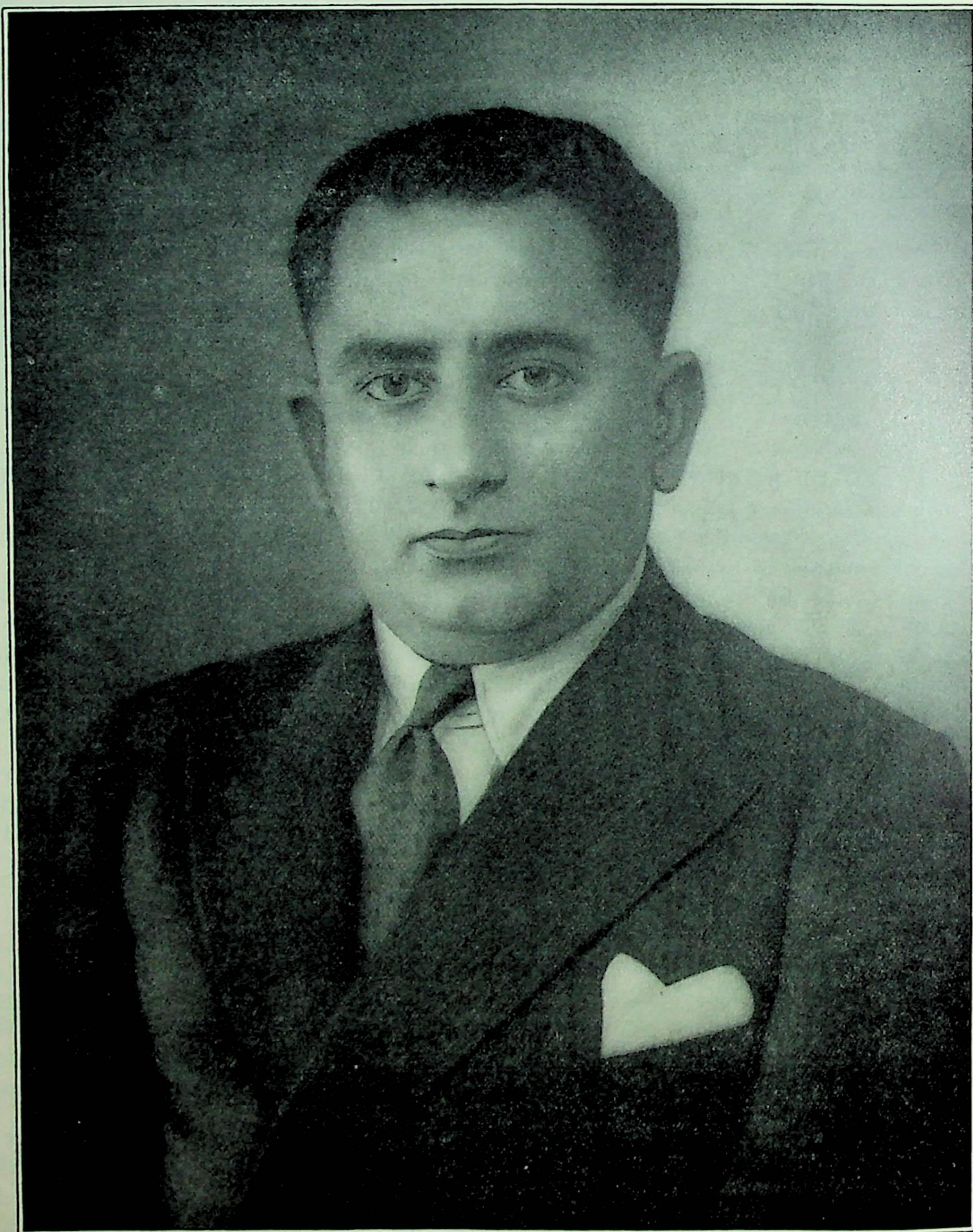
THE STATE OF KHAIRPUR, in Sindh, has an area of 6,050 square miles, a population of 227,183 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 15,00,000. The State was founded in 1786 by Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, a Beloch. During the Sind War, Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., rendered valuable assistance to the British Government. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the Paramount Power. On learning that the Shikarpur Jail and treasury was threatened by the rebels, Mir Shah Nawaz marched there with troops and assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the death of Mir Sir Ali Khan in 1894 his second and only surviving son, His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mohammad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gaddi*. He died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Mir Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur, upon whom the title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar in 1911. In recognition of his War services the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him in 1916. He died in 1921 and was succeeded by His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, the present Ruler. He was born in 1884. He visited England in 1916. The Mir is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

Kotah State

KOTAH STATE, in Rajputana, is 5,684 square miles in area with a population of 685,804 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 51,71,000. Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called Haraoti, the country of the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs to which clan the Ruling families of the two States belong. There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., was born in 1873, was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, and was invested with full powers in 1896. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. in 1900, a G.C.I.E. in 1907, a G.C.S.I. in 1911, and a G.B.E. in 1918 in recognition of services connected with the Great War. He was made an Honorary Major in the then Deoli Irregular Force in 1903 and an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army in 1915.

On the outbreak of the Great War the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of the Government. His Highness also offered to proceed to the Front. A personal salute of 19 guns was conferred on His Highness the Maharao in 1921.



His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Vir Singh Dev Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
Orchha State.

Orchha State



RCHHA is the premier treaty State in the Bundelkhand Agency and the fourth in the whole of Central India; the first three being Indore, Bhopal and Rewa. It is bounded on the north and west by the Jhansi District, on the south by the Saugor District (Central Provinces) and the States of Bijawar and Panna and on the east by the States of Charkhari, Bijawar and Garrauli. The State is a treaty State with full sovereign rights, and pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other State. It is the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held under subjection by any power, not even by the Moghuls or the Peshwas.

Tikamgarh is the present Capital. Orchha, the old Capital, is now the headquarters of a Sub-division. The Jhansi-Bhopal and Jhansi-Manikpur sections of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway pass through the State, touching Orchha and some other towns.

The total area of the State is 2,080 square miles. The country is generally flat and in parts typical of an alluvial spread. It possesses a climate more subject to extremes of heat and cold than that of the Malwa Plateaux.

The population, according to the Census of 1931, is 3,14,661. Ninety-five per cent. of the population are Hindus, 3 per cent. Muslims and 2 per cent. Jains. The language is Bundelkhandi, a local form of Hindi.

The annual revenue of the State borders on about 15 lakhs.

The Ruler is entitled to a hereditary salute of 15 guns and the hereditary titles of Sawai Mahendra Maharaja and Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand, the latter having been granted by the British Government in 1882.

The Ruling family are Bundela (Vindhyala) Kshatriyas of the Solar line. The Ruler of the State is also the recognised Head of the Bundela clan, all the other Bundela families being the offshoots of the Orchha House. The Bundelas are descended from the Gahirwal Rajputs, who were formerly the Rulers of Benares. The Orchha House traces its origin to Maharaja Hemkaran, better known as Pancham Bundela, who was a son of Raja Karan Pal, a Gahirwal Chief, whose descent has been traced to Lava, the eldest son of the epic hero Rama. Hemkaran was expelled from Benares by his brothers, who were jealous of his outstanding abilities. He emigrated to the Vindhya mountains and founded there a new kingdom in the middle of the 11th century. Bir Bhadra, the eldest son and successor of Hemkaran, greatly extended the boundaries of the State.

In the year 1531, Rudra Pratap, charmed by the beautiful site on which Orchha now stands, began to build a palace there with the intention of making it his Capital. It was during the reign of his successor, Maharaja Bharti Chand, that most of the palaces were completed and the Bundela Capital was finally removed to this place in 1539. The State possessions at this time extended from the Sindh River to the Tons and from the Jamuna to the Narbada.

A period of misfortune thereafter followed. In 1577, and again in 1598, the Moghuls overran the State and annexed all the districts between Gwalior, Sironj and the Capital. The already shrunken State was soon parcelled out amongst the eight sons of one of the Chiefs. The fortunes of the State were subsequently restored by Maharaja Vir Singh Dev I, as he had won the favour of Emperor Jehangir before he came to the throne. He extended his authority over the whole of the Western Bundelkhand and also part of Baghelkhand. He was a great builder and has left many monuments.

The principal events of historical interest during the next hundred years in the history of Orchha are the branching off of the Houses of Datia and Panna the invasion of the Emperor Shah Jehan and the incursions of the Mahrattas. These had materially reduced the area of the State when Maharaja Vikramajit, a powerful Ruler, succeeded to the *gaddi*. He partially rehabilitated the decaying glory of the State and entered into a treaty with the British Government in 1812. He also changed the seat of his capital from Orchha to Tikamgarh. During the Mutiny of 1857 Orchha remained staunchly loyal to the British Government and rendered substantial help on more occasions than one. These meritorious services were duly recognised by the British Government.

The present Ruler's grandfather, His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Bharat Dharma Ratnakar, Yog Vidya Vinod, was present at the Delhi Assemblage of 1877 and also at both the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911. At the Durbar of 1911 His Highness' grandsons, Kunwars Vir Singh and Karan Singh, were selected to act as pages to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy respectively. During the Great War His Highness served the Emperor with exemplary devotion.

The present Ruler, His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Vir Singh Dev Bahadur, K.C.S.I., is the eldest son of the late Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh Ju Dev, who died in the lifetime of the late Maharaja in December 1920. The present Ruler was educated at the Daly College, Indore; Rajkumar College, Rajkot; and Mayó College, Ajmer. He also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces. He first married a sister of the Thakur Sahib of Wadwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March, 1919, who is now dead. He subsequently married a grand-daughter of His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Gondal. His Highness has one son and heir, Raja Bahadur Devendra Singh Ju Dev, born on the 6th November, 1919, by his first wife, and a daughter by the second. The Heir-Apparent was selected to act as page to His Excellency the Viceroy at the investiture held at Delhi on the 4th December, 1932.

His Highness is a progressive and popular Ruler and is fortunate in having for his Chief Adviser a man of outstanding abilities like Rao Raja Shyam Behari Misra, Rai Bahadur, retired District Officer of U. P. The State is on the high road to progress in all directions, under the direct guidance of His Highness assisted by his four Secretaries of State—Major Sajjan Singh, Captain Chandra Sen, Mr. M. N. Zutshi and Pt. R. S. Shukla, Various useful reforms have been effected in the administration, and by converting the State currency into British Indian coin an important advance has been made towards stabilising the finances of the State.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State in a befitting manner.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.



His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Rewa State.

Rewa State

REWA STATE, in Central India, is 13,000 square miles in area, has a population of 1,587,445 souls and yields an average annual revenue of Rs. 60,00,000. The Ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghil clan and the State is the first among the Bundhelkhand States. In recognition of his services in 1857 the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Prince's grandfather. The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1868.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was born in 1903 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1918. He is the 34th of his line. He married a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur in 1919. His Highness contracted a second marriage in 1925 with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishengarh. The present Ruler has a son named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singh Bahadur born in 1923.

His Highness was invested with Ruling powers in 1922, was made a K.C.S.I. in 1927 and a G.C.I.E. in 1931.

The present Maharaja was a page to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December, 1911.



His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan, G.C.I.E., Tonk State.

Tonk State

THE TONK STATE, in Rajputana, is 2,553 square miles in area with a population of 317,360 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 21,68,000. The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader, Amir Khan, the companion in arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar.

Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his Estates within the territories of Holkar was permanently guaranteed to him by Government. Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1834 did good service during the Mutiny.

The present Ruler, His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan, was born in 1870 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1930. His Highness was created a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January, 1934.

His Highness the Nawab is assisted in the administration by a State Council. On the outbreak of the Great War the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and made generous contributions to various War funds.



Captain His Highness Maharaja Sir Aditya Narayan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Benares State.

Benares State

BENARES STATE is 815 square miles in area with a population of 391,165 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 17,94,812. The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Maharaja Sir Aditya Narayan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on the 17th November 1874, and succeeded his father, Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., in August 1931. His Highness retains supreme executive authority in his own hands. While His Highness was Maharaj Kumar he was appointed a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council and held that office from 1913 to 1920. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-1906 by His Majesty the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales, the then Maharaja (Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur) visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of an informal return visit. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Benares on the 13th December, 1921, as the guest of His Highness Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur. On the 1st January, 1918, for services in connection with the War His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction.





His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Rewa State

Rewa State

REWA STATE, in Central India, is 13,000 square miles in area, has a population of 1,587,445 souls and yields an average annual revenue of Rs. 60,00,000. The Ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and the State is the first among the Baghelkhand States. In recognition of his services in 1857 the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Prince's grandfather. The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1888.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was born in 1903 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1918. He is the 34th of his line. He married a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur in 1919. His Highness contracted a second marriage in 1925 with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishengarh. The present Ruler has a son named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singh Bahadur born in 1923.

His Highness was invested with Ruling powers in 1922, was made a K.C.S.I. in 1927 and a G.C.I.E. in 1931.

The present Maharaja was a page to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December, 1911.



His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan, G.C.I.E., Tonk State.

Tonk State

THE TONK STATE, in Rajputana, is 2,553 square miles in area with a population of 317,360 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 22,68,000. The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Amir Khan, the companion in arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar.

Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his Estates within the territories of Holkar was permanently guaranteed to him by Government. Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1834 did good service during the Mutiny.

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HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHREE KRISHNA KUMARSINHJI BHAVSINHJI
MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR STATE

Bhavnagar State

HE famous Gohil clan of Rajputs, so worthily represented by the Ruling House of Bhavnagar, entered Kathiawar about A. D. 1260 under their renowned leader Sejakji. It was Sejakji's descendant, the Thakoor Bhavsinhji I, who founded Bhavnagar in A. D. 1723. Some of the descendants of Sejakji were also the founders of Palitana and Lathi States.

The Thakoor Bhavsinhji I. was endowed with uncommon intellect and sagacity. Instead of founding the new Capital in the inner tracts he took the course of a true statesman in seeking the seaboard and opening a port which serves to-day as a convenient harbour for the produce not only of Kathiawar but also of Malva and Rajputana. The anarchy that followed the break-up of the Moghal Empire seriously affected maritime commerce through bands of pirates infesting the seaboards. The foresight and wisdom of Bhavsinhji I. prompted him to co-operate with the British in Surat in clearing the waters of corsairs and then to lay that spirit of sincere friendship and co-operation that has subsisted between the British Government and the rulers of Bhavnagar to the present day. His descendant, Akherajji, was equally wise and far-sighted and was renowned for his magnanimity. He joined forces with the East India Company in the reduction of the pirate strongholds of Talaja and Mahuwa, but refused the gift of Talaja after its reduction, and after him his successor, Wakhatsinhji, acquired new territories, reformed various predatory tribes, and considerable stretches of coast were freed from piracy.

But Bhavnagar's modern policy, based on steadfast loyalty to the Crown of England and enthusiasm for the moral and material progress of the State, owes its genesis to the present Ruler's great-grandfather, His Highness Thakoor Jaswantsinhji, and its all-round development to his grandfather, His Highness Maharaja Takhtsinhji, who rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Afghan War of 1878 and made a generous contribution to the scheme of Imperial Defence. Moreover Takhtsinhji inaugurated a first-class waterworks policy, greatly increased the educational facilities of the State, effected important reforms in administration and introduced the railway, which has proved a veritable blessing to the State. He also made handsome donations to the Rajkumar College and built a hospital which is one of the sights of modern Bhavnagar, and a source of untold benefit to the people. Few States in India could boast of a more cultured, a more enlightened and a more generous Ruler than the Maharaja Takhtsinhji. Not the least memorable achievement of his rule was the abolition of certain taxes and the introduction of certain important changes in the nature of land tenures in towns. Bhavnagar attained in his time the well-deserved reputation of being a model State in regard to all-round prosperity and exemplary efficiency of administration.

His successor Maharaja Bhavsinhji had the task of placing the finances of the State on a sound footing and this was rendered all the more difficult and trying because of the famine conditions that had to be faced. The famine of 1899-1900 was severely felt in the State and a large debt had to be incurred in order to meet administrative needs, even after retrenchment—in which His Highness himself made personal sacrifices of no ordinary nature—had been carried out. A famine code, such as few States are said to possess, was passed and relief works were carried out to an extent commended by Government and people alike. Maharaja Bhavsinhji experienced periodic famine conditions throughout his regime, and through his financial policy not only were the conditions relieved, but the debt was paid off, the Railway system was extended and a Railway Reserve Fund as well as a Cultivators' Amelioration Fund were established. Every department was re-organised and Medical Relief and Education were extended. He unwaveringly adhered to the policy that his State should have a recognised credit in the open market and the issue of Bhavnagar State Bonds and the establishment of the Bhavnagar State Bank owe their success to this policy. He was awarded the title of Maharaja in 1909—the title was made hereditary in 1919. During the Great War, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji rendered valuable services to the Empire. He died in 1919, deeply mourned by his subjects.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Shree Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, was born on the 19th May 1912, so that he was only seven years old when he succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 17th July 1919. During his minority until his installation on the *gaddi* of his ancestors in April, 1931, the administration of the State was entrusted by Government to a Council of Administration under Sir Prabhashanker Pattani who had been the Dewan of the late Maharaja.

During this period the railway was extended to 130 miles, the Railway Reserve Fund started by Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, amounting to Rs. 9,70,000 before the Minority Administration,

increased to about Rs. 79 lakhs; the total cost of the Medical Department was more than doubled, and that of education rose from Rs. 1 lakh in 1919 to Rs. 4·85 lakhs. A Marriage Limit Act on the lines of the Sarda Act in British India was also passed with modifications to suit local requirements. The most noteworthy achievement of the Minority Administration, one that might be said to constitute an example to even the most advanced States in any part of the world, was the relief afforded to agriculturists from the arrears of State assessment to the amount of considerably over half a crore of rupees. Enquiries into the conditions of cultivators' debts to Sowcars were undertaken in order to find practical means for their liquidation. The fruits of this work came to the people of the State in the time of the present Maharaja.

His Highness the present Maharaja has proved in every way an eminently worthy representative of his illustrious House. The moral and material advancement of his people is always his first consideration and he is literally adored by his subjects. Speaking at the public Durbar on his succession in April, 1931, His Highness, referring to the remarkable progress and prosperity of the State under the Minority Administration, feelingly said:—"All this I owe to Sir Prabhashanker and the Council of Administration." The boons announced by His Highness on the occasion of the inauguration of his reign include the right of sale of their holdings to the agricultural subjects of the State. Later on he conferred another one to which there is no parallel, namely, the release of agriculturists from the crushing burden of private debts in addition to the relief already afforded to them from the arrears of State assessment. The outstanding arrears of the agriculturists as shown in the Sowcars' books amounted to Rs. 86,38,000 and the same was compounded and compromised by the State paying out on behalf of the debtors a sum of Rs. 20,59,000. The importance of this unique enterprise will be realised from the following significant remarks of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, President, State Council, in his illuminating report on the "Redemption of Agricultural Indebtedness in Bhavnagar State":—"I am convinced that if States and British India are to go quietly and peacefully through days of depression and financial stringency, as also through the disturbing days of rising agitation, the method that we have adopted at Bhavnagar is the only method for making a safe port." Again:—"It has the seeds which, if they sprout into plant, will open many eyes, and many well-intentioned Rulers and officers will welcome the experiment and imitate it."

It marks only the climax of a great series of well-planned and far-sighted measures. The example, indeed, is being copied by other States and Administrations.

As may well be gathered from the preceding account of its Rulers, the State of Bhavnagar enjoys the enviable distinction of being one of the most flourishing and progressive States in the peninsula of Kathiawar in Western India and this is largely due to the continuance of wise policies of successive Rulers and Administrators. It lies at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, covering 2,961 square miles and comprising ten districts. In its physical aspects the country presents strong contrasts. In some parts it is a mere salt flat, in others it is a rich plain of black soil, while there are large tracts which are hilly, as, for instance, round the ancient Capital, Sihor, which was a fortified city built on a curious range of small jagged hills rising abruptly from the level plain. The population according to the Census of 1931 is 5,00,274, showing an increase of 17·3 per cent. over the previous census figures. The gross annual revenue of the State has increased since the present Ruler succeeded to the *gaddi* seventeen years ago from some sixty lakhs of rupees to about 150 lakhs, calculated on the average of five successive years, which includes Rs. 31 lakhs, the income of the Bhavnagar State Railway, which is the property of the Durbar. As a sign of his interest in, and loyalty to, the Crown, the Maharaja, on the occasion of the celebration of the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, placed one lakh of rupees at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy towards the General Jubilee Fund.

The Ruler enjoys a salute of 13 guns and a permanent local salute of 15 guns and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. Since 1934 the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India. It has to its credit a record of steady and enlightened progress which few States in India can claim to have equalled. Its past record is a pledge of its future advancement on an even larger and more comprehensive scale under the energetic rule of the present cultured and enlightened Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Shree Krishna Kumarsinhji. He has inherited glorious traditions, a prosperous and progressive State and a singularly well-organised and efficient administration, and his indomitable will and undoubted capacity for proving worthy of his great heritage have a never-failing source of strength and inspiration in the sincere devotion of his people.

Dewas State (Senior)

DEWAS (SENIOR BRANCH) has an area of 449 square miles, a population of 83,321 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 4,91,000.

The present Ruler of Dewas (Senior), His Highness Maharaja Ṣir Tukoji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., was born in 1888 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1899. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has married the daughter of the Maharaja of Kolhapur and has a son Yuvraj Shri Vikram Sinha Rao Nana Sahib Maharaj. His Highness contracted a second marriage, by which he has one son named Shrimant Bhoj Sinha Puar Maharaj, and six daughters. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was made a K.C.S.I. For services in connection with the Great War the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon His Highness as an hereditary distinction.

Dewas State (Junior)

DEWAS STATE JUNIOR, in Central India, is a Treaty State, enjoying full sovereign rights in its internal administration. It is 419·41 square miles in area with a population of 70,513 souls and an annual revenue of about seven lakhs of rupees. The Ruling family, the Pawars, are of ancient lineage, associated with Raja Bhoj of immortal memory. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns from the British Government.



His Highness Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khase Saheb Pawar, Dewas State (Junior).

The State rendered valuable services to the Paramount Power during the Mutiny of 1857 and more recently during the Great War.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khase Sahib Pawar, was born in 1887 and installed on the *gaddi* in 1934 after the death of his brother, His late lamented Highness Maharaja Sir Malhar Rao Baba Sahib Pawar, K.C.S.I. His Highness received his education in England and during that period made an extensive tour in Europe with the Maharani Sahiba. He visited England again in 1930 with the Maharani Sahiba. In April 1935 Their Highnesses left for Europe and returned in November 1935.

His Highness is one of the most highly educated, cultured and enlightened Ruling Chiefs of Central India and has an invaluable experience of administrative problems in Indian States. He acted as Chief Minister to his brother from 1914 to 1918 and then as Home Member in the Gwalior State till his accession to the *gaddi*. The State is progressing in all directions under his energetic and enlightened rule.

The Royal Silver Jubilee was most loyally and successfully celebrated in the State. In honour of that unique occasion a Fire Brigade is being formed.

The death of King-Emperor George V on the 21st January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.

Dhar State

THE STATE OF DHAR, in the Southern States and Malwa Agency, Central India, covers an area of 1,800 miles, has a population of 2,43,521 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 17,60,000. The State takes its name from the historic city of Dhar, which is its capital. The Ruling family claim their descent from the Puar (Parmer) Rajputs. The principality was assigned by Baji Rao the First to Anand Rao Puar with the right to receive tribute from certain Rajput Chiefs.

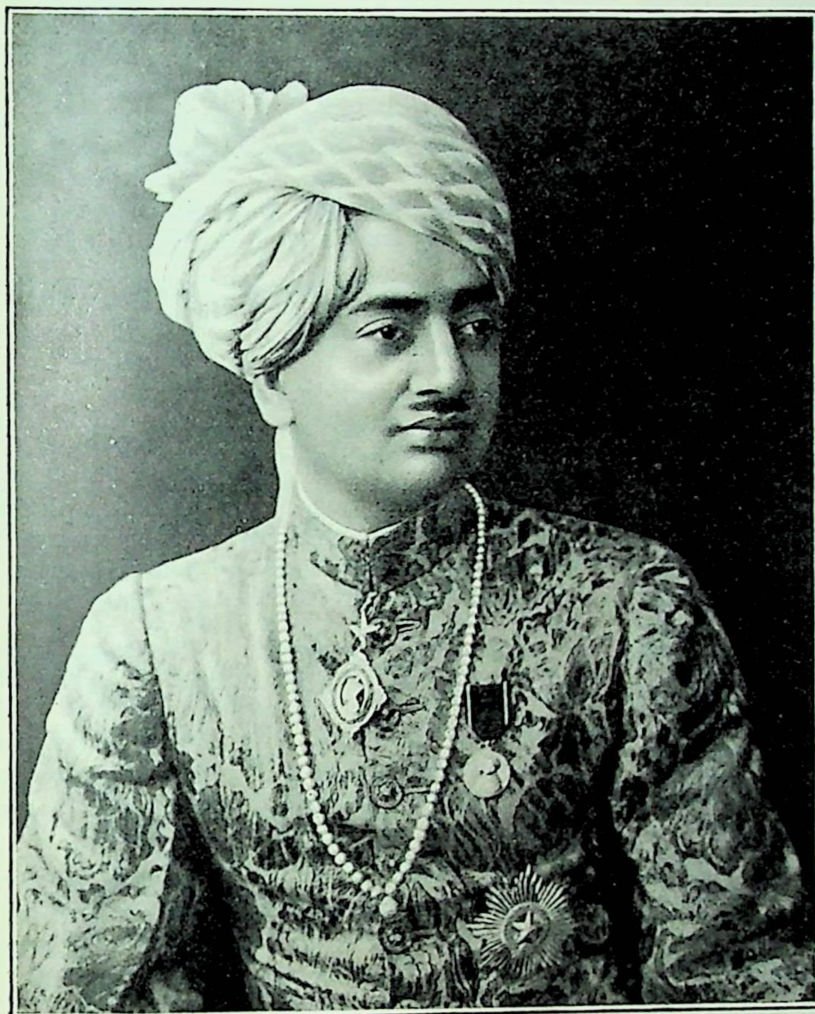
The Ruler of Dhar has full civil and criminal jurisdiction within his territories. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to a permanent salute of 15 guns. His Highness Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., on whom the title of Maharaja was conferred as an hereditary distinction, having left no son, the Dowager Maharani Laxmi Bai Sahiba adopted her nephew and named him Anand Rao Puar IV. The young Maharaja was born in 1920 and is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore. The administration of the State is being carried on by a Council.

Dungarpur State



THE area of the Dungarpur State is 1,460 square miles and the population, according to the Census of 1931, 2,27,500. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns.

The Ruler of the Dungarpur State is the head of the Guhilot-Ahara branch of the illustrious Sesodia Rajputs and represents the eldest branch of the House of Mewar. The State was founded in Samvat 1228 Vikrami when Rawal Samant Singhji, Ruler of Chittor, and eldest son of Rawal Kshem Singhji, left his patrimony and conquered the territory of Vagad. The present State of Banswara was a part of the Dungarpur State till 1527 A.D. when Maharawal Udai Singhji I. retained the western portion, Dungarpur, for his elder son and heir, Prithvi Rajji, and granted the eastern portion, Banswara, to his younger son, Jagmalji. In 1818 A.D. Maharawal Jaswant Singhji II concluded a treaty of perpetual friendship, alliance and unity of interest with the British Government. The State has since been noted for its steadfast loyalty to the British Crown.



His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Dungarpur State.

During the Great War the State did its duty by the Empire with marked zeal and devotion. It helped the Government in every way to the best of its means and power.

The present Ruler, His Highness Rai-Rayan Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on the 7th March, 1908, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the demise of his father, His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Bijay Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., in 1918. He received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, till 1927, and thereafter proceeded to Europe. His Highness is a fine shot. He has a great liking for cricket and has played twice against the M.C.C. He skippered the Rajputana Eleven against the M.C.C. and the Australians in 1934 and 1936 respectively. His Highness is immensely popular with his subjects for his culture, kindliness and progressive ideas.

In recognition of His Highness' benevolent rule His Imperial Majesty the late King-Emperor created him a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the memorable occasion of his Silver Jubilee and last Birthday in June, 1935.

The Royal Silver Jubilee was celebrated in a befitting manner throughout the State, His Highness taking a keen personal interest in the Celebrations.

The death of King-Emperor George V was deeply and sincerely mourned all over the State.

Idar State

THE STATE OF IDAR, in the Western India States Agency, is 1,669 square miles in area with a population of 262,660 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 21,00,000. The Ruling family belongs to the same illustrious stock of Rathor family as Jodhpur. The State enjoys a dynastic salute of 15 guns.



His Highness Maharajadhiraj Shree Himatsinhji, Idar State.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Shree Himatsinhji, was born in December 1899 and succeeded his deceased father Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sir Dowlatsinhji on the 14th April, 1931, and was installed on the 11th July, 1931. He accompanied His Highness the late Maharaja Dowlatsinhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V in London and acted as a page to His Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911.

The heir-apparent Maharaja Kumar Daljitsinhji was born on 10th July, 1917, and received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. The State enjoys plenary powers.

Since April, 1933, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

Under His Highness' energetic and enlightened rule the State is progressing in all directions. During the course of last five years of His Highness' reign not only all the debts have been paid off but, by exercise of proper and wise economy and control over finance, much saving has been effected.

During these years the number of schools in the State has risen from 87 to 151 and at the same time the standard of education and its usefulness has increased. The number of scholars has increased from 6,525 in 1929-30 to 8,918 in the year 1933-34. A Teachers' Agricultural Training School has been established and a regular Industrial and Vocational Training School has been established. There are Travelling Libraries also working in the State for the benefit of the people and to help adult education amongst them.

An Ancient Monuments Preservation Act on the lines of the British India Act has been introduced and an Archæological Department established.

The number of Medical institutions has increased from 6 in 1929-30 to 13 in 1933-34. Travelling and Ayurvedic Dispensaries have been established to provide relief to outlying villages far away from the Central Dispensaries. A Maternity Home has been established in commemoration of His Majesty King George V's Silver Jubilee.

An Agricultural and Village Uplift Department for introducing improved ways of agriculture was established in 1932 and is proving a boon to the cultivators. There is an Agricultural School and an Experimental Farm is attached to the Department, which is doing useful work.

Substantial remission has been made on account of arrears due by the cultivators. The Durbar has also granted general concessions of rent at reduced rates of four annas in a rupee for all who take up fallow land for cultivation for five years.

Fifty-five stipends for maintenance of old, helpless widows and a number of scholarships for orphans are provided in addition to other scholarships and charities given or endowed by the State.

Jaisalmer State

JAISALMER STATE, in Rajputana, is 16,062 square miles in area with a population of 76,255 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 3,65,000. The Ruling family are Jadon Bhatti Rajputs. Jaisalmer, the present Capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal. The State entered into treaty relations with the British Government in 1818.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born in 1882 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1914. He was educated at Mayo College and with the Imperial Cadet Corps. He was created a K.C.S.I. in 1918.

Maharaj Kumar Girdhar Singhji, son and heir to His Highness, was born in 1907. He was educated at the Mayo College. A second son Maharaj Kumar Hukam Singhji was born in 1927. His Highness has a grandson Bhanwar Raghunath Singhji.

His Highness Maharawal Saliwahan attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911. On the outbreak of the Great War the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of the Government. His Highness also offered his personal services.

Jind State

COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJENDRA BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., the present Ruler, was born in 1879 and started ruling in 1899.

His Highness has two sons—Shri Yuvraj Rajbir Singh (heir to the *gaddi*) born on September 25, 1918, and Maharajkumar Jagatbir Singh, born on March 23, 1925.

Celebrations:—On the 6th and 7th May, 1935, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee was celebrated in a most befitting manner. The celebrations commenced on the morning of the 6th May with a Royal Salute of 31 guns followed by Thanksgiving Services in Gurdwaras, temples and mosques. After this, a public meeting was held under the Presidency of the Chief Minister, who surveyed the innumerable blessings of British Rule in India. This was followed by the passing of the following resolution with acclamation:—

"This public meeting of all classes and creeds of the people of Jind State expresses its deep sense of thankfulness and happiness on the Silver Jubilee of the highly beneficient reign of His Majesty King-Emperor George V, humbly offers His Majesty its dutiful and loyal congratulations on this auspicious occasion, and prays for many years of health and happiness to His Majesty."

The meeting terminated with three cheers proposed by the President and with playing of 'God Save the King'.

In the afternoon the Regimental and school-boys' sports were held in the Parade Ground.

In the evening there were illuminations throughout the city. A multi-coloured illumination of Their Majesties' photographs was brilliantly displayed in the Chowk.

7th May, 1935.

Early this day, over one thousand poor and needy were entertained, while the most deserving amongst them were also given clothes. Sweets were distributed to school-boys and girls.

In the afternoon there was a garden party in the Banasar Gardens. Its spacious lawns, fountains in full play and flowers in full bloom made the whole thing picturesque. The string orchestra and the military pipers were playing and musical performances were given by well-known singers and musicians. The ladies had their *Purdah* Party in the Marble Baradari.

A brilliant military tattoo and a gorgeous display of fireworks furnished a proper finishing touch to the happy function. The State contributed the handsome sum of Rs. 43,950 to the Silver Jubilee Fund.



His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khanji III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Ruler of Junagadh State

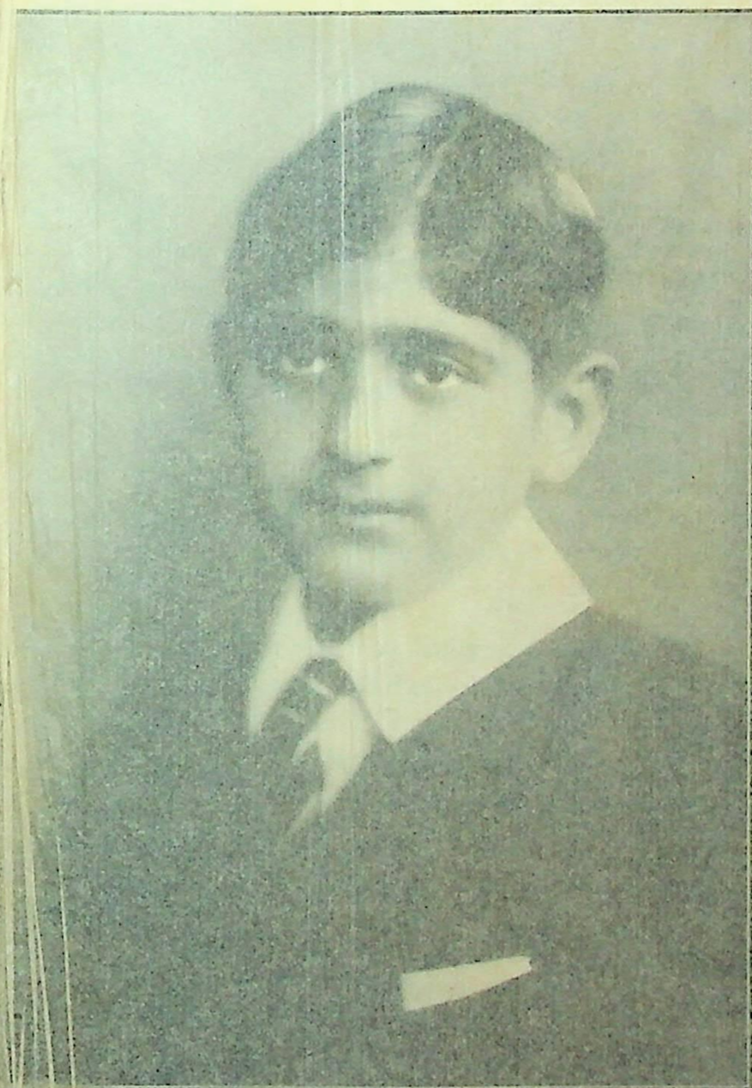
Junagadh State

THE STATE OF JUNAGADH lies in the south-western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 21°-53′ and 24°-44′ North Latitude and 70° and 72° East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Halar Prant, on the east by Gohilwad and on the west and south by the Arabian Sea. The State represents the ancient province of Saurashtra, meaning "good country" *par excellence* and it has always been regarded as a thrice blessed land. The Government is popularly referred to as Sarkar-i-Sorath or the Government of Sorath.

The area of the State is 3,337 square miles, inclusive of Mangrol, and comprises 866 villages comprised in 12 Mahals (Revenue divisions) and Mangrol under it. It has 16 ports of which the principal are Veraval, Nawabandar and Mangrol. It possesses a sea coast of 84 miles with a pleasant variety of rocky foreshore and sandy beaches. Several large rivers water its fertile plains.

The total population, according to the Census of 1931, is 5,45,152 (2,78,866 males and 2,66,286 females), of whom nearly 81 per cent. are Hindus or Jains and slightly over 19 per cent. are Mohammadans.

The average revenue of the State is about Rs. 90,00,000. The State has no debts, while it has considerable assets in cash investments and investments in railways, harbour work, electric supply works, &c., aggregating Rs. 250 lakhs.



Shahzada Mohamad Dilawarkhanji, Heir-Apparent, Junagadh State.

The Junagadh State Railway is the sole property of the State. There is a network of Railways extending over nearly 200 miles, while a further branch of nearly 30 miles, known as Talala-Visavadar line, is under construction.

The State also owns a six-anna share in the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway line extending over a distance of 46½ miles. The State has invested a sum of Rs. 156 lakhs in its railways.

Junagadh is well equipped in respect of good roads. There are 2½ miles of tarred roads, 274½ miles of water-bound macadamised roads and 143 miles of fair-weather roads.

It is possible to go to any part of the State by car. There is adequate provision of communications on which the development both of agriculture and industry largely depends. The State maintains its own Darbar Postal Service which is supplementary to the Indian Postal Service. This local service dates back to 1864 and is of much use in serving the smaller towns and villages. The Head Office is located in Junagadh and there are 25 sub-offices at convenient centres.

Junagadh abounds in several ancient and noteworthy monuments like the Edicts of Asoka, Somnath Temple at Prabhas Patan and the Uparkot Citadel and Mount Girnar with its Jain and Hindu temples. Besides these, the other notable monuments are the Khapra Kodia Caves, Bava Pyra's Math Caves, Matri's temple and well, Adhechi's Cave, Pancheshwar, the Khengar Vav or well, all of which are situated in or near Junagadh; Varah temple at Kadwar, Gayatri temple at Pasnavda; Vejal Kotha, an ancient fort in the Gir Forest, Buddhist Caves at Mander, also in the Gir, and Shana Caves in the Shana Hills in the Babariawad Mahal.

The State is the last home of the famous "Gir" lions which are found in the densely wooded Gir Forest covering an area of nearly 500 square miles. This surviving stock of Indian lions is preserved by His Highness at considerable expense, though not without interference from poachers.



His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khanji III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. Ruler of Junagadh State

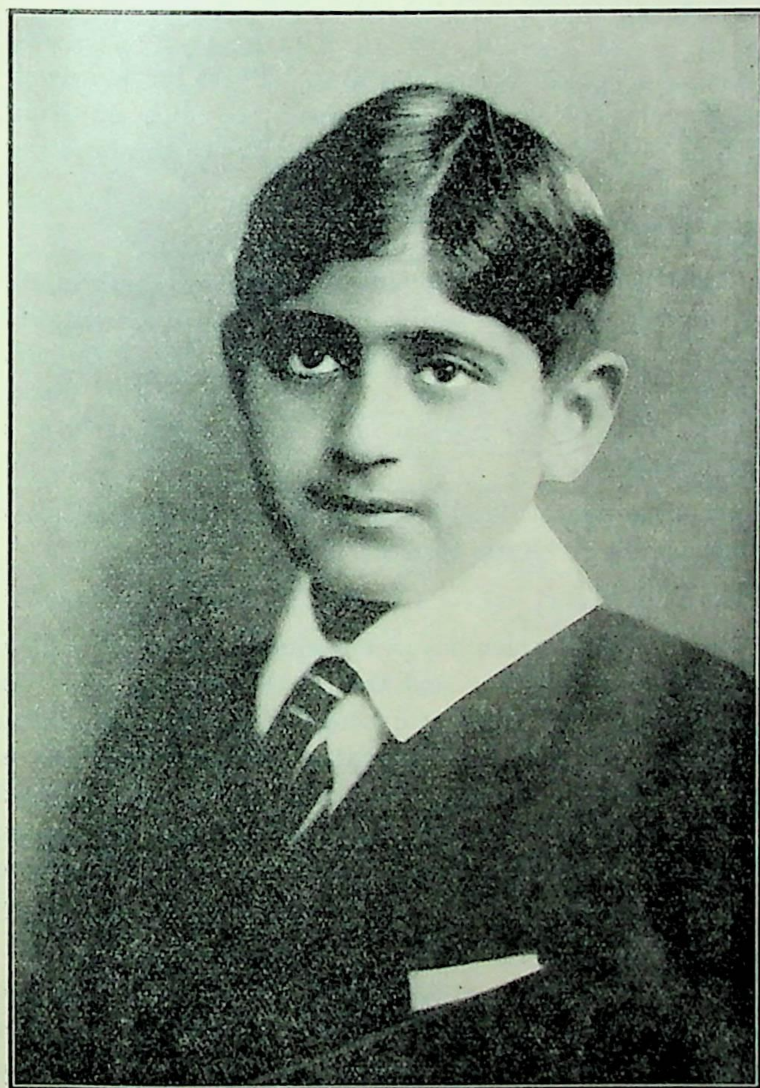
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ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

The history of the origin of the ancient fort of Uparkot is very conflicting. According to the Tarikh-e-Sorath, it was built in the reign of Raja Ugrasena, King of Mathura, in pre-historic times. It undoubtedly existed in the reign of Chandra Gupta Maurya, grand-father of Asoka, who built the Sudarshana Lake in 300 B.C. and died in 297 B.C. This lake was situated between the Fort and the foot of the Girnar Hill. The remains of the dam of this famous lake still exist by the side of the road leading to the Girnar Hills. Again in A.D. 950 approximately, it was built, as it now stands, by Raj Grahripu of Wamansthali (Vanthali of today). It was captured by Mahmed Begda in 1470 A.D. after a two years' siege when Ra Mandlik, the last of the Chudasamas, surrendered. It was finally restored by him in 1473 A.D.

Inside the Uparkot Citadel is the Lilam Top, a gun 17 feet long, 6 feet and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference at the thickest part of the barrel and 4 feet and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the thinnest, its bore at the muzzle being $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This gun was sent by the Sultan of Persia and Arabia to help the Sultans of Gujarat in subduing the Portuguese at Diu. It was brought to Junagadh by Malek Aiyaz, the Governor of Junagadh, in 1503 A.D. The inscription on the gun shows that it was made in Egypt in A.H. 937 (about 1500 A.D.) by Mahmad Hamzah who lived in the reign of Sultan Suleiman of Persia and Arabia. There is another cannon, 12 feet and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 5 feet and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference at the thickest part of the barrel and 5 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the thinnest, which is also said to have been brought from Diu.

There are the Buddhist caves excavated by the Buddhists after the conversion of King Asoka to Buddhism in about 270—230 B.C.

The Asoka stone contains 14 edicts of King Asoka, 272 B.C. to 231 B.C. These largely dwell upon the sanctity of animal life as being part of the Supreme Being. There is also one edict of King Kshatrapa Rudradama dated 150 A.D. and another of King Skandgupta A.D. 457. Both refer to the bursting of the Dam of the Sudarshana Lake and its restoration.

GIRNAR HILL.

The highest peak of the Girnar Hills is 3,666 feet above sea-level and is known as Gorakhnath. Leaving the Fort walls (of Mount Girnar) by the east gate there is a sacred spring of water called Gaumukhi from the fact that water flows out of a stone shaped like the mouth of a cow. The next peak is that of Ambaji, the tutelary goddess of the Hindus. The other peaks are Dattatraya, Renuka and Kalika. All the peaks except Renuka and Kalika are accessible by stone steps. The adjoining Datar Hill, having been a seat of a Mohammadan saint of that name, is sacred to the Mohammadans.

A State Cattle Farm is maintained to preserve the valuable local breeds of Gir cattle and buffaloes and the State Paddock endeavours to maintain the famous breed of "Kathi Horses".

OLD HISTORY.

The Capital of the State is Junagadh, "the Old Fort" which lies picturesquely at the foot of the sacred range of Hills, the Girnar, a place of great sanctity for both Jains and the Brahminic Hindus. It may well have been the seat of the ancient Persian Satraps. It was certainly held by the Indo-Scythian rulers who came from Bactria through Sind to Kathiawar. Inscriptions show that it was part of the Gupta Empire in the ninth century; it passed to a Rajput dynasty, the Chudasamas, who ruled it for six hundred years. In A.D. 1472 the fortress of Junagadh fell after a prolonged siege to the great Sultan of Gujarat, Mahmed Begda, and it has remained from that date under Mussalman rule. It was incorporated in the Empire of Akbar in 1591 and on the break of the Moghul Empire it came under the sway of the dynasty which still rules it.

The founder of the present Ruling family was a Yusufzai from Afghanistan, Bahadur Khan, who came into prominence under Emperor Shah Jehan and obtained the patronymic of "Babi," *i.e.*, the gate-keeper or the trusted one. Bahadur Khan's son came to Gujarat in the middle of the seventeenth century, and the family soon rose to great distinction. Sherkhan Babi was the last Moghul Fouzdar or Governor of Kathiawar and, on the final decay of the Empire, established his independence under the name of Bahadur Khan which he assumed in 1748. The year of the foundation of the Junagadh State is generally taken as 1735.

Throughout the whole of the eighteenth century, Kathiawar was a welter of warfare. The Marathas had obtained the control of Western India, but in Kathiawar their power was divided between the Peshwa, as the head of the Maratha confederacy, and the Gaekwar, who held most of Gujarat. The Nawab of Junagadh was the only local Ruler to make headway against them. Together the three formed

the Triguna Sarkar, or Triple Government, but Junagadh could only hold its own by continual fighting. For its supremacy Junagadh was greatly indebted to a Brahman, Dewan Amarji, who has been termed the Napolean of Kathiawar. As an indication of its authority, no fewer than one hundred and thirty-four States and *Talukas* still pay *Zortalbi*, literally forcible levy, to Junagadh amounting to Rs. 92,421-8-0.

MODERN HISTORY.

When the British first entered Kathiawar to check the terrible disorder and bloodshed that prevailed, they came as the nominal allies of the Gaekwar and the Junagadh Ruler, who soon understood the benevolent intentions of the British Government, entered into friendly relations which have continued unbroken to the present day. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and a *Peshkashi* of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

The Ruler bears the title of Nawab. The present Ruler, His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., is ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadur Khanji I, the founder of the Babi family of Junagadh in 1735 A.D. His Highness the Nawab Sahib was born on the 2nd August, 1900, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 22nd January, 1911. He visited England in 1913-14, received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was invested with full powers on the 31st March, 1920. His Highness was awarded the insignia of K.C.S.I. on the 1st January, 1926, and was created G.C.I.E. on the 1st January, 1931.

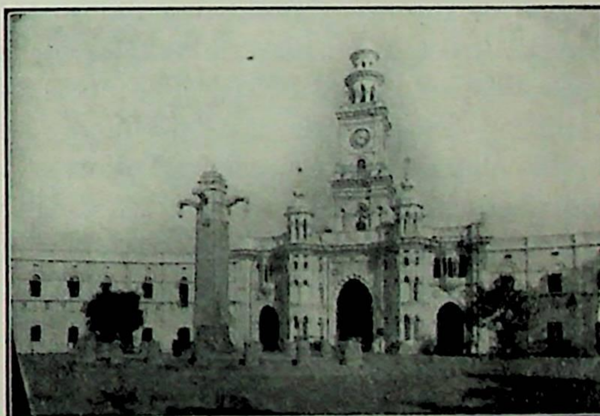
His Highness the Nawab Sahib, as Ruler of the premier State in Kathiawar, ranks first among Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar, enjoying plenary powers and enjoys a personal salute of 15 guns, the permanent salute being 15 guns within and 13 guns outside Junagadh territory.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib is the supreme and final authority in the State and the general administration is conducted under his direction, though a large measure of authority has been entrusted to his Diwan and other officers.

Their Excellencies Lord Reading, Lord Irwin and Lord Willingdon visited the State during the reign of the present Ruler.

The Heir-Apparent, Shahzada Mohammad Dilawar Khanji, was born on the 23rd June, 1922, and is at present being educated in England along with his brother, Nawabzada Mohammad Himatkhanji.

Mangrol is included in and forms an integral portion of the Junagadh State. The Shaikh Sahib is a vassal of Junagadh and has been granted by His Highness the Nawab Sahib administrative powers commensurate with those of a second class State under the Agency to be exercised in his Swang estate in subordination to Junagadh.


Reay Gate, Junagadh State.

The Executive Council of the State consists of the Diwan and President, Second Member, Law Member, Revenue Member and an Additional Member.

The Military forces maintained by the State are the Junagadh State Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of which is 173 and 219 respectively.

The strength of the Police is 1 to 570 of the population and, inclusive of the village police, it is 1 to 179 souls.

Civil and Criminal justice is administered under existing codes. No executive officer exercises judicial functions in the Junagadh State. His Highness the Nawab Sahib receives applications only when it appears necessary to correct gross injustice or flagrant violation of law in cases finally decided by the ordinary tribunals.

The State maintains an Arts and Science College, called the Baha-ud-din College, where, in addition to numerous scholarships and freeships for Hindu students, free education is imparted to all Mohammadans.

There are 16,135 boys and 3,659 girls in 180 public institutions maintained by the State which are being steadily added to. These include four High Schools, seven Middle Schools, a special school for the sons of Amirs of the State, and a Technical School.

For the medical relief of the population there are 29 institutions including the Sir Rasulkhanji Hospital, furnished with the latest scientific equipment, two Zenana hospitals and a Leper Asylum.

Kapurthala State

THE STATE OF KAPURTHALA, comprising an area of 652 square miles, lies between the rivers Sutlej and Beas in the Punjab. The Maharaja also owns a large number of villages in the Amritsar and Lahore districts as well as estates in the province of Oudh larger in area than the Kapurthala State proper, embracing as they do 461,032 acres or 700 square miles. The major portion of these estates was granted by the British Government to the present Maharaja's grandfather, His Highness Raja-i-Rajgan Raja Randhir Singh of illustrious memory, for conspicuous services during the Mutiny. The Maharaja of Kapurthala thus enjoys among the Ruling Princes in India the peculiar distinction of being both the head of an important State and the premier Taluqdar of Oudh. The gross income of the State is about forty lakhs. The inhabitants of the State number about 316,000, of whom 56 per cent. are Mohammadans, 22 per cent. Sikhs and 22 per cent. Hindus.

The Royal House of Kapurthala is descended from the Rajput Ruling Dynasty of Jaisalmer. The foundation of the State was laid by Rana Kapur of Jaisalmer about nine hundred years ago. Of the ancestors of the present Maharaja the most outstanding figure in history was Raja Jassa Singh who was known for his matchless prowess and military genius. As a warrior Raja Jassa Singh had no equal in his time. He was a terror to the enemy of the Khalsa. The massive sword with which he had achieved many historic conquests in personal combats is preserved as a precious heirloom in the State Treasury at Kapurthala.

On the extension of British rule to the Jullundur Doab in 1846 the independence of the State proper, north of the Sutlej, was maintained, conditional on the State paying to the British Government the commutation in cash amounting to Rs. 1,31,000 for the service engagements by which it had been bound to the Sikh Confederacy. The Bari Doab estate was also leased to the head of the House in perpetuity. In 1924 this annual tribute was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government in appreciation of the magnificent war record and exceptionally efficient administration of the State. This paved the way for a lasting friendship between the Kapurthala State and the British *Raj*. From that day the State has never missed a single opportunity of demonstrating its fidelity to the Paramount Power and has on every necessary occasion readily placed its resources at the disposal of the British Sovereigns. During the Mutiny Raja Randhir Singh directed all his available forces, under his personal command, towards the maintenance and consolidation of the British hold upon the Jullundur Doab, and, at a most critical moment in Oudh in those dark days, personally led a contingent of two thousand men to those regions, and, by his characteristic pluck and prowess, helped immensely in saving the situation. His rewards for these invaluable services included the grant in perpetuity of the extensive estates in the Bahraich and Bara Banki districts already referred to.

Rajah Randhir Singh was a ruler of exceptional abilities and was immensely popular with his subjects, irrespective of race and creed, for his wise, progressive and impartial administration. On his way to England in 1870 he was taken ill at Aden and expired in mid-ocean during his journey back to India. His sudden passing away in the prime of life, and right in the midst of an unending succession of beneficent activities, was deeply mourned, not only by his loving subjects, but far beyond the confines of his State. The Viceroy paid a tribute to his memory in the most feeling terms and referred to his death as the loss to the British Government of "an attached and valued friend and a Chief who by a vigorous and progressive administration had set an example to other Rulers." He was succeeded by his son, Raja Kharak Singh, who possessed a vigorous mind in a frail body and died quite young in the seventh year of his rule, namely, in September, 1877.

The present benign and englightened Ruler of Kapurthala, Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rashikul-Itiqad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., was born on the 24th November, 1872, and was barely five years old when he was installed on the *gaddi* on the 16th October, 1877, by Sir Robert Egerton, the



His Highness Colonel Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur [illegible]
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The Royal House of Kapurthala is descended from the Rajput Ruling Dynasty of Jaisalmer. The foundation of the State was laid by Rana Kapur of Jaisalmer about nine hundred years ago. Of the ancestors of the present Maharaja the most outstanding figure in history was Raja Jassa Singh who was known for his matchless prowess and military genius. As a warrior Raja Jassa Singh had no equal in his time. He was a terror to the enemy of the Khalsa. The massive sword with which he had achieved many historic conquests in personal combats is preserved as a precious heirloom in the State Treasury at Kapurthala.

On the extension of British rule to the Jullundur Doab in 1846 the independence of the State proper, north of the Sutlej, was maintained, conditional on the State paying to the British Government the commutation in cash amounting to Rs. 1,31,000 for the service engagements by which it had been bound to the Sikh Confederacy. The Bari Doab estate was also leased to the head of the House in perpetuity. In 1924 this annual tribute was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government in appreciation of the magnificent war record and exceptionally efficient administration of the State. This paved the way for a lasting friendship between the Kapurthala State and the British *Raj*. From that day the State has never missed a single opportunity of demonstrating its fidelity to the Paramount Power and has on every necessary occasion readily placed its resources at the disposal of the British Sovereign. During the Mutiny Raja Randhir Singh directed all his available forces, under his personal command, towards the maintenance and consolidation of the British hold upon the Jullundur Doab, and, at a most critical moment in Oudh in those dark days, personally led a contingent of two thousand men to those regions, and by his characteristic pluck and prowess, helped immensely in saving the situation. His rewards for these invaluable services included the grant in perpetuity of the extensive estates in the Bahraich and Bara Banki districts already referred to.

Rajah Randhir Singh was a ruler of exceptional abilities and was immensely popular with his subjects, irrespective of race and creed, for his wise, progressive and impartial administration. On his way to England in 1870 he was taken ill at Aden and expired in mid-ocean during his journey back to India. His sudden passing away in the prime of life, and right in the midst of an unending succession of beneficent activities, was deeply mourned, not only by his loving subjects, but far beyond the confines of his State. The Viceroy paid a tribute to his memory in the most feeling terms and referred to his death as the loss to the British Government of "an attached and valued friend and a Chief who by a vigorous and progressive administration had set an example to other Rulers." He was succeeded by his son, Raja Kharak Singh, who possessed a vigorous mind in a frail body and died quite young in the seventh year of his rule, namely, in September, 1877.

The present benign and enlightened Ruler of Kapurthala, Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rashikul-Itiqad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., was born on the 24th November, 1872, and was barely five years old when he was installed on the *gaddi* on the 16th October, 1877, by Sir Robert Egerton, the



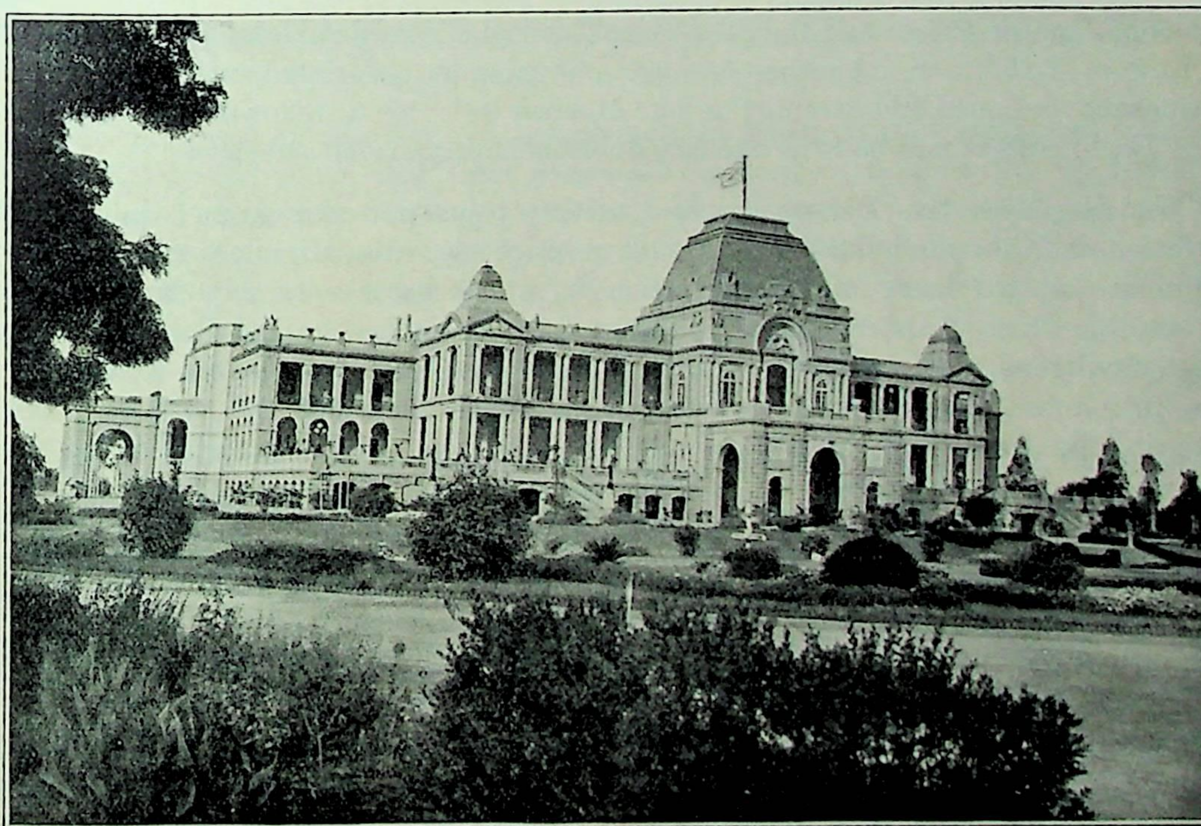
His Highness Colonel Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.,
Kapurthala State.

then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. During his minority the State was fortunate in having its management entrusted to a succession of British Superintendents of such high calibre as Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Sir Macworth Young, K.C.S.I., Sir Charles Rivaz, K.C.S.I., and Colonel C. F. Massey—to mention only the most prominent of them. Almost all of them afterwards made a mark as heads of Provincial Administrations in India.

Under the guidance and management of such able and brilliant Superintendents the State made rapid strides in regard to all the requirements of the modern age, and the young Maharaja, besides receiving an exceptionally liberal education, was brought up in every way with strict regard to his exalted heritage. At a very early age the Maharaja showed a remarkable linguistic aptitude and by the time he attained his majority he had become a thorough master of English and French as well as of Sanskrit, Persian and Urdu.

His Highness assumed the government of His State on the 24th November, 1890. In performing the formal ceremony Sir James Lyall, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, spoke highly of the Prince and of his illustrious family and expressed every confidence as to the future progress and welfare of the State under His Highness' able and enlightened rule. Those who know Kapurthala of to-day will readily admit that his confidence has been realised to the letter.

With a view to broadening his own mental outlook as well as to learn things that might be of practical value to his State, His Highness has made extensive tours the wide world over. There is, indeed, no Indian or foreign Prince more widely travelled than His Highness. The first of the foreign visits was made three years after the assumption of the government of his State, in the course of which he attended the marriage of His Imperial Majesty King George V, then Duke of York. His Highness has since travelled all over India, Europe,



Jagatjit Palace, Kapurthala.

America, Tunis, Morocco, Abyssinia, Japan, China, Indo-China, Java, in fact, all over the habitable globe. During these tours the reputation of His Highness as a singularly cultured and progressive ruler has always travelled before him, with the result that His Highness has invariably been received with the warmest cordiality and the greatest respect by the Sovereigns of the States he has visited and also has been invested with the highest honours associated with

these States. In addition to the most exalted British decorations His Highness is the possessor of the highest foreign decorations like the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur of France, the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlos III of Spain, the Grand Cross of the Order of Star of Roumania, the Grand Cross of the Order of Menelik of Abyssinia, the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, the Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, and the Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba. His Highness' well-known publication embodying his experiences of foreign travel has been read, as was to be expected, with the greatest interest all over the civilized world. His Highness' remarkable power of observation, deep insight into things, profound scholarship and high literary ability will be found amply demonstrated in this monumental work.

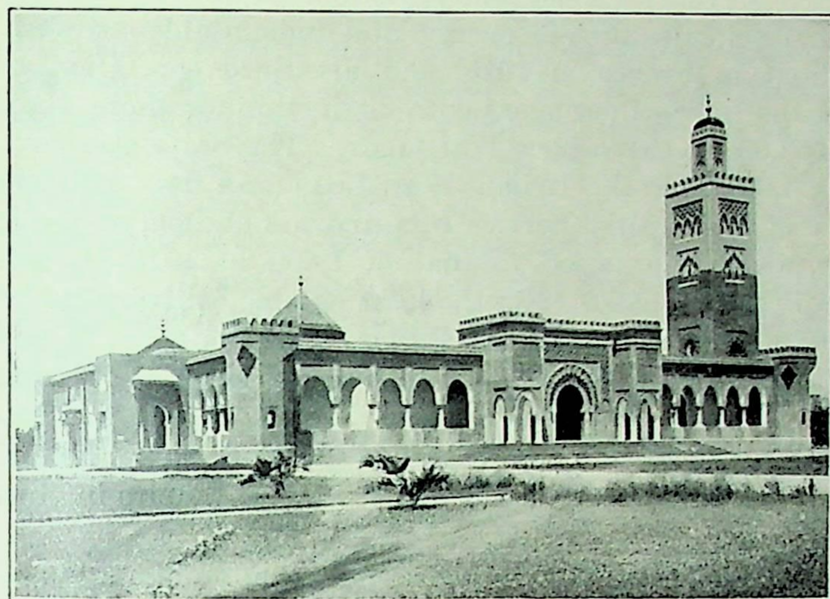
Much of the progressive spirit which His Highness has infused into his administration is due as much to his strong personality as to the effect of his foreign tours on his remarkably receptive mind.

His Highness' highly cultivated taste will be found embodied in not a few handsome palaces and buildings which adorn Kapurthala of to-day. The great Jagatjit Palace, designed by an eminent French architect in the Renaissance style and built at a cost of about five million rupees, is a sight for the gods, and the magnificent park attached to it, laid out somewhat on the lines of the Park of Versailles, has no equal in Asia. The interior decoration of the Palace represents the best specimens of European and Indian art and is unique of its kind in India. The great Durbar Hall, conceived and built exclusively in the Indian style, is one of the finest in India. Among other buildings of note the most remarkable are the Villa Buona Vista, the residence of the Heir-Apparent, the Sikh Temple, the Jubilee Hall and the Chateau at Mussourie. The models of Jagatjit Palace and the Sikh Temple attracted considerable notice at the Wembley British Empire Exhibition. Another architectural triumph associated with Kapurthala is a majestic mosque, designed and executed in pure Moorish style by a renowned French architect, which His Highness has had built for the benefit of his Mohammadan subjects.

His Highness the Maharaja spares neither pains nor money for the efficiency of administration and the moral and material uplift of his people. His Highness takes a very large directing share in the work of administration in which he is very ably assisted by the heir-apparent and his Chief Minister, Col. G. T. Fisher, I. A., of the Foreign and Political Department. With the intelligent and energetic help of the retired Chief Minister, Sir Abdul Hamid, His Highness introduced in his State various reforms which may well be said to have placed the State in the front rank of civilised States of to-day. Every department in the State has been re-organised and placed on a highly efficient basis. There is a complete separation of executive and judicial functions, each *tehsil* or sub-division having a separate executive and judicial officer. In rural areas *Panchayats* composed of local men of influence and character have been established to try local cases up to the value of Rs. 100. This measure has helped materially to cheapen minor litigation. The urban areas are administered by Municipal Committees with non-official Presidents.

The education of his subjects has always been the first consideration of His Highness and the annual expenditure under this head has been increasing steadily. There are already in the State a very efficiently-managed and properly-equipped college, three high schools and above ninety primary and middle schools. No fees are charged in the primary schools, and, thanks to the growing interest of the people in education under such encouraging auspices, the number of these schools has been substantially increasing year by year. Indeed, in the provision of primary instruction the State of Kapurthala may well claim a pre-eminently leading position, not only in Indian India, but in British India too. It is worthy of note that for the first time in the Punjab free compulsory education has been introduced in this State.

No factor is more important in the material well-being of the mass of the people in a country like India than agriculture, and, as was to be expected, His Highness the Maharaja and his worthy Chief Minister have been paying special attention in this direction. An Agricultural Department with a model Farm has been established and is being maintained at a considerable annual expenditure to demonstrate to the general body of cultivators up-to-date scientific methods of agriculture. To ensure the financial independence of the agriculturists Co-operative Credit Banks have been started all over the State. The movement has made a remarkable advance in the State. There are already in the State as many as some three hundred banks, with more in prospect considering the present progress of things in this direction. We doubt if any district in the Punjab can show better results in this respect.



The Mosque, Kapurthala.

The medical and sanitary department of the State is on a par with the general efficiency of administration. There is in the Capital a thoroughly well-equipped hospital for males and another for females and the headquarters of each *tehsil* is provided with a State dispensary where free medical relief is afforded to sufferers. Not the least notable of the many amenities enjoyed by the Capital is a perfectly scientific works water and drainage system.

The progress of the State is equally noteworthy in regard to means of communication both for the facility of human traffic and commercial advance. Besides the addition of many miles of metalled road, a new metalled road has been constructed between Kapurthala and Kala, the latter being an important cotton-growing centre. The Jullundur Doab Railway also passes through twenty-five miles of State territory including the Capital and Sultanpur. The provision made in the State for internal security leaves nothing to be desired. An armed police force has also been raised for this purpose the efficient working of which has been highly spoken of by the British authorities.

The loyalty and attachment of Kapurthala to the British Empire, as we have already seen, has been demonstrated beyond question on every occasion ever since the Jullundur Doab came under British rule in 1846. The high traditions of his House in this respect have been fully and faithfully maintained by the present Ruler. On the outbreak of the Afghan War in 1878-79 Kapurthala despatched 500 infantry, 100 cavalry, three guns and a hundred artillery to the help of the British. This detachment rendered conspicuously meritorious service on the Bannu Frontier under General Watson and elicited admiration and praise from the British officers for its discipline and good conduct. His Highness the Maharaja also sent his Imperial Service Regiment, formed in 1888, for active service in the Tirah Campaign in 1897. The regiment gave a superb account of itself. A detachment of this regiment, ambushed in the Kurram Valley by an overwhelmingly superior force of the enemy, put up a heroic fight, regardless of the odds against them, and preferred honourable death to surrender. The Government of India communicated in befitting terms their sorrow, sympathy and admiration to His Highness over that outstandingly tragic, though inspiring, episode of that bloody campaign, and His Highness raised, near the regimental lines, a permanent memorial to the heroism of that glorious little detachment.

On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness was one of the first among the Princes to place all his resources at the disposal of the British Government. The Kapurthala Imperial Service Regiment remained in active service for about four years in East Africa, eliciting universal praise and admiration for its high discipline, tireless energy and indomitable prowess. His Highness himself visited the battle-front in France in 1915, and his third son, Captain Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, served with the Indian Contingent with distinction for more than a year. His Highness contributed Rs. 2,53,000 to the various War funds. The State also gave Rs. 13,00,000 to the English War Loan, Rs. 4,00,000 to the Indian War Loan and Rs. 3,00,000 to the French War Loan. The strength of the Imperial Service Infantry, maintained at about 1,200 men for a long period during the War, was further raised to that of 1,600 in 1918 in response to the stirring appeal of the British Prime Minister. Not the least notable contribution of His Highness at that most critical juncture in the history of the Empire was waiving of the recovery of so big a sum as Rs. 4,00,000 payable by the Government of India on account of extra War expenses for the Kapurthala Imperial Service Regiment. Nearly five thousand recruits have been supplied to the Indian Army. All this represents only a part of the fairly long list of timely and valuable services rendered by His Highness and the State to the Empire in that titanic struggle.

The immense popularity which His Highness the Maharaja enjoys, not only all over India, but all over the civilised world, had a striking demonstration at the Golden Jubilee of His Highness' accession to the *gaddi* of his ancestors celebrated in November, 1927, with a splendour unparalleled except in the courts of Eastern monarchs of the Middle Age. H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab, all the leading Princes of India and hundreds of Indian and European guests from different parts of the country visited Kapurthala and participated in the function with an enthusiasm which testified with unmistakable emphasis to the affection and esteem in which His Highness is universally held. His Highness also received innumerable telegraphic messages of cordial congratulations from distinguished monarchs and statesmen of Europe and also from those of his brother Princes in India who were unavoidably prevented from attending the celebrations. Countless presents also poured in on that happy and memorable occasion from His Highness' friends in Europe, America and India as well as from his officers and subjects both in Kapurthala and Oudh. The carrying to a successful termination of so imposing a programme of festivities as had been arranged for that historic occasion was due as much to the organising powers and forceful personality of the Maharaja himself as to the energy and ability of Captain Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, M. A., President of the Special Committee appointed for the purpose. The importance of that great function lay, as every intelligent observer might have seen and realised, less in its magnificence than in the impressive illustration it furnished of the closer ties of relationship and mutual understanding between the British Government and the State of a solidarity of interests between the Ruling Chiefs themselves and of the good-will and affection existing between the Ruler and his subjects in Kapurthala. With regard to the last-mentioned fact the following happy and graceful message of His Highness on that auspicious occasion is worthy of record:—"I rejoice to feel that by the grace of Providence this long period has been blessed with peace, inter-communal amity and general advancement among my beloved people and that the happiest relations have perpetually existed between them and myself and my House. Rest assured that in the future, as in the past, your welfare shall always be the primary object of my life and the key-note of my policy." To commemorate the occasion His Highness announced a grant of two lakhs of rupees for the construction of an up-to-date hospital called Irwin Jubilee Memorial Hospital. His Excellency the Viceroy expressed himself as honoured by the association of his name with that institution so eminently worthy of that happy occasion.

At the State Banquet, which presented a scene of unrivalled splendour, His Highness gave a brief but remarkably lucid and impressive account of half a century of his life and reign, with special reference to certain sound principles which, as a Ruler, had guided and inspired him

in his long and fruitful career, not the least outstanding of which was absolute impartiality and even balance between different sects and religions. In that admirable speech of his His Highness made a masterful survey of the position of the States and of the way it was to be adjusted in relation to the Government of India after the constitutional Reforms in the making had reached a workable phase. His Highness' statesmanlike utterances on that great occasion made, it is needless to add, a profound impression on that great assemblage.

With regard to the remarkably friendly relations existing between the Hindus and the Muslims in his State, His Highness, referring to the sorry state of things in that respect in other parts of India, made the following notable statement :—

"I am happy to say that such communal feelings have never existed in my State, and I pray God they never will. Perhaps it will interest you all to learn that for the benefit of my Mohammadan subjects I am building a mosque which will, when it is completed, be one of the finest in India and which has been designed by an eminent French architect in Moorish style after the famous Kutubia Mosque of Marakesh."

Speaking of the administration of his State, His Highness referred in highly appreciative terms to the invaluable assistance he had received towards the unique success thereof from his talented Chief Minister, Khan Bahadur Diwan Abdul Hamid.

His Excellency the Viceroy paid an eloquent tribute to His Highness' qualities as a Ruler and Statesman and spoke in the following felicitous terms of His Highness' beneficent work for the welfare and prosperity of his subjects :—

"The brief sketch you gave us to-night, Your Highness, of the progress in internal administration during the last fifty years was enough to indicate the vast improvement which your rule has brought to the State. It is not for me to follow you in detail through them, but I know both from my own personal observation and from what I have heard from my advisers that Kapurthala ranks high among the Indian States in the quality of administration. This, I have no doubt, is largely due to the keen interest Your Highness has always taken personally in State affairs and to the attention in detail which you apply in a remarkable degree to all that comes under your observation." His Excellency also spoke in terms of the highest praise of the Chief Minister. "Among the most valuable qualities in any Ruler," he said, "is the faculty to choose wisely those to whom he entrusts responsibility and the capacity to trust those whom he has chosen. I know very well how much, as you have said, Your Highness' State owes to the ability and efficiency of your Chief Minister, Khan Bahadur Diwan Abdul Hamid, who has enjoyed Your Highness' confidence and filled this responsible post with success and credit for the last twelve years."

To this high standard in the public service His Excellency rightly attributed the peace and contentment prevailing in the State and the harmony existing among the various sections of His Highness' subjects. In regard to the latter fact His Excellency made a striking and significant remark. "He is indeed," he said, "a happy man in India to-day who can show that in his part of the country no discord exists between the two great communities, and I know that Your Highness will do everything in your power to preserve this happy state of affairs." Referring to the traditional friendship and close co-operation always existing between His Highness and the British authorities, His Excellency mentioned, in highly appreciative terms, the important part played by the police of Kapurthala in putting down the forces of lawlessness and disorder in connection with the Akali trouble of 1913. With reference to His Highness' singularly happy position in regard to international politics, by virtue of his close familiarity with European life in its various phases of modern progress, His Excellency very rightly remarked that India had been "fortunate in having as one of her representatives at Geneva, for two successive years, one who could dispense such sound sense within the Assembly Hall and such princely hospitality outside."

Before concluding his speech, which will remain memorable in the annals of the State as a singularly just appreciation of His Highness' worth and work as a progressive and enlightened Ruler, His Excellency the Viceroy announced the conferment of the decoration of G.B.E. on His

Highness by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, a high honour rarely bestowed even on an occasion like this and which, as His Excellency took care to point out, was only a befitting recognition of His Highness' long and successful period of rule no less than the services he has rendered in the cause of world peace.

The subjects of His Highness presented an address paying a glowing and grateful tribute to His Highness' progressive and beneficent rule and warmly acknowledging the untold blessings of that rule as evidenced in the growing moral and material prosperity of the people in the trail of important educational, agricultural and administrative reforms and the flourishing condition of trade and commerce generally in consequence thereof.

Equally eloquent and appreciative was the address presented by the tenants of Oudh. It summed up the various happy and progressive features of His Highness' long and enlightened rule in terms which, with all their blazing eloquence born of the fulness of heart, represented only the barest truth. "In fact," it concluded, "it would be no exaggeration to say that the benefits and favours which Your Highness has heaped upon your devoted subjects are unexampled in history."

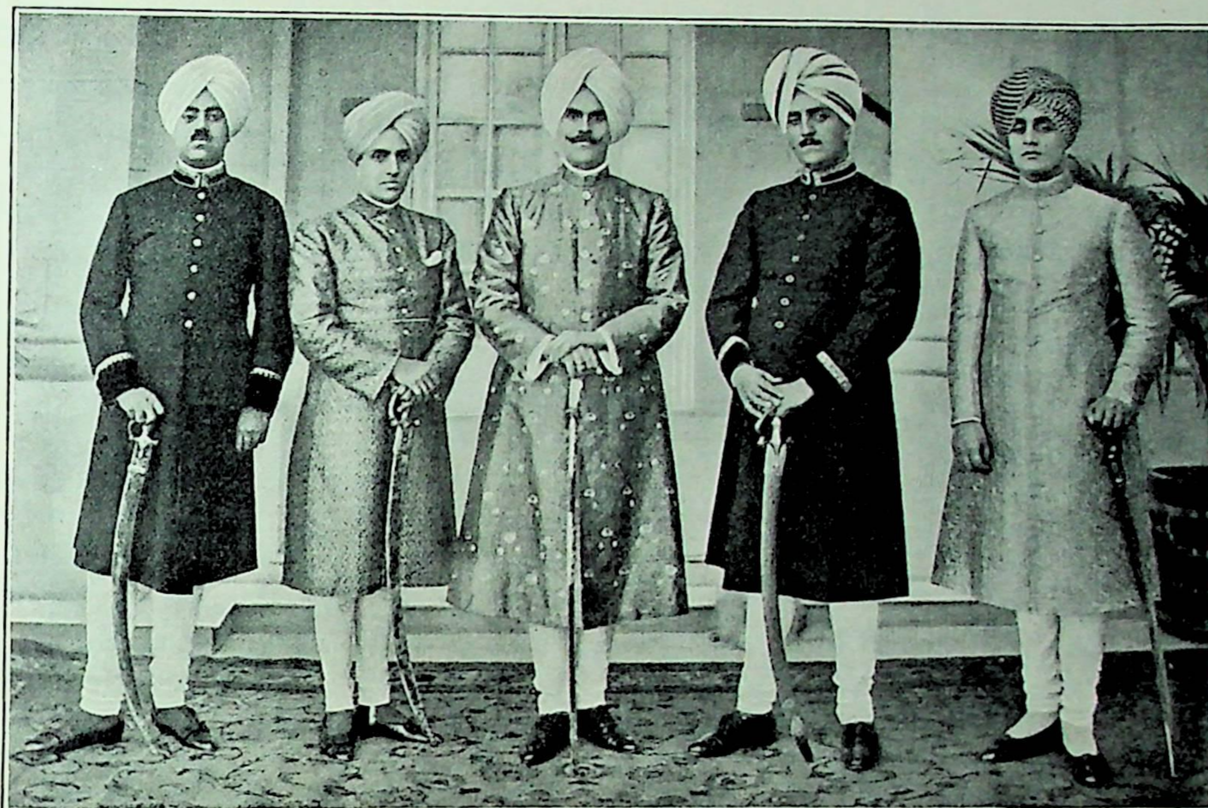
At the State Banquet the toast of His Highness was proposed by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir in befitting terms. He referred to the great respect in which His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, on account of his many eminent qualities of head and heart as well as for his many golden deeds towards the welfare of mankind in and outside his State, was held both by his brother Princes and representatives of the British Government. He specially commended His Highness' work on the Chamber of Princes and also in connection with the League of Nations which, he rightly said, "reflected credit not only on the whole country but also on the whole of our Order." His Highness' health was drunk with immense enthusiasm. In a brilliant speech the Maharaja of Alwar dwelt, with his characteristic eloquence and amidst repeated applause, on His Highness' numerous high qualities which had endeared him not only to his friends and guests but, most important of all, to his subjects.

In October, 1928, at the invitation of His Majesty the King, His Highness, accompanied by the Tikka Raja (heir-apparent) and his staff, paid a State visit to the Court of Spain and was accorded a right royal reception both by the Royal House and the public. In September, 1930, His Highness went to Geneva for the third time to represent India and the Ruling Princes of India at the 10th Assembly of the League of Nations, a distinction not enjoyed by any other Ruling Prince in India so far. His Highness, it is needless to add, gave on this occasion as eminently impressive an account of himself as on the two former occasions. In 1931, with the consent of His Highness the Maharaja, the then Chief Minister, Khan Bahadur Diwan Abdul Hamid, was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State as one of the principal delegates to the 12th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, in particular as a representative of the Indian States. A gracious reference of appreciation of his work at the League Assembly was made by His Excellency the Viceroy in his opening speech at the inauguration of the Session of the Chamber of Princes in March, 1932. A resolution of thanks and appreciation was unanimously passed by Their Highnesses the Ruling Princes in the course of the Session of the Chamber of Princes.

His Highness is blessed with five sons and one daughter. The young Princes were brought up and educated under the direct supervision of His Highness the Maharaja. Their education began at home under competent English and French governesses and was finished in English and French Colleges and Universities.

The eldest son, Sri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh, was born on the 19th of May, 1892, and the happy event was befittingly celebrated throughout the State. He has a worthy consort in Princess Brinda Mati, a daughter of Kanwar Gambhir Chand of Jubbal. She was brought up and educated in France and is a perfect model of cultured and accomplished womanhood. The happy marriage was solemnised on the 4th February, 1911, amidst scenes of unsurpassed splendour and rejoicing and was attended by a large number of distinguished guests from various

parts of India and Europe. That auspicious occasion was rendered memorable by the announcement by His Highness of important concessions to his people.



His Highness the Maharaja and the Princes.

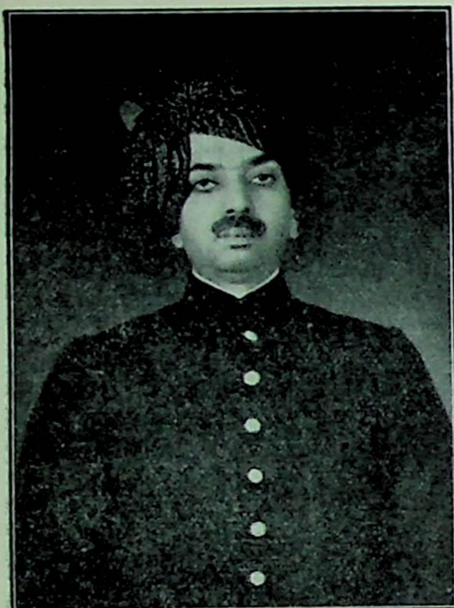
The second son, Maharaj Kumar Mahajit Singh, was an exceptionally cultured and gifted Prince whose sad and untimely death on the 9th April, 1932, it unfortunately happens to be our painful duty to record here with the sincerest and deepest grief. His marriage in November, 1913, after his return home on finishing his education in Europe, with the accomplished daughter of a high caste Rajput family of Chandpur in the Kangra District, was celebrated amidst scenes of matchless magnificence and was attended by prominent people of the country and by deputations from all Indian States. As Superintendent of the Oudh Estates, the late lamented Prince had endeared himself to the tenants by his energetic and efficient discharge of duties, his keen sense of justice and liberal-mindedness, and as a Minister in the United Provinces Government, as is well known, he had given a singularly creditable account of himself. His premature passing away, in the midst of his multifarious activities for public good, has been deeply mourned all over the country.

His Highness' third son, Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, is a highly cultured and accomplished Prince and is just now in charge of the Army and Police Departments of the State. He is a Master of Arts of Oxford. During the Great War he served with distinction with the Indian Contingent in France. He enjoys the rank of Major in the Indian Army and has also been an Honorary A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

His Highness' fourth son, Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh, has also had his education in Europe and is not behind the other sons in ability and talent. He holds the office of Superintendent, Kapurthala Estates in Oudh.

His Highness' youngest son, Maharaj Kumar Ajit Singh, is a Graduate of Cambridge University and has returned to the State after completing his education.

His Highness' only daughter, Maharaj Kumari Amrit Kaur, a remarkably cultured and talented Princess, was married in 1923, amidst festivities lasting for a week, to His Highness the Raja of Mandi. Her Highness is well known all over the country for her tireless activities for the uplift of Indian women.



His Highness Maharajadhiraj Umdae Rajhai Buland-Makan Maharaja Dikshit Yagyanarayan Singhji Bahadur, Kishangarh State.

Kishangarh State



KISHANGARH STATE is almost in the centre of Rajputana. The present Maharaja, who is the 18th Ruler of the State, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Umdae Rajhai Buland-Makan Maharaja Dikshit Yagyanarayan Singhji Bahadur, was born on the 26th January, 1896, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 24th November, 1926.

The area of the State is 858 square miles, and the population 85,744 souls. The revenue of the State is in round figures Rs. 7,50,000 and the Maharaja enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee was celebrated by grants of *Jagirs* and local honours, an Exhibition in the Fort and Jubilee Bazar in the High School premises; distribution of Jubilee Medals to nobles and officials; illuminations and fireworks; prayers; worship; feeding of the poor, the prisoners and the cows; and various amusements.

Nabha State



THE STATE OF NABHA, in the Punjab, is 947 square miles in area with a population of 287,574 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 25,55,000. It is one of the three Phulkian States. Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the State in October 1890. The State was also visited by Lord Curzon in 1903, by Lord Minto in 1906 and by Lord Chelmsford in 1919. The late Maharaja Colonel Sir Hira Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

A State contingent did splendid service on the Frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-1880 and the State forces were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. The State also offered aid in operations on the Frontier in 1908 against the Mohammad and Zaka Khel tribes.

On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 Maharaja Ripudaman Singh offered the resources of his State to Government. The Maharaja made handsome contributions to unofficial War Funds of different kinds and also gave a donation of 3 lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the Expeditionary Forces and 2½ lakhs for the construction of additional aeroplanes for the defence of London.

Maharaja Ripudaman Singh severed his connection with the State in 1923, leaving the State to be administered in his absence by an Administrator appointed by the Government of India. He was deposed in 1928 and interned under Regulation III of 1918 in the Madras Presidency. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Ruler.

His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh Malavendra Bahadur, the present Ruler, was born on the 21st September 1919. A Council of Regency was appointed during his minority. His Highness visited England in 1932.



Lt.-Col. His late Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nawanagar State.

Nawanagar State

THE STATE OF NAWANAGAR, in Kathiawar, is 3,791·3 square miles in area with a population of 409,192 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 93,47,000. It has an extended sea-coast of about 100 miles and the harbours of Jodiya, Bedi and Salaya. There are pearl-fisheries on the Nawanagar coast. The Ruling family belongs to the famous Jadeja clan, from which the Rulers of Cutch also trace their descent. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.



His Highness Jam Shri Digvijaysinhji, Nawanagar State.

The State was founded in 1840 by Jam Rawal, a renowned Rajput warrior from Cutch. From that time till the penetration of the British on the decline of the Moghul Empire the history of Nawanagar may well be said to have been an almost unbroken story of the old Rajput military prowess and enterprise. It was during the reign of Jam Ranmalji, who succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1820, that the State was completely free from internecine feuds, and that good and able Ruler had thus the time and opportunities to give his people a beneficient government. Jam Ranmalji's masterly handling of the situation during the three great famines of his time is proverbial to this day and is the subject of many a homely song by bards and peasants handed down from generation to generation. To give his people work during the hard times he built the magnificent island forts of Kotha and Lakhota, and to his foresight the people of Jamnagar owe the excellent *Talao* which to-day stores water for summer for public use.

Ranmalji was succeeded by Jam Vibhaji in 1852. Vibhaji's love for his people, his great and constant concern for the rich and poor alike, his charitable-mindedness and his extreme simplicity are a by-word in every Jamnagar home. Realising the strength of the British, he entered into firm alliance with them and was amply rewarded for his faithful allegiance. Jam Vibhaji was succeeded by Jam Jassaji who died heirless in 1907 and was succeeded by Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji, who had been adopted by Jam Vibhaji before Jassaji was born.

Ranjitsinhji's fame as a cricketer is too well known to bear repetition in this short sketch. Better known as "Ranji" on the cricket field, some of his record achievements are yet to be broken and many of his stylish and easy strokes are even to-day proclaimed by the best of cricketers as inimitable. With him cricket was not merely a game; it was, to use his own words, "a mode of life."

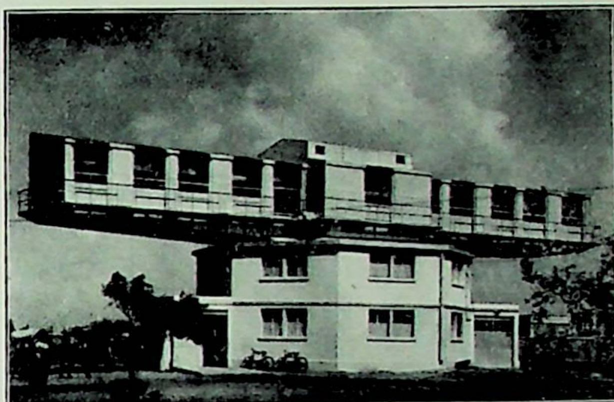
Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji's record achievements were not merely confined to the field of sports. The Nawanagar *gaddi* was not exactly a bed of roses when he succeeded in 1907. Beginning with a treasury with little balance, with an old-fashioned and abominably dirty city for his Capital, and an ultra-conservative and practically illiterate people for his subjects, he before long recreated Nawanagar and made it what it is to-day—a model State in the most modern sense of the term. He was his own engineer in planning and rebuilding his city, his own economist in introducing far-reaching fiscal and other reforms, and his own adviser in instituting an efficient and up-to-date administrative machinery. To improve the agriculturists' lot he abolished the out-of-date *bagh batai* and substituted it by a low cash assessment. He also abolished the system of tenure-at-will, and gave his people in its place, after a thorough survey of all holdings in the State, a 15-year settlement system with right to transfer holdings by sale, inheritance or gift. To make the State famine-proof all the rivers in the State were harnessed, many new irrigation canals constructed,

and the number of wells multiplied. Witbin 25 years of his rule the acreage of arable land in the State rose by 25%, the value of the crops increased by over 400% aud the cultivators' share enhanced from 49 lakhs to 258 lakhs, *i.e.*, over 500 per cent. The population of the State also increased by over 20%.

Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji's activities were not confined to agricultural reforms. Sanitation, medical relief, and education were subjects very dear to his heart; and it was his ambition to raise his State to the same level as that of any other modern city in the world. That he fully realised his ambition will be vouchsafed by any one who visits Jamnagar to-day. When he took up the reins of government in 1907 medical relief in the State was very sparse; but when he laid down the reins in 1933, by Divine will, Jamnagar was the leading centre for medical relief in Western India. He provided for his people a very

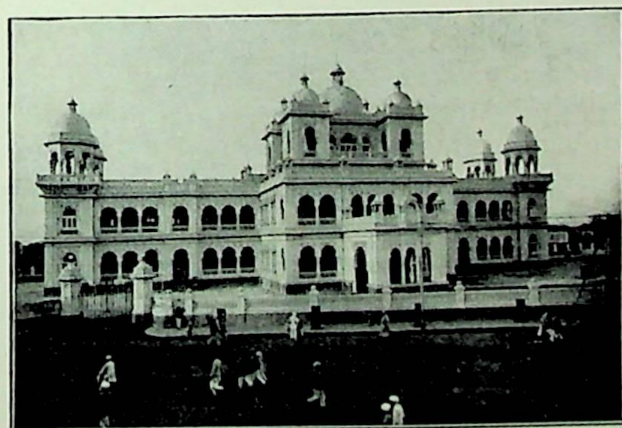


Irwin Hospital.

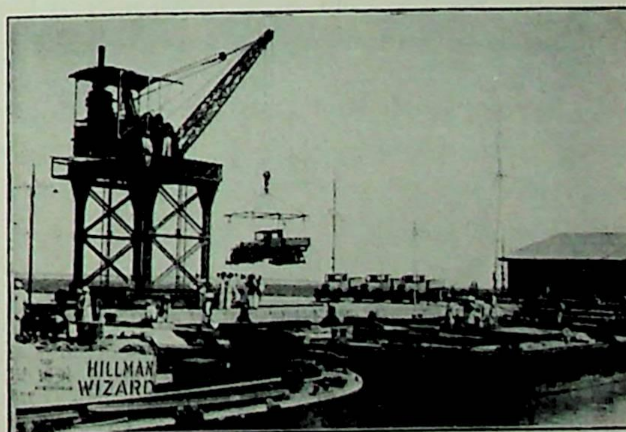


The Solarium.

large and up-to-date Hospital in the Capital with every modern appliance and equipment, and skilled personnel. He organised as his Jubilee gift to his people a scheme for the construction of a Solarium for radio and deep ray therapy. He had occasion to take a cure in a similar institution in France and he was greatly benefitted. At once his thoughts fled to his people and his State; and he determined that his people should have the benefit of a Solarium. It was, unfortunately, not given to him to see it completed; but there it is to-day—its revolving top rising like a mammoth æroplane—completed by his able and distingnished successor at an enormous cost, a marvel of science and a priceless boon to suffering humanity. It is the only institution of its kind in this part of the world. To-day every corner of the State is served by a qualified doctor with a modern Dispensary. The medical budget increased from an insignificant sum to over Rs. 3 lakhs. By all these laudable efforts the death-rate in Jamnagar halved and would to-day compare very favourably with any city in the world.



Ma Shri Sajuba Lady Willingdon Girls' High School.



Bedi Bundar.

In education also the progress made was remarkable. Primary and secondary education was made free in the State. The number of schools more than doubled and the number of pupils almost tripled. Education of girls also was vigorously promoted.

It was his cherished desire to make his State the predominant centre of trade in Western India. The Bedi port—a modern and well-equipped port on a modest scale—was his creation, and to-day it is a thriving port bringing prosperity to the people and no insignificant income to the State.

With the creation of the port and the consequent increase in import and export trade, the development of communications claimed his attention. The existing Jamnagar-Rajkot Railway line was strengthened, and its rolling stock replenished. The Railway itself was extended to Dwarka, thus opening



Street Scene, Jamnagar.

up almost the whole interior of the State. Tramways were instituted to connect the ports to the Capital; and a comprehensive road programme was designed and executed. The road mileage of the State increased over tenfold, and to-day even the remotest part of the State can claim a motor-road link with the Capital. Telephones linking up all the districts to the Capital were further provided, and Jamnagar itself was provided with electricity.

His Highness was always keenly alive to his duties to his country, his order and to the Paramount Power. The remarkable ability and dignity which he evinced in espousing the interests of his country in International Assemblies; his constant endeavours in the interests of his order to keep up the ancient traditions of Kingship and their solidarity and to advance their position and prestige; and his ready response to the clarion calls of the Paramount Power in the interests of the Empire on more than one occasion, and notably in 1914, are all well known.

But this is not all. His late Highness' greatest gift to his people was the choice of his successor. With his characteristic genius and shrewd judgment he decided to pass the mantle, which Providence had entrusted to him, to one of his own nearest kin, who, he was sure, would carry the torch with honour and continue the good work so well initiated by him.

His present Highness Jam Shri Digvijaysinhji has already fully justified the choice and infused confidence in the people. His Highness is determined to carry on the noble work entrusted to him just in the same way his noble uncle would have wished. And no one can have done better. His achievements during the short period of three years have been marvellous. He concentrated—and rightly so—on the financial side first as soon as he succeeded, and within a very short period collected all the various threads, grievously broken by the sudden and unexpected demise of His late Highness, and has succeeded in putting the State on a sound financial foundation. He has arrived at a settlement on the port question with the Government, which so vexed His late Highness in his last years; and it is expected to work satisfactorily and beneficially to all concerned. In these efforts to mobilise the financial resources of the State, His Highness has not lost sight of the agriculturists. He has made remissions exceeding 12 lakhs to relieve their burden and to give them a good start.

His Highness, like his illustrious predecessor, has already won laurels for his great ability, his personal charm and his masterly handling of difficult situations; and, like his predecessor, is unflinching in his loyalty to the person and Throne of His Majesty the King and the Paramount Power. And with his high sense of duty and discipline acquired by his long and rigorous military training, it will not be idle to expect great things of him in years to come.



His Highness Maharawat Ramsinghji Saheb Bahadur, Partabgarh State.

Partabgarh State

ARTABGARH STATE in the Southern Rajputana Agency is one of the three important States—namely, Dungarpur, Banswara and Partabgarh—that carved out independent principalities for themselves after their separation from the House of Mewar from which they all claim their descent. The present Ruler His Highness Maharawat Ram Singhji Sahib Bahadur is 19th in descent from Rana Mokal of Mewar.

The State covers an area of 889 square miles with a population of 76,539 souls. The present-day revenue of the State is about six lakhs in spite of the limitation on opium cultivation, once the mainstay of the agricultural and trading population of the State. The Ruler enjoys a hereditary salute of fifteen guns and has the right of adoption.

The present Ruler's grandfather Maharawat Raghunathsinghji, who ruled from 1891 to 1929, effected many improvements in the State, such as Hospitals, Schools, Posts and Telegraphs Offices and pucca Roads. The local mint was closed in 1904. Land Revenue Settlement on modern lines was effected during his regime and Courts with graded jurisdiction were also established. He was honoured with the title of K.C.I.E. in 1911. His elder son and heir-apparent having predeceased him, he was succeeded, on his death in 1929, by his grandson His Highness Maharawat Ramsinghji Sahib Bahadur.

Maharawat Ram Singhji was born in 1908 and took his Diploma at Mayo College, Ajmer, in 1927. During his boyhood and youth he gained much from the companionship of a good European teacher and a noble mother. All the three qualities—charm of manners, dignity of bearing and tenderness of heart—which are the dominant traits in the character of the present Ruler are to be traced to this fact. From early boyhood he had an instinctive love for the animal creation and he made the study of their life and habits his hobby which subsequently got him a Fellowship of the Zoological Society.

Of the many congratulatory addresses presented to him on his succession to the *gaddi* the most noteworthy was one from the All-India Digamber Jain Conference which met in Partabgarh in February 1934. Therein he was congratulated for his love of abstention from injury to sentient creatures and for his broad-mindedness and tolerance of all religions in the administration of the State. His Highness has abolished altogether the Dasehra animal slaughter not only in the *Raj* but throughout the entire length and breadth of the Kanthal. Even a slaughter by a Jagirdar or a private person in the name of a Devi was strictly prohibited.

Education has made good progress during his rule and the Pinhey Nobles' High School has been affiliated to the Educational Board of Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana.

The frequent occurrences of premature female deaths moved His Highness' sympathy and accordingly the foundation of a Lady Hospital in the name of his second step-mother Bhuvaneshwari Devi of Tehri-Garhwal was at once laid. The building is now under construction.

He has also opened out new roads in the forest area of the State.

The Judiciary has been reorganised. The Rajsabha is retained with only Sessions power and a High Court has been established presided over by His Highness himself.

His Highness married thrice. The first Maharani was the sister of the present Rao Raja of Sikar. His Highness has one daughter, aged about 11 years, from this marriage. The second Maharani is sister of the present Maharaja of Dumraon in Bihar. From this marriage His Highness has one daughter about 3 years of age. The third marriage has been celebrated with a daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Dharangadhra in Kathiawar.

His Highness has earned the reputation of a hunter of big game, having already bagged 18 tigers and 51 panthers.

His Highness is entitled to a seat in the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

During the Great War the State served the Empire with marked devotion.

It celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee of 1935 with befitting eclat. On 6th May a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired and all the officials and gentry congregated at the State temple and offered prayers. Sweets and medallions of Their Majesties were distributed to all school children in the State. Prisoners in Jail had a holiday and a sweet meal. All the criminals undergoing imprisonments were given remissions in their sentences approximately at the rate of one month per year of imprisonment. The main streets, public buildings and temples were illuminated at night.

On the 18th May a Durbar was held in the evening where, after benedictory prayers by poets and loyal speeches by His Highness and others, Silver Jubilee Medals were presented to recipients.

In response to Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon's appeal for Silver Jubilee Fund, the State collected Rs. 9,000-0-6 and sent the amount to the Honorary Treasurer, Central Fund, New Delhi.

The death of King-Emperor George V was deeply and sincerely mourned all over the State.

Rampur State

AMONG the Indian States in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Rampur occupies a foremost place. The foundation of the Rampur State was laid by Nawab Syed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the first half of the 18th century. He belonged to the famous Bareha Syeds, and was a great soldier, a consummate statesman and a born leader of men. In his time his kingdom comprised the whole of Rohilkhand and Kamaun divisions and parts of the adjoining territory as well. The Rampur State, as it is now, is 892 square miles in area with a population of about six lakhs and an annual income of over fifty lakhs of rupees. The Rampur town is picturesque and well populated and is noted for its manufactures of damask pottery, sugar and jewellery.



His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Rampur State.

During the Mutiny of 1857 Nawab Syed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur effectively helped the British with men and money and in various other ways. For those services he was granted a new territory now known as *Ilaqa Jadeed*.

The reign of Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, father of the present Ruler, marked a period of brilliant progress for the State. During the Great War he rendered conspicuous services to the Empire in various useful directions.

The present Ruler, His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan Bahadnr, K.C.S.I., when ascending the throne seven years ago at the age of twenty-four, declared that he would do good to his people following in the footsteps of his illustrious father. His Highness has kept the word. Under his energetic and enlightened rule his people have been making phenomenal advance towards progress and prosperity through the steady development of a well-thought-out programme of Legislative, Municipal, Revenue and Economic reforms.

In appreciation of these important and beneficent reforms introduced in the State the British Crown conferred the honour of K.C.S.I. on His Highness in 1936.

His Highness' charities, grants and endowments, and the encouragement which almost every important seat of learning and culture, both Hindu and Muslim, receives liberally from his exchequer, are too well known to need recapitulation.

His Highness has been singularly fortunate in his choice of Ministers and their devoted service has greatly contributed to the all-round success of his administration.

Under the earnest and enthusiastic guidance of His Highness and of his Ministers and State officials the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with a pomp and grandeur befitting the dignity of the State and the importance of the occasion.

The death of King-Emperor George V on the 21st January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.

Ratlam State

THE STATE OF RATLAM, now so well known both in India and abroad in association with its present soldier-sportsman Ruler, has a great history at its back. Its Rulers, descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, have always maintained their hereditary supremacy over all the Rajput Chiefs in Malwa. The premier position of Ratlam is testified to by such high authorities as Malcolm and Aitchison. General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., wrote in his "Memoirs of Malwa" when he was in military and political charge of Central India over a century ago:—"From being at the head of a large and powerful family the Ruler of Ratlam has great influence and can upon emergency call a numerous band of his kindred and clansmen into the field." In the same work he has elsewhere observed that "the Rajput Chiefs of Malwa have acted no inconsiderable part and many have preserved the independent rule of their own lands." To quote in this connection from Sir Charles Aitchison's "Treaties and Engagements," first published half a century ago, the Ruler of Ratlam "is considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa and, in consequence, receives a voluntary allegiance and assistance, if called for, from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs."

The present Ruler, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1893. As a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901 to 1903 he gave a brilliant account of himself. His Highness also made his mark as a polo star even while he was in his teens. His first tournament was played at Mhow when he was only 17 years of age. In 1911 His Highness won the Coronation Polo Tournament Gold Cup in Calcutta and had the honour



Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, Ruler of Ratlam State.

of receiving it from the hands of his Sovereign King George V, Emperor of India. Ten years later, in November, 1921, in Bombay, His Highness won the Prince of Wales Commemoration Polo Tournament Cup and had the privilege of receiving it from the hands of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales who, later in the same month, honoured Ratlam with a brief visit, dining with His Highness at Ranjit Bilas Palace, accompanied by his personal staff, on the night of the 24th November, a memorable date in the annals of Ratlam State.

His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. in 1909. He was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911 and was promoted the same year to the rank of Major in the Army. In April, 1915, His Highness proceeded on active service in France and two months later was promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. For his splendid services in connection with the War, His Highness was granted a permanent salute of 13 guns and the rank of Honorary Colonel in the Army and also received the "Croix d'Officer of the Legion d'Honneur" from the French Government. The title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness in 1931. On 22nd September 1936 His Highness was promoted to the rank of Major-General and appointed A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The present Lord Halifax, during his Viceroyalty, in a speech on the occasion of the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new State Hospital during his visit to Ratlam in August 1928, said: "There are to-day few names better known to the world in general than that of His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam." He added:—"Your Highness' reputation as a soldier and a fearless horseman is familiar to all, and your services to India and the Empire, both in the Great War and in the Afghan War of 1919, will not readily be forgotten." His Excellency stated further:—"Before laying this stone I like to say what gratification it gives me to know that Your Highness is taking much interest in the development of your State, and is showing so warm a solicitude for the welfare of your subjects."

Lord Irwin's illustrious successor, His Excellency Lord Willingdon, a little more than four years later in December, 1932, publicly declared: "Your Highness' loyalty to the Crown and your splendid record of four years' active service on the Western Front are too well known to require any reference from me. I will only say how proud I am that during the many years Your Highness has been guiding the destinies of Ratlam State you have fostered and protected with the greatest care its noble tradition of devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor."

These two glowing tributes by two successive Viceroys of the eminence of Lord Irwin and Lord Willingdon leave hardly anything unsaid in regard to the work and worth of Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh of Ratlam as a successful Administrator and benevolent Ruler.

Having noticed the high distinction His Highness has achieved as an Administrator in his own State, and as a soldier in Flanders Fields, where during the course of the campaign he was promoted from Major to Colonel and mentioned in despatches "for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field" and presented by the President of the French Republic with the "Croix d'Officer" of the Legion of Honour, this brief sketch will not be complete without reference to a remarkable achievement of his in the midst of his activities as Ruler of a progressive State, namely, his memorable success as Regent of Rewa from 1918 to 1922 during the minority of the Ruler of that State. His Excellency Lord Reading, when addressing the Maharaja of Rewa at the Investiture Darbar in October, 1922, referred to the Regent's services in the following words:—"It is four years since Your Highness succeeded to the *gaddi*. The head of the Administration during the minority has been Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh to whom the Rewa Darbar owes a deep debt of gratitude for his self-sacrifice in undertaking the onerous duties of Regent in addition to those already devolving upon him as the Ruler of Ratlam."

Under the enthusiastic guidance of His Highness and his officials the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with phenomenal pomp and splendour.

The death of King-Emperor George V on the 21st January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.



His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, Cooch Behar State.

Cooch Behar State

THE COOCH BEHAR STATE is situated in the north-east corner of Bengal and is surrounded by the British districts of Rungpur, Goalpara and Jalpaiguri. The area of Cooch Behar is 1,318 square miles with a population of 5,90,866 souls. The normal revenue was 41 lakhs, but is now 30 lakhs owing to the present economic depression. The State is divided into five sub-divisions and there is a State Railway thirty-five miles long. It is mainly an agricultural country: paddy, jute and tobacco are its main products. Cooch Behar is a low-lying plain intersected by several large rivers. The soil is everywhere alluvial. Where the ground is not occupied by crops, it is covered with an abundant natural vegetation. The State formerly abounded with big game, but it has receded northwards before the advance of cultivation. Within its limits the only wild animals now found are: leopards, bears, deer and hog. Of small game, florican and francolin are plentiful in some of the grassy plains. The temperature is rarely excessive, the thermometer never rising about 93° in the shade.

The Ruling Family belongs to the Lunar Kshattriya race. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. Cooch Behar has an ancient and eventful history at its back. The State, as we know it to-day, is a part of the ancient kingdom of Kamrupa or Pragjyotish. In prehistoric ages an Aryan colony, according to Hindu legends, was established in Kamrupa by God Vishnu who made Narak its king. Bhagadatta, of Mahabharat fame, succeeded his father, Narak, and his descendants continued to rule the country up to the 12th century A.D. In the meantime many other dynasties, including the ancestors of the present Rulers of Cooch Behar, who are said to have descended from Kartabiryarjjun of the Haihaya dynasty of the Lunar Kshattriya race and lived in the Narbada Valley in Central India, migrated to, and settled at, Jalpesh near Jalpaiguri and ruled in different parts of the territory. The early history of the present Ruling Family of Cooch Behar may be traced from the seventh century A.D. Later on they ruled in different areas of Western Kamrupa. Towards the end of the fifteenth century Vishwa Singh, son of a Chief of this stock, gradually rose to power. After the overthrow of the King of Kamata and destruction of its kingdom by the Muslims, he occupied this country and assumed the title of Kamateswar (Lord of Kamata), and made his brother, Siswa Sinha, Raikot, *i.e.*, Master of the Forts. His son, Nara Narayan, who is also known in history as Malla Deva, was very powerful, and his brother, Sukladhwaja, known popularly as Chila Roy, was famous as a warrior all over India and was Nara Narayan's right hand in his campaigns of conquest. Nara Narayan's kingdom extended over an area of nearly one lakh square miles and comprised the present day province of Assam and the territories of Bhutan, Cooch Behar and Hill Tipperah States as well as parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal. Abul Fazal, the great historian of Akbar's reign, speaks of this Prince as a man of "much enlightenment" and "adorned with excellent qualities". It is this Prince who first assumed the family title of Narayan. In 1596, Lakshmi Narayan, the fourth Ruler from Viswa Singh, during his quarrels with the eastern branch of the family, secured the help of the Mughal Emperor through Raja Man Singh of Jaipur, Viceroy of the Eastern Suba of the Empire. At the end of Lakshmi Narayan's reign the kingdom was much reduced in area owing to encroachments by the Mughals, Ahoms and Bhutias, and about twenty thousand square miles remained of his dominions. Pran Narayan, sixth Ruler of this dynasty, who flourished in the middle of the seventeenth century, was a man of great culture and noble character. His sister was married to Pratap Mulla, King of Nepal. A heroic descendant of his, Mode Narayan, threw off the suzerainty of the Emperor and ruled as an independent King over an area of 6,000 square miles. But even this area could not be long maintained. During the civil war, which followed repeated invasions of Cooch Behar by the Subedar of Bengal, Rupa Narayan, the tenth Prince, concluded a treaty with the Mughals in 1713 resulting in nearly 3,000 square miles, including

the main body of the Chaklajat Estates of to-day, being ceded. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the Bhutias took advantage of internal dissensions and occupied the kingdom of Cooch Behar. Dharendra Narayan, the fifteenth Ruler of the dynasty, concluded a treaty with the East India Company in 1773 and with their help recovered his kingdom, though the area was much reduced. According to this treaty the Rulers of Cooch Behar acknowledged the supremacy of the East India Company, but in internal affairs they remained independent.

In the reign of Harendra Narayan, brother of Dharendra Narayan, a family feud broke out which developed almost into a civil war and caused great suffering to the people. Harendra Narayan married the daughter of Raja Prithwipal Sen of Butwal in Nepal, a descendant of Rawal Samar Singh of Chittor. Six Rulers followed Harendra Narayan in succession. Of these the third in descent, Col. Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.B., Honorary A.D.C. to the King-Emperor, was grandfather of the present Ruler. He succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1863 when he was only ten months old. He had received a wholly European training and education and had at various times visited England. In 1878 he married the eldest daughter of the great religious reformer, Keshub Chunder Sen, and in 1883 he assumed charge of the State. He took part in the Tirah Campaign in 1897.

His son, Maharaja Sir Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.S.I., married Princess Indira Raje, daughter of His Highness the present Maharaja of Baroda. Their eldest son is the present Ruler.

His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, the present Ruler of Cooch Behar, was born at Cooch Behar in December 1915. He was educated first at Cooch Behar and then for further education proceeded to England in 1927. After spending two years at St. Cyprious Preparatory School at Eastbourne, he was admitted to Harrow in 1929, from where he went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1934, and studied there for one year. His Highness is a keen sportsman and has acquired a name in the sporting world.

His Highness the Maharaja succeeded his father in December, 1922, and was invested with full powers by His Excellency Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, on the 6th April, 1936. The Maharaja is assisted in the administration of the State by a Council of which he is the President. There is also a Legislative Council consisting of four official and five non-official members.

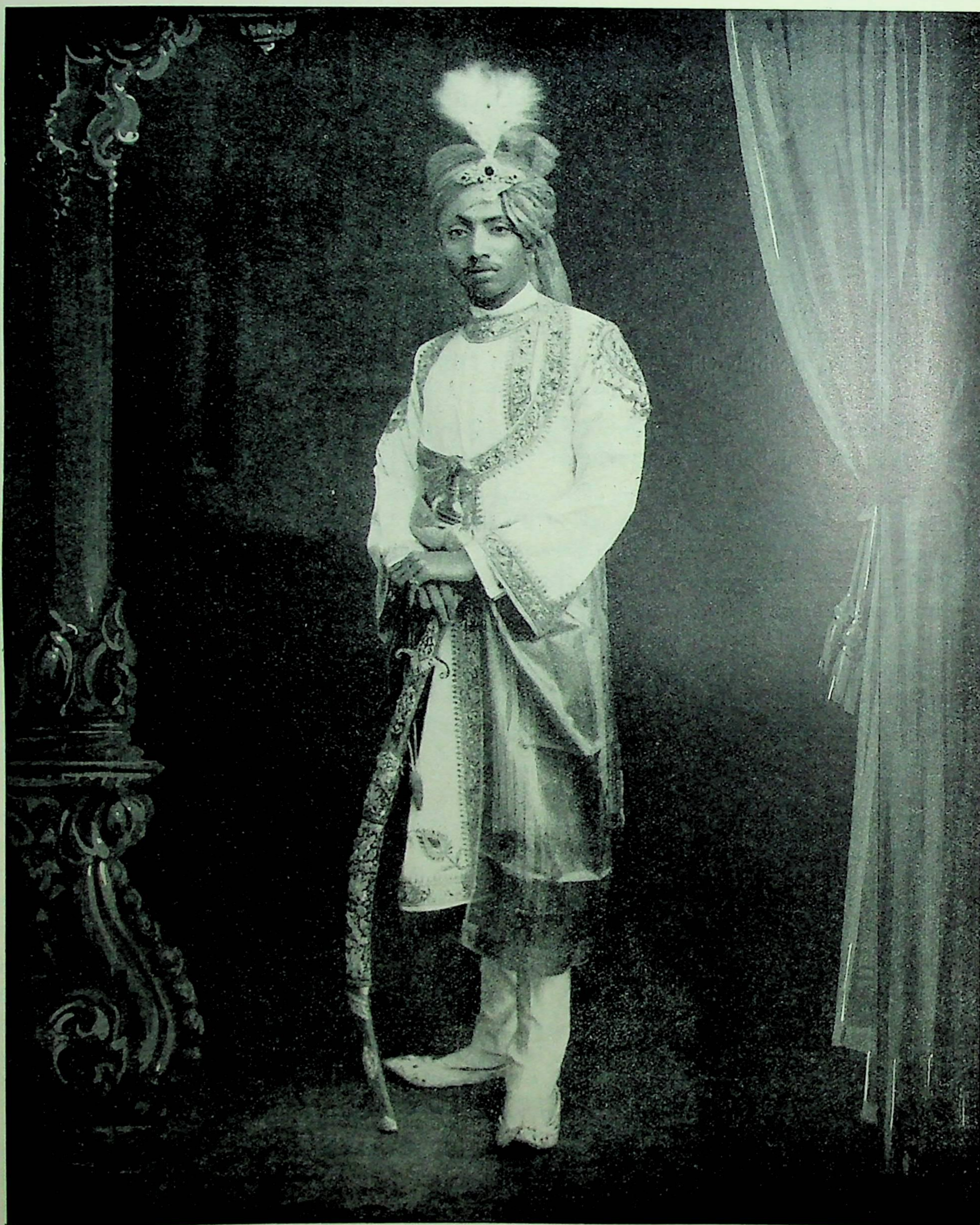
The State is progressing in all directions, especially in education. There are one first grade college and seven High Schools, including one for girls, in the State. Besides these many secondary and primary schools of different nature are scattered all over the State. The State Railway, covering thirty-five miles, was constructed in 1893. Several dispensaries, including five hospitals, are maintained by the State.

The Zamindars of Bijni, Durang, Beltola in Assam, and the Raikots of Jalpaiguri in Bengal, are kinsmen of the Ruling House of Cooch Behar. Their vast estates originated as gifts for service done by their ancestors to Cooch Behar when its territories extended far and wide, specially in Assam. Another kinsman of the House of Cooch Behar founded the Zemindary of Panga in Rangpur. Another Prince founded the principality of Cachar in Assam which ceased to exist before the East India Company took over the administration of the province.

During the Great War the State of Cooch Behar subscribed more than three lakhs of rupees to the War Loans and over a lakh of rupees to the various War Funds. The late Maharaj Kumar, Lieutenant Hitendra Narayan, uncle of the present Ruler, served in the Army in France and was mentioned in Despatches.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with great eclat.

The death of King-Emperor George V was deeply mourned all over the State.



His Highness Nawab Sahib Sidi Muhammad Khan, Janjira State.

Janjira State

ANJIRA STATE, known also as Habsan State, is situated to the south of Bombay. Its area, including that of its Dependency of Jafarabad, is 379 sq. miles, its population 1,10,388 and the average annual revenue is Rs. 9,35,216.

The Abyssinians or the Habshis, who came from West Africa towards the middle of the fifteenth century, enlisted themselves at first in the military service of the Bahmani Kingdom in the Deccan. An opportunity occurred for showing their martial prowess at the downfall of the Bahmani Dynasty. In 1489 A.D. they possessed themselves of the Janjira Island and the Fort, and, having settled themselves there, began to prosper in a wondrous manner. In 1660 A.D. they were appointed Admirals of the Fleet on the western coast of India by the Moghal Emperor, Aurangzeb. The part they played in their naval contest with Shivaji and later on, working in alliance with the British, in defeating and breaking the power of the Angrias, who had established themselves as a sea-power in Konkan, forms a glorious chapter in the history of Janjira and a striking illustration of the reputation of the Abyssinians for their bravery both on land and sea.

A Treaty of Alliance and Sincere Friendship was concluded between the State and the British Government in the year 1733 A.D.

The State pays no tribute and owns a Dependency on the south coast of Kathiawar known as Jafarabad which also, unlike other States in Kathiawar, pays no tribute to any one. It receives from the Junagadh State "*Khandani*" of 360 *Ryals* equivalent to Rs. 500.

The present Ruler, His Highness the Nawab Sahib Sidi Muhammad Khan, was born on the 7th March, 1914. He succeeded to the *gaddi* in the year 1922 A.D. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the Deccan College, Poona, he received administrative training in the Mysore State. His Highness is entitled to a permanent salute of 11 guns and a permanent local salute of 13 guns. The State also enjoys the privilege and dignity of receiving a *Kharita* on any new Governor assuming charge and of returning a *Kharita* to the Governor on the Ruler assuming the ruling powers.

The State is in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States.

Its sincere friendship with the British Government has been strikingly demonstrated on every necessary occasion. During the Great War the State did its utmost to help the prosecution of that titanic struggle for human freedom by annually giving the amount of Rs. 8,000 for maintaining the Signalling Units so long as the War lasted. The people in the State also freely invested in the War Loans. His Highness the Nawab Sahib Sir Sidi Ahmad Khan Bahadur, instead of going in for a loan, gave a free contribution of Rs. 50,000 towards the expenses of the War. Nearly 140 persons from the State enlisted as combatants and non-combatants. They were paid bonus by the State and provision was made by the State for the maintenance of their dependents. The services rendered by the State were highly appreciated by the British Government and, in recognition of the same, His Highness was granted the permanent privilege of enjoying a local salute of 13 guns. His Highness also received a letter from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay saying that the services rendered by His late Highness Sir Sidi Ahmad Khan "would not be easily forgotten."

During the rule of His late Highness Sir Sidi Ahmad Khan the State made rapid progress in all directions. In the year 1888 A.D. enactments were passed which made provision for the constitution of Municipalities in the State and for the better administration of the Local Funds by a Board organised for the purpose. All the members were nominated till 1921 A.D. when, in order to give an effective share to the people in the administration of Local Self-Government, half the members of the body were ordered to be elected. Water Works, known as Victoria Water Works, were declared open in 1891 which have considerably improved the sanitation of the Capital. His Highness opened a High School in 1897, where only nominal fees are charged till now. The number of schools, 62 in 1910, has now risen to 78 and the annual expenditure has risen from Rs. 25,750 to Rs. 60,500. The Fatima Begum Civil Hospital, founded in 1912, has since been supplemented with new Dispensaries at different centres of the State. During the Regency Administration a Maternity Home, named after Lady Kulsum

Begum, the Dowager Begum Sahiba, who with great distinction administered the State aided by the Officers of Government selection, was laid open in 1928. Several new bridges and culverts were built throughout the State to facilitate transport facilities and new wharves and jetties have been added. The Janjira State Electric Supply Works, which largely supply electricity to the Municipality and whose supply is also availed of by the general public, was inaugurated in 1933.

His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan assumed full powers on the 9th November, 1933. In a Durbar held on the occasion His Highness announced several valuable concessions to his subjects. Important amongst these are the following :—

(1) All outstanding revenue dues amounting to nearly Rs. 1,50,000 from Janjira and Jafarabad were remitted so that cultivators may be able to start with a clean slate.

(2) The State was the exclusive owner of the three classes of trees, *viz.* mango, teak and *ain* in Kirdawa Lands in which cultivators were given half a share.

(3) Arrears amounting to Rs. 2,888-3-3 on account of fines and compensation for damage done to trees and crops were remitted.

His Highness takes a keen personal interest in the Administration of the State and is literally adored by his people for his progressive ideas and broad-minded sympathies.

Jubilee.

On the 17th December, 1934, His Excellency the Viceroy sent an appeal to His Highness for a fund to be raised in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Gracious King-Emperor's Accession to the Throne. It was supplemented by an equally fervent appeal from Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon. This was readily responded to by His Highness the Nawab Sahib who announced a handsome donation of Rupees ten thousand.

In order to celebrate the auspicious event in a manner worthy of its significance, a Central Committee, with Rao Bahadur H. B. Kotak, the Dewan of the State, as President, was formed. This Committee appointed several other Taluka Committees to carry out the programme successfully in all parts of the State. It is most gratifying to note that the appeal received a generous response.

The President called a meeting of all the officers, pleaders and gentry of the capital town. After the Secretary had read out the object of the meeting, which was to devise ways and means to enlist the support and co-operation of the people, the President in his speech emphasised the importance of the occasion and invited all possible help by way of contributions to the Fund inasmuch as thereby they would not only be evincing their practical sense of loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor but would also be serving the noble cause of supplementing the laudable efforts of the State in administering medical relief to the diseased and the sick in the State. He held out the noble and inspiring example of His Highness in personally contributing a large amount. He explained to them that not less than 70% of the funds collected from the State would be returned to the State and the same would be devoted to the establishment of a travelling dispensary which would carry medical relief to the very doors of the villagers and this would be a very blessed commemoration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee in the State.

Over and above the amount of Rs. 10,000 contributed by His Highness, Her Highness the Dowager Begum Sahiba and Her Highness the Begum Sahiba contributed Rs. 1,000 each and the State servants and the subjects contributed in all Rs. 3,843-4-3. Thus the total collection from the State amounted to Rs. 15,843-4-3.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib then laid out a week's programme in the State for the Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

Accordingly on the 6th of May, 1935, a salute of 31 guns was fired in the morning. A police parade was held at 8-30 A.M. attended by His Highness, officers and the gentry. The inhabitants then proceeded to their respective places of worship for offering prayers for the long life and prosperity of Their Majesties. In the evening sweets were distributed in all the schools in the State. The main streets and the public buildings were beautifully beflagged and decorated and at night were effulgently illuminated.

On the 7th and 8th of May, sports and tournaments of the school boys were held in which the girl students enthusiastically took part. An attractive programme of wrestling matches was held on the 9th May.

A Durbar was held on the 10th of May which was attended by His Highness, Khanzadas, officers and prominent people. After the *Kharita* from the Agent to the Governor-General was read out by the Dewan, His Highness made a speech wherein, among other things, he observed :—

> "His Majesty is the uniting force of the greatest Empire, the like of which has never been witnessed in known history. His benevolent influence in many important events making history of the last 25 years and before has always been felt throughout the Empire and more particularly in India. It is exceedingly pleasant to remember His Majesty's encouraging message of sympathy, hope and justice conveyed to the people of India at different intervals. His Majesty has always taken a deep and abiding interest in the people of India and none the less in Our Order. As regards Our Order, His Majesty was pleased on his accession to reaffirm the pledges given by His Majesty's predecessors and had expressly delegated His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught for inaugurating the Chamber of Princes in 1921 with a special message for Our Order."

The message ran thus :—

> "The sanctity of treaties is a cardinal article of Imperial Policy. His Majesty has reaffirmed his determination ever to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes."

His Highness further observed :—

> "I would recall the pregnant words which His Majesty addressed to those assembled at the Round Table Conference. His Majesty observed, 'The material conditions which surrounded the lives of My subjects in India affect Me nearly and will ever be present in your thoughts during the forthcoming deliberations,' and His Majesty was further pleased to observe, 'May your names go down to history as those of men who served India well and whose endeavours advanced the happiness and prosperity of all my beloved subjects.' These words emanate from a heart overflowing with sterling sympathy for one and all in India."

Finally he wound up his speech by declaring his deep attachment and profound and unswerving loyalty to the Throne and Person of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

His Highness then formally presented the King's Silver Jubilee Medals to those officers and others who had done loyal and philanthropic work as personal souvenirs from His Majesty the King-Emperor.

After sunset the Palace as well as the public and private buildings were again brilliantly illuminated and this was followed by a gorgeous display of fireworks at night.

Eleventh of May witnessed the sports of the police. On the 12th of May a function was arranged at Mazgaon, a village about five miles away from the Capital. It was presided over by the Dewan. The main idea of the function was to distribute prizes and to encourage students of the backward communities to take greater advantage of the educational facilities provided by the State. Messrs. Surve and others made speeches dwelling on the benevolent and liberal educational policy initiated by His late Highness and pursued with unmitigated zeal by His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan Bahadur.

A communal bias was emphasised by one of the speakers. The Dewan in his presidential speech among other things particularly exploded the hollowness of allegations of communal favouritism. He exhorted the audience to sink their differences in the higher interest of society and observed that the State as a community could advance as a whole only when different classes or castes learn to subordinate the principle of allegiance to their particular classes or castes to the principle of allegiance to the common weal.

Thirteenth of May was fixed for distributing prizes to all the boys and girls in the schools throughout the State. Five thousand badges, purchased at a cost of Rs. 200, were distributed to each and every student in the State.

Eighteenth of May was observed throughout the State as a public hoilday. On that day, the last day of the Jubilee Celebrations, His Highness the Nawab Sahib, having given food to all the poor in the State, signalized the commemoration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee by announcing remission of Rs. 25,000 of the revenue dues of the current year and a free grant of Rs. 10,000 to the local Board for helping it to open new wells and to repair the old ones.

Jaora State

JAORA STATE is one of the three Treaty States in the Malwa section of the Central India Agency. It has an area of 601 square miles with a population of 1,00,204 of whom 62 per cent. live by agriculture, 13 per cent. by industry and 25 per cent. belong to commercial and other professions. Hindus form the majority, then come Musalmans, Jains, Animists and others in order. The soil is of the best black cotton variety. Principal crops are poppy, *jowar*, cotton, maize and wheat. The revenue of the State is Rs. 12,00,000. There are 335 villages in the State.



Lt.-Col. His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat-i-Jang, K.C.I.E., Jaora State.

Jaora, the Capital, is a railway station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 430 miles from Bombay. Its population is 20,998. It contains several imposing State and other buildings.

The present Ruler of the State, Lt.-Col. His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat-i-Jang, K.C.I.E., is the fourth in descent from the founder of the State, Nawab Abdul Ghafoor Khan, who died in 1825. The forebears of the Jaora Ruling Family were Afghans from Swat of the Tajik Khel clan.

The obligation on the part of the State of an annual payment to the British Government of a lakh and eighty-two thousand Salim Shahi coins was reduced by about a quarter of a lakh in consideration of the important and loyal services rendered to the Government by Nawab Ghous Mohammad Khan, son and successor of Nawab Abdul Ghafoor Khan, during the Mutiny of 1857. Nawab Ghous Mohammad Khan died in 1865 and was succeeded by his son, Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, father of the present Ruler. Many important reforms in the State were carried out by him. He died in 1895, deeply mourned by his loving subjects.

Lt.-Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, the present Ruler, was born in 1883, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1895 and was invested with full powers in 1906. He was awarded the rank of Captain in the British Army, subsequently of Major and in 1921 of Lieutenant-Colonel. His Highness enjoys a salute of 13 guns as a hereditary distinction. He was made K.C.I.E. on the occasion of the Imperial Durbar of 1911.

During the Great War the present Ruler fully maintained the glorious traditions of loyalty of his House to the British Crown. He was prevented from personally taking part in the War by the sad death of his son and heir-apparent. The contributions made by the State towards the War amounted to Rs. 5,78,912.

As a Ruler His Highness is wise and just, and administers the State efficiently with the help of a fully equipped Council of State, of which he is President. There is a properly constituted Chief Court and a well-managed Municipality. The following are the chief achievements of His Highness' beneficient regime now extending over 30 years:—A Regular Survey and Settlement of the State; enhanced revenue; State Council; improved judiciary; systematic Legislation; free and wider education; extended medical relief; Telephones and Electric lights; development of means of irrigation; municipalities; reorganization of excise and customs, and general industrial and commercial advancement.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with great eclat. The functions included salute; parade; prayers in temples and mosques; military sports; releasing of prisoners; distribution of sweets and medallions to school children, of alms to the poor and fresh fruits to patients in hospital; Durbar with presentation of Silver Medals and titles; at-homes by His Highness; State banquet; illuminations; and laying of the foundation-stone of a maternity hospital named after King-Emperor George V.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.

Jhalawar State

HE JHALAWAR STATE, in Rajputana, is 810 square miles in area with a population of 107,890 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 7,81,000. The Nagda-Muttra Railway runs through or near to the State from south to north and there are three railway stations located in the State.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant His Highness Maharaj-Rana Rajindra Singh Bahadur, was born in 1900 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1929. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and at Oxford. He was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army in 1931. His Highness has one son, born at Oxford in 1921. The State maintains five dispensaries and 42 schools, six of which are for girls. The administration of the State is carried on through a Prime Minister and Dewan and two Ministers.

On the outbreak of the Great War the Durbar placed all their resources at the disposal of the British Government. The late Ruler also offered his personal services. For services in connection with the War the title of "Maharaj-Rana" was conferred on His Highness in 1918 as a hereditary distinction. The salute of the Ruler was raised from 11 to 13 guns in 1921.

Palanpur State

ALANPUR STATE, in the Western Rajputana States Agency, is 1,748 square miles in area with a population of 264,179 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 10,81,000. The Ruling family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Usafzai Lohani tribe. It first settled in Behar in the 12th century. The founder of the family, Malik Khurram Khan, captured Jhalor in the fourteenth century. In the 16th century Ghazni Khan, the twelfth Ruler of the House, received Palanpur, Deesa and Dantiwada from Emperor Akbar. The Lohani House is the oldest among the existing Mohammadan Ruling Houses in India.

The Palanpur State assisted the British Government by supplying transport animals during the Afghan Wars of 1842 and 1879. During the Mutiny of 1857 the State rendered prompt and valuable assistance to the British Government. On the outbreak of the Great War His late Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and offered the personal services of his two sons.

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Mohammad Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., was born in 1883 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1918. His Highness was granted an Honorary Commission as Captain in the Army in 1916, and was created a K.C.I.E. on the 5th June 1920. His Highness was appointed Aid-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India, and was created in 1922 a K.C.V.O. In 1930 His Highness was promoted to the rank of Major, and was created a G.C.I.E. in 1932. His Highness was a member of the Indian Delegation to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva in 1928. His Highness' son and Heir-Apparent Nawabzada Iqbal Mohammad Khan was born in 1917.

Their Excellencies Lord Dufferin and Lord Elgin halted for a few hours at Palanpur. His Excellency Lord Irwin paid a visit to Palanpur in 1927. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Force, twice visited and stayed at Palanpur as His late Highness' Guest. General Sir George White and Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Commanders-in-Chief, also visited the Palanpur State.



His Highness Maharaja Rana Sahib Shri Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Porbander State.

Porbandar State

THE STATE OF PORBANDAR is situated in the sub-division of the Province called Barda and lies to the west of the Peninsula of Kathiawar. It consists of a strip of territory along the shore of the Arabian Sea. The area is 642·25 square miles with a population of 115,741 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 21,75,000. The Rulers of Porbandar enjoy the family title of Rana. They belong to the distinguished ancient Rajput clan of the Jethwas, the earliest settlers in Western India.

His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb Shri Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Porbandar was born on the 30th June, 1901. His Highness is the hundred and eighty-first of the long line of the illustrious Rulers of the Jethwa House and ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar, enjoying plenary powers and a permanent salute of 13 guns.

His Highness was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he distinguished himself both as a student and as a sportsman. He passed out first-class first at the Diploma Examination of All Chiefs' Colleges held in 1918. After acquiring administrative training in association with the Administrator of the State, he ascended the *gaddi* on the 26th January, 1920. The same year he married Princess Rupaliba Saheb, M.B.E., a very accomplished daughter of His Highness Maharana Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Limbdi.

Accompanied by Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahiba, His Highness visited England and made Continental tours in 1921-22, 1925, 1930, 1932 and 1935. On these occasions he had the honour of being received in audience by His late Majesty King George V.

During the Great War, besides contributions to the various War funds the Porbandar State contributed a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 (one lac) to War expenses. In recognition of these services the title of "Maharaja" was recognised as a hereditary distinction and the salute of the Rana Sahib was permanently raised to 13 guns.

Since his accession His Highness has succeeded in securing an abiding place in the hearts of his subjects whose interests he has indentified with his own. He has introduced many reforms in all branches of State Administration and has raised it to a high level of efficiency. His Highness has been making frequent tours in the State villages, thus getting a first-hand knowledge of conditions and needs of his rural population. As a result, several reforms have been introduced to ensure better agriculture and to make the peasantry happier and more prosperous. Cultivators are encouraged to sink wells and adopt modern methods of agriculture. In order that their interests may be safeguarded against usurious money-lenders, the State promulgated the Agriculturists' Relief Act in 1930. They are offered the facilities of loans from the State Bank and assured of every legitimate help to improve their prospects. His Highness has been maintaining his own fruit orchard known as Natwar Bagh at Khambhala with a model experimental farm attached.

An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held at Porbandar in 1926.

Porbandar is by far the most exclusive Maritime State in Western India. The people of Porbandar have, therefore, since many generations, looked upon the Port of Porbandar as a source of prosperity and financial betterment. A rock dredger (Pawan-Kumar) has been purchased and put in operation to deepen the creek with a view to making the harbour accessible to light steamships and country crafts at high and low tides, as well as to extend the available wharf space by reclaiming the soil beyond the creek so as to relieve congestion on the wharf. The wharf wall is solidified at considerable cost and spacious godowns are constructed so as to accommodate increased bulk of cargo traffic of the Port.

During the year 1934-35 the value of imports at the Porbandar State Ports amounted to Rs. 96,70,467 which showed an increase over the previous year's imports by Rs. 23,97,234; the value of exports amounted to Rs. 44,12,073 which showed an increase over the previous year's by Rs. 5,46,479. Much better trade figures could have been shown had it not been for trade embargoes from which Porbandar suffered from about 1927-28.

The sailors of Porbandar are some of the best ship-builders and for centuries vessels built in Porbandar and owned by its merchants have traded far and wide on the high seas.

An efficient railway system behind a flourishing port being an unavoidable necessity, His Highness assumed independent management of the State Railway in 1924, and has since been spending considerable sums to maintain it efficiently.

The Cement Factory of the Indian Cement Co. of Bombay is an established industrial concern at Porbandar. It turns out a fine quality of Ganpati Brand Cement and has a capacity of turning out more than 700 tons of cement a week.

The Maharana Spinning and Weaving Mill was opened by His Highness the Maharaja Rana Sahib Bahadur on the 4th November, 1934. It owes its establishment to the enterprize of the well-known merchant and capitalist Sheth Nanji Kalidas, M.B.E., of Ranawao under the Porbandar State. It operates on 10,912 spindles and 250 looms and has a capacity of extension up to 26,000 spindles and 650 looms. It is functioning satisfactorily.

The Nadir Salt Works were established in 1931. They occupy 1200 acres of land and manufacture, by process of solar evaporation, fine quality of salt which has a ready market in Bengal.

The Western India Glass Works were established at Porbandar by Messrs. Mansukhlal & Co. Their normal output is 700 dozens per day.

Among other industries in the State may be mentioned an Oil Mill, a Distemper and Paints Manufacturing Factory, a Cotton Press, Ginning Factories, Weaving Works, Ice Factories, Tin Factories, etc., etc.

The famous stone, known as the Porbandar stone, is found in the Adityana Hills, nine miles distant from Porbandar. Some of the massive and magnificent buildings at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are built of the Porbandar stone. It has a market not only all over India, Burma and Ceylon, but as far as Africa and Arabia.

Public Works at Porbandar have likewise been undertaken on a pretty big scale. Architecture is almost a hobby with His Highness. Plans of buildings to be constructed on main roads have invariably to be approved by His Highness himself. Some of the important and most majestic buildings, as well as buildings of modern style recently constructed in the town, are indicative of His Highness' excellent taste.

The town electrification system also was inaugurated in the year 1923 at the hands of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Every village of the 105 villages which the State comprises is accessible either by metalled roads or by motor roads, the latter being particularly looked after by the Hazur Private Department. All the important villages in the State and outlying places of communication are connected with a network of telephone.

Himself a scholar and a sportsman, His Highness bestows special attention on education—physical, mental and moral. New schools have been opened and every impetus is given to ensure the cultural advance of the people. With the help of liberal scholarship one of the High School students turned out an I.C.S. and another took his F.R.C.S., in England. A Science Graduate, who was given a scholarship, took his M. Sc. (Electric) and also took practical training in America. Another student was given a scholarship for special study of Economics in England and Geneva. An Arts student underwent three years' course in painting in Paris and came out successful with a high rank. One more student is prosecuting higher studies in Medicine in England. Education in the State is imparted on up-to-date method, according to recognised ideals. The Department conducts a quarterly journal known as the "Hanuman Journal" which has already become very popular. Sanskrit studies are also given their due share of encouragement by the establishment of Porbandar as a centre for Examination of the Sanskrit College of Benares, etc.

The Boy Scouts Movement is being carried on both at the Capital and the village schools. His Highness runs a cricket team of his own. In 1932 His Highness the Maharaja Sahib led the All-India Cricket Team to England and won for himself and the team high encomium from every quarter. The M.C.C. paid a visit to Porbandar in December, 1933. The All-India Willingdon Tennis Tournament is played at Porbandar every year from 1934.

The Bhavsinhji Hospital at Porbandar is the first Hospital in Kathiawar where major Surgery is performed with an electric knife. The Hirjibhai Wadia X-Ray Department was opened in the Hospital in July, 1933. The Hospital also administers Anti-rabic treatment. Maharani Shri Rupaliba Hospital for Women and Maternity Home, which is under construction, will serve as a valued addition to the medical facilities available to the womenfolk of the town.

In April, 1931, the Porbandar Municipality underwent an important change. The Municipal Board of nominated members, 7 of whom are official and 8 non-official, was replaced by a Board of 20 members, 12 of whom are elected by the people, 5 are nominated by the State and 3 co-opted by the elected and nominated members. There is also elected President.

It may be noted that the State has been abreast of the progressive times also in respect of social legislation. The Child Marriage Restraint Act has been in force from 1930, and an Act prohibiting smoking by juveniles, dates so far back as 1916. Tea shops in villages are prohibited and no gambling allowed in fairs.

His Highness has been maintaining the State Military Force from 1923.

No account of His Highness' career would be complete without mention being made of his great love and appreciation of music, both Indian and English. His Highness has made successful contributions to the compositions of European dance-music.

The Silver Jubilee of his late Majesty King George V was celebrated in the Porbandar State with great eclat. The celebrations were spread over the months of February, March, April and May, 1935, and a public Durbar was held on the 6th May, 1935. Rs. 14,500 out of the gross amount of Rs. 18,305 collected for the Silver Jubilee Fund were remitted to the Central Organising Fund which in its turn remitted 70 per cent. of the amount to be devoted locally for the object for which the fund was collected.



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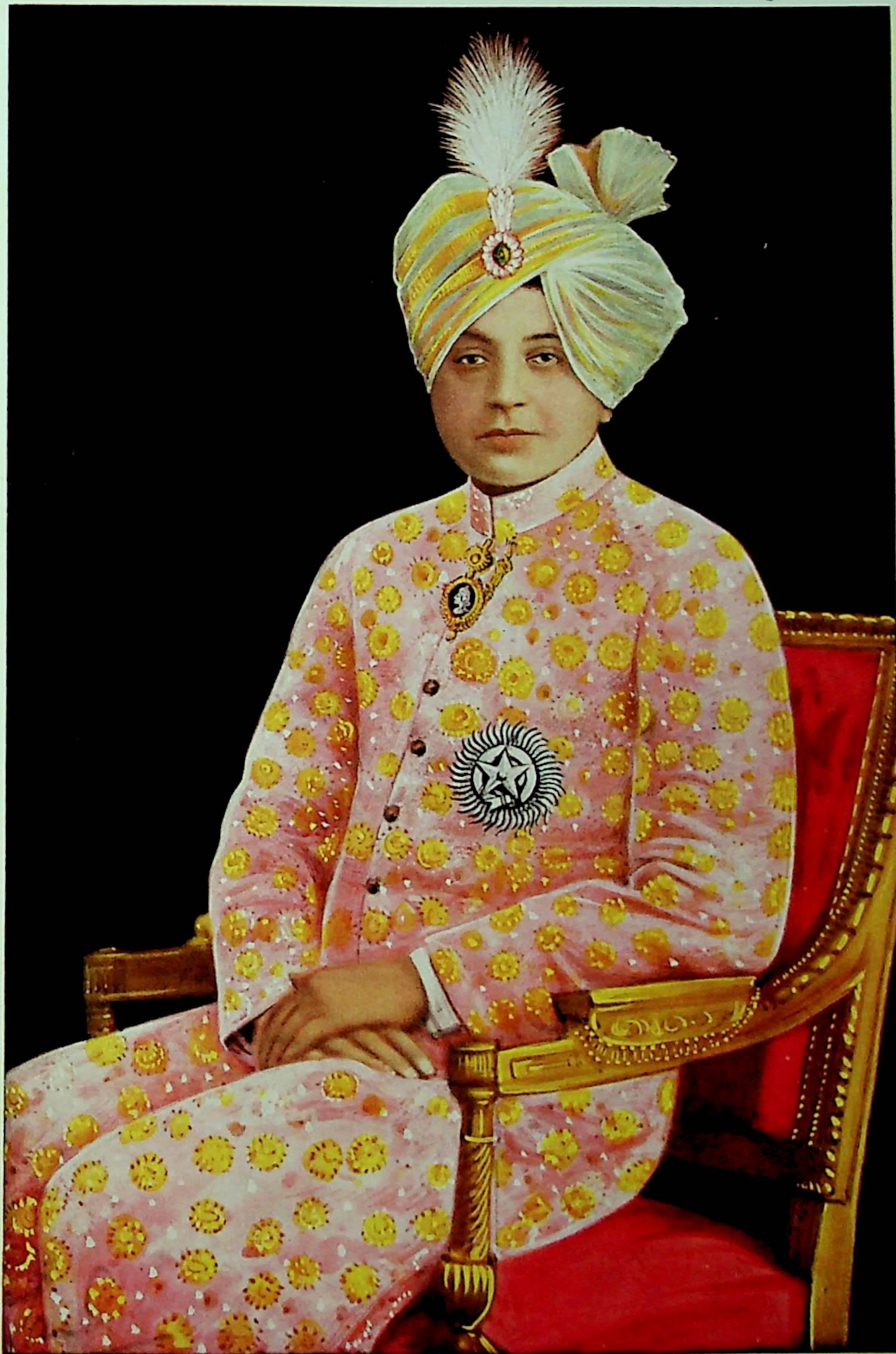
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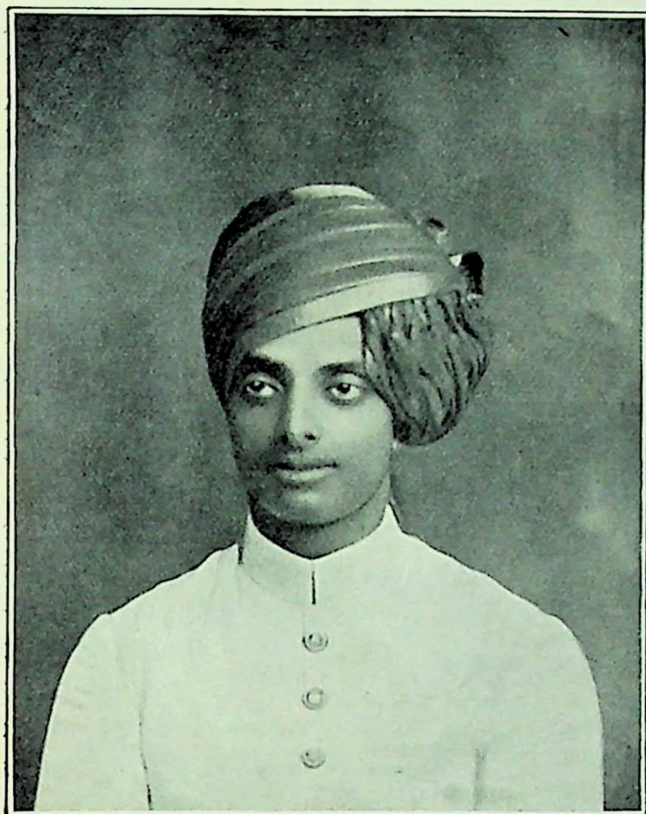
The Silver Jubilee of his late Majesty King George V was celebrated in the Porbandar State with great eclat. The celebrations were spread over the months of February, March, April and May, 1935, and a public Durbar was held on the 6th May, 1935. Rs. 14,500 out of the gross amount of Rs. 18,305 collected for the Silver Jubilee Fund were remitted to the Central Organising Fund which in its turn remitted 70 per cent. of the amount to be devoted locally for the object for which the fund was collected.



Major His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Rajpipla.

Rajpipla State

RAJPIPLA is the premier State in the Gujarat States Agency and is in direct relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General for that Agency. Its Ruler ranks as Maharaja and enjoys full internal sovereignty. He is entitled to a permanent hereditary salute of 13 guns and has also a *Sanad* for adoption.



Heir-Apparent Yuvaraj Shree Rajendrasinhji.

The State lies between 21°23′ and 21°59′ north latitude and 73°5′ and 74°0′ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the river Nurbeddah, Chhota Udaipur State and the Sankheda Mevas Estates of the Rewa-Kantha Agency; on the east by the estates of the Khandesh Mevas; on the south by the Baroda State territory, the Surat district and the river Tapti; and on the west by the District of Broach. The greater portion of the valley between the Nurbeddah and the Tapti is comprised in the Rajpipla Territory. This is intercepted by hills which are a continuation of the Satpura Range. The highest peak of the Rajpipla Hills is known as Dhamanmal and is 3,000 feet above the sea-level.

The State has an area of 1,517½ square miles of which nearly 650 are covered by forests containing in abundance valuable timber like teak, *tinas*, blackwood (*seesum*) and *kher*. The forests are also very rich in bamboo. The principal rivers that water the Rajpipla lands are the Nurbeddah, its largest tributary the Karjan and the Tarav. The Tapti also waters a portion of the territories of the State in the south.

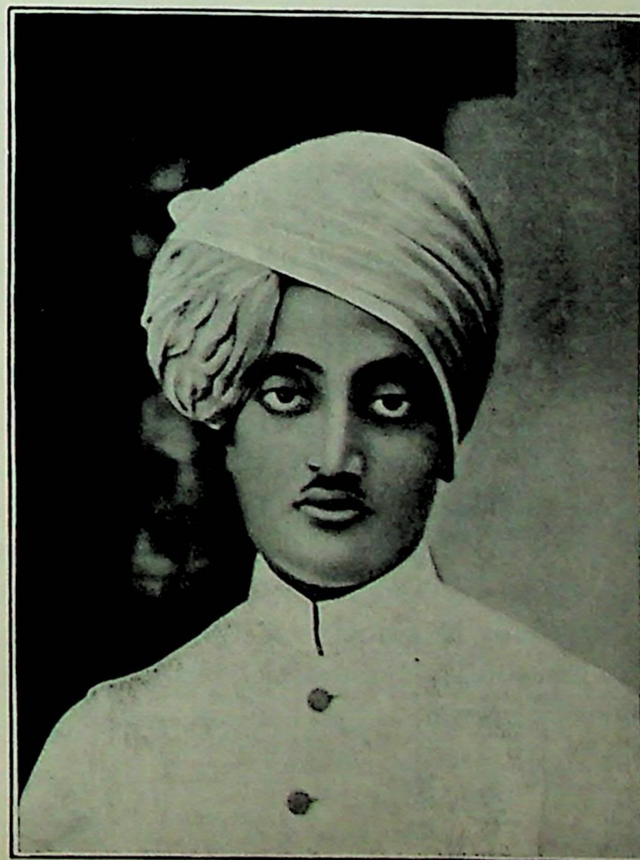
The population of the State, according to the Census of 1931, is 2,06,085, showing an increase of 37,660 over the Census figures of 1921. Over 90 per cent. of the population are Hindus, the rest being Mohammadans and others.

The climate of the greater portion of the State is salubrious, though slightly malarious in some of the hilly parts during the wet season.

The soil on the whole is remarkably fertile, producing in abundance cotton, *jawari*, *bajri*, *til* and other grains and also tobacco. Cotton is the principal crop and is grown extensively.

The annual revenue of the State is about. Rs. 27,00,000

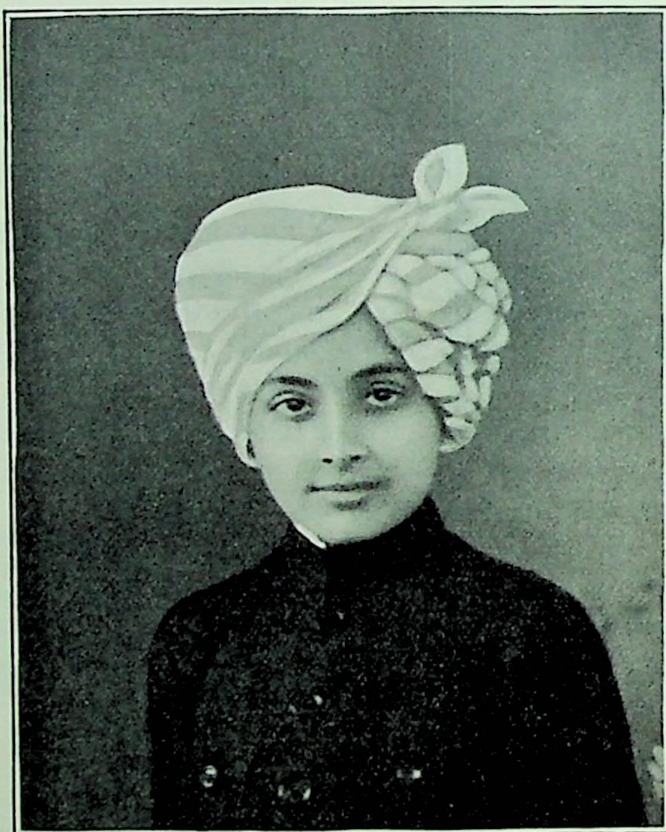
Rajpipla has a distinctive place of its own in ancient history. Ptolemy's "Mountain of Agates" is no other than Ratanpur of this State. The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from the agate mines of Limbodra (now Ratanpur) in this State.



Maharaj Kumar Shree Pramodsinhji.

The Rulers of this ancient State are Gohel Rajputs of the Solar race. They trace their descent from the celebrated Shalivahan, who ruled at Peithan Nagar in the Deccan about the year 77 A.D. On their mother's side they are descended from Parmar Kings who sprang from the renowned King Vikramaditya of Ujjain.

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I., was born on the 30th January, 1890, succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 26th September, 1915, on the death of his father His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, K.C.I.E., and was invested with full powers of the State on the 10th December, 1915. His Highness was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, of which His Highness holds the final diploma and medal. After completing the course at Rajkot His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on His Highness on the 14th October, 1919. The permanent salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of the Ruler from Raja to Maharaja on the 1st January, 1921. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January, 1925, and was granted the honorary rank of Major on the 8th September, 1932. He is attached to the XVI Light Cavalry. The Heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shree Rajendrasinhji, was born on the 30th March, 1912. His Highness has visited Europe several times since 1912. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.



Maharaj Kumar Shree Indrajitsinhji.

His Highness has achieved a wide reputation for himself both as an able and wise Ruler and as a keen sportsman. By winning the Derby and thereby annexing the Blue Ribband of the English Turf in 1934 His Highness achieved in the sporting world a unique fame for himself, for India and for his princely order. Even as a boy His Highness showed great skill as a sportsman, having himself ridden a horse to victory and earned reputation as a marksman when not much over 10 years of age. His Highness secured success in England on the Turf at an early stage, his horse Embargo having won the Irish Two Thousand Guineas and the Irish Derby in 1925 and the City and Suburban and the Grand Prix of Belgium in 1927. In 1934, he won the Derby with Windsor Lad and won fame throughout the Empire and earned the heartiest and personal congratulations of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on his splendid victory. The same horse had already to his credit in the year the Chester Vase and the Newmarket States; and when he won the great classic India naturally received the news with joy and rejoicing. His Highness's colours are quite familiar to the racing public in India. He has held a prominent position for a number of years in the list of winning owners in Bombay, having topped it for two years running, *viz.*, in 1932 and 1933. Most of the important events have been won by him in Western India. Among the outstanding horses owned by him may be mentioned Melesigenes which annexed a fabulous sum in stakes, Shipshape and Highness. The Maharaja has a nice string of horses in England at the present moment and hopes to do well in the coming years.

His Highness is one of the ablest and most enlightened of rulers, and his administration during its twenty-two years has been marked by the sole purpose of promoting the welfare of his people and the advancement of his State.

He has travelled extensively in Europe and America and has given the full benefit of his up-to-date knowledge and experience to his subjects by a wise introduction of reforms wherever possible. He has also given special attention to hygiene and education. He has a very warm corner in his heart for his subjects, who naturally reciprocate to the fullest extent his love for them. He is most easily accessible to the humblest of his subjects, the redress of whose grievances he always makes his personal concern. In order to take his people into greater confidence and associate them with himself in administrative affairs he has brought into being a Legislative Council in the State for the last three years and the institution with a sympathetic support promises to be a great success. A few of the reforms that he has introduced in the State are:—Making all services pensionable; extension of the Survey Settlement system to every village in the State; introduction of legislation to protect the tenants of *Inam* villages from rack-renting and usurpation of lands by Inamdars; making Primary education free, giving Secondary and higher education at very low fees, and bestowing grants of liberal scholarships for Secondary and higher education.

He has made liberal endowments for the benefit of the widows and the destitute and encouraged trade and industry by introduction of various liberal productive measures. Medical relief is given entirely free to every one and there is an excellent and well-equipped hospital in



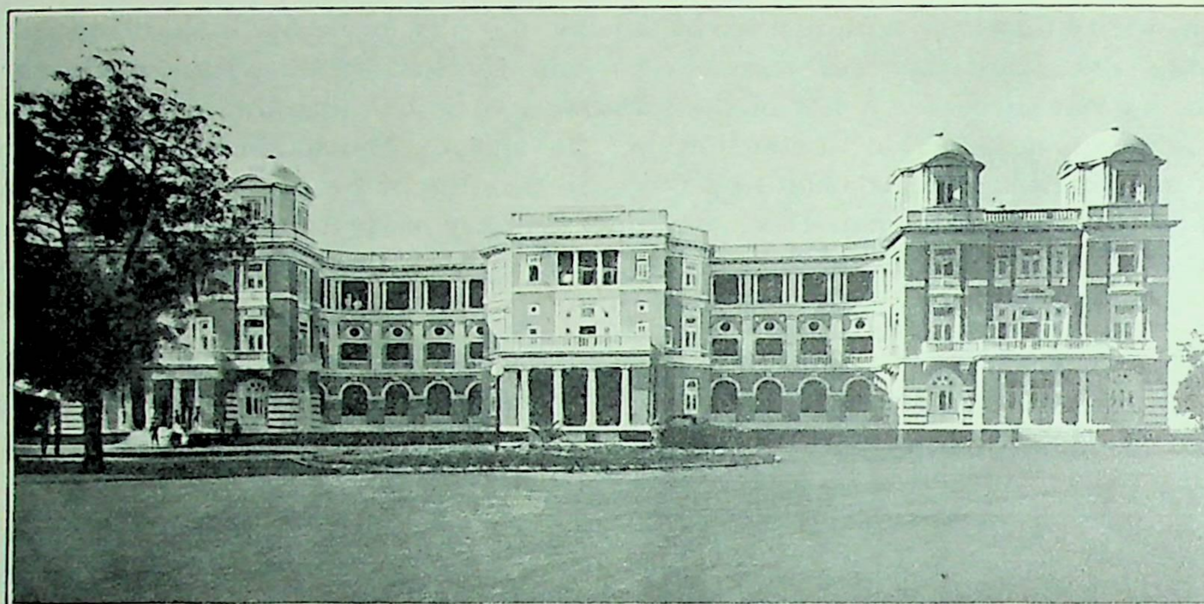
His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla with the President and Members of the State Legislative Assembly. Group taken on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Assembly on 10th December 1932.

the Capital, the gift of the Maharaja on his accession to the *Gaddi*. It is run on most up-to-date lines along with five more dispensaries with accommodation for indoor patients in the Taluka headquarters. A well-equipped power-house and water-works have also been installed by His Highness in the Capital to supply electricity and water to the town and neighbouring villages.

As in the field of sports so in the field of administration also, His Highness has played the game and brought distinction to his State by his enlightened and liberal policy. During his administration there has been marked progress in the development of the State and the revenue has increased from 13 lakhs of rupees to over 27 lakhs a year without resort to imposition of any tax whatsoever.

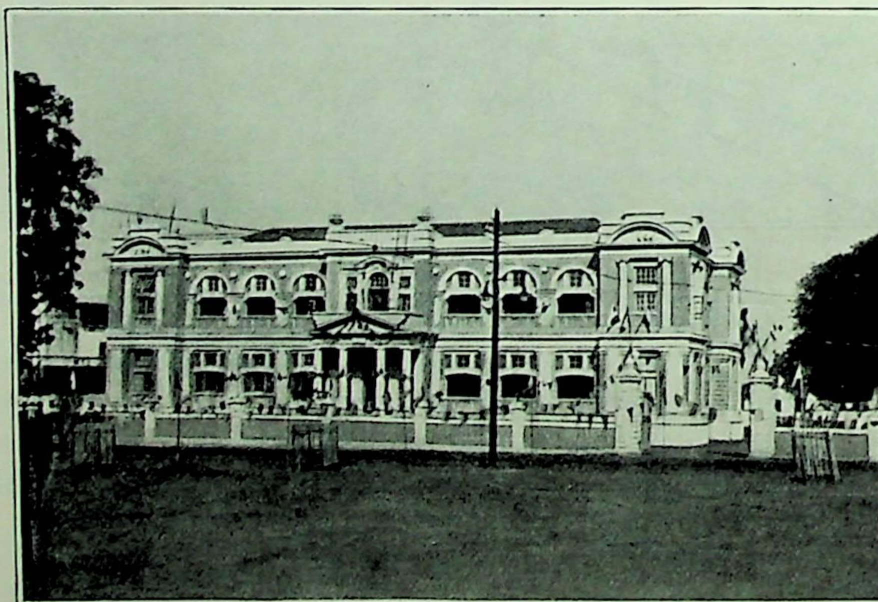
Rajpipla is an essentially agricultural State. The cultivation of cotton on a large scale and improvement of its staple has brought prosperity to cultivators. Until about the year 1920 the cotton grown was of the inferior *Goghari* variety, the result being that the cultivators did not get an adequate return for their produce. In order to improve their lot His Highness the

present Maharaja introduced in the year 1919-20 legislation prohibiting people from sowing *Goghari* and other inferior varieties and making it obligatory on them to sow the long-stapled variety of cotton known as "1027 A.L.F." Every year the State through expert agencies selects the best seed of this kind and distributes it to the cultivators. The results and the consequent profits to the farmers are outstandingly marked. For whereas in the former years the Rajpipla



Guest House, Rajpipla State.

cotton fetched prices 30 to 40 rupees per candy below Broach Cotton, it now fetches 50 to 80 rupees more over Broach and is in a class with and compares most favourably with the *Navsari* cotton which is the best grown Indian cotton. Another great advantage to the cultivators is that whereas in the past they had to go forty and fifty miles, and in many cases more, away from their homes into British districts to sell their cotton, they have, through the intro-



Civil Hospital, Rajpipla State.

duction of this measure and the success it has achieved, found a ready market at their own doors, and there is such a great demand for the superior variety of cotton that it is readily sold out, even in these days of trade depression, to the outside merchants who flock there during the cotton season. The popularity and success of this measure will be judged from the fact that the area under cotton cultivation, which was somewhere between sixty and seventy thousand acres before the year 1919, has increased by leaps and bounds, and is for the last six or seven years in the

vicinity of 1,40,000 acres, and has remained at that figure even in the times of general depression, which has affected cotton more than any other commodity.

This activity in cotton has had a most wholesome effect on trade and industry generally. Whereas before the introduction of the long-stapled variety of cotton there were only two ginning factories and no cotton press, there now exist eleven ginning factories and three cotton presses, all working at a considerable profit to their owners. Encouraged by these good results, the starting of a spinning and weaving mill in the State is being comtemplated and there are offers from several companies to launch a project.



H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla leading in his horse "Windsor Lad" after winning the Derby, 1934.

The country is not lacking in mineral resources. As already mentioned, the Cornelian or Agate Mines of the State are known from the time of Ptolemy. Early in the sixteenth century an Abyssinian merchant named Bawaghor is known to have established a cornelian factory at Limbodra. This Sidi merchant, while wandering from place to place on pilgrimage, did business in precious stones and, becoming skilled in agates, set up a factory at Limbodra where he prospered and died rich. A shrine was raised in his honour on a hill close to the Cornelian mines now well known as the Bawaghor Hills in the Ratanpur Forest of this State. A fair of very great importance is held there every year. Negotiations are in progress with some well-known firms to work the mines on a scientific basis. These have been handicapped, however, in the general trade depression and by the fact that cheap foreign articles made from artificial stones are abundant in the market. With improved economic conditions it is hoped to work this industry on modern and scientific lines and put it on a sound financial basis.

Marble of good quality is to be found in the Gardeshwar Taluka of this State. It is usually black in colour and takes very good polish. Marble in white and in grayish and greenish tints is also occasionally found.

There is excellent building stone near Jhagadia, in the Kadia Dungar and Bardaria Hills. The stone is grayish white and rather on the hard side. It takes a good polish and is suitable for carving.

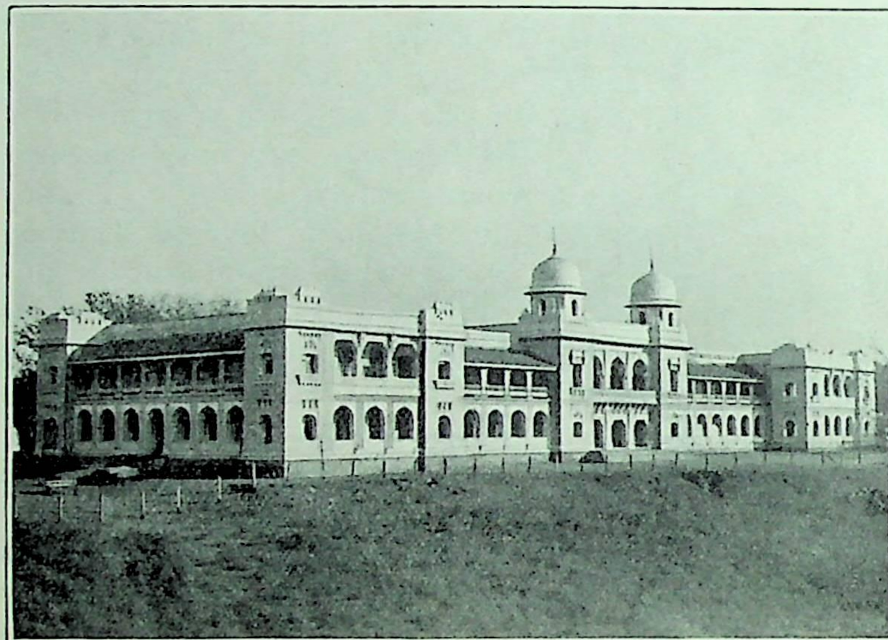
The proper working of these quarries had been handicapped up till now by the difficulty of transport, but it is now being overcome by the construction of a light railway and it is hoped that this building stone will secure a good market.

Red and yellow ochre and fire and pottery clays are also found in abundance and recently a factory for pottery works and tiles has been established at Jhagadia. Cement stones and good lime stones and gypsum are also found in large quantity in the State.

With a view to the development of the State His Highness has been devoting much attention to the construction of railways and roads. Rajpipla town, the Capital, is connected with Ankleshwar (in the Broach District), on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by the Rajpipla State

Railway, 40 miles in length and belonging to the State. His Highness has also constructed another railway from Jhagadia Station on the R. S. Railway, about twenty miles in length, opening up the forest area and the uncultivated tracts of land. A branch of this line is running up to the stone quarries of Kadia Dungar. It is proposed to extend this line to Dediapada, a length of another 20 miles, in the near future and ultimately to carry it through to the extreme south-easterly boundary of the State, joining the British District of Khandesh.

The State is traversed all over by a network of metalled and unmetalled fair-weather but motorable roads. New roads are being constructed continuously by up-to-date machinery like the caterpillar tractor and grader. There are about a hundred miles of metalled roads and



High School, Rajpipla State.

nearly four hundred miles of unmetalled roads, not to mention the inter-village roads which are all motorable. A recent achievement in this direction is the construction of a hill road—motorable during fair weather—to the famous shrine of Sulpaban, referred to as Sarban by Ptolemy.

Surveys have been made for hydro-electric schemes for agricultural and electric power purposes both on the river Nurbeddah at four different sites where the territories on both the banks belong to the State and on the river Karjan.

Where tracts of land are being deforested and given out for cultivation, charcoal burning is done on a very large scale. The product is exported in large quantities to the adjoining British districts and Kathiawar. *Katha* or catechu is prepared on a moderate scale from *kher* trees. Bamboo mats and other articles are made on a considerable scale by Bhils and other people living in and round the forests. Special facilities are given to them by the State for the purpose.

During the Great War His Highness rendered valuable services to the Crown. In addition to contributions in men and money which amounted to over Rs. 10 lakhs, His Highness made a gift of an aeroplane, which rendered conspicuous services on the Western Front. In recognition of his loyalty to the Crown and his War services as well as of his wise administration the hereditary title of Maharaja was bestowed upon the Ruler of this State, and the permanent dynastic salute was raised from 11 to 13 guns. The further distinction of K.C.S.I. was also conferred on His Highness in 1925.

Sirmoor State

HE STATE OF SIRMOOR embraces an area of about 1,200 square miles, yielding an annual income of about twelve lakhs of rupees.

The early history of the State is interwoven with legend from the time of Raja Madan Singh who flourished about nine hundred years ago. This Raja, as is borne out by Tod's "Rajisthan," descended from Salbahan 1st, the Rawal of Jaiselmere, and was therefore a Jadu, *i.e.*, a Chandra Bansi Rajput. During his reign a flood in the Giri river engulfed the town of Sirmoor with all its inhabitants including the Raja and his household. The town of Sirmoor being thus subverted, the State was for some time left without a ruler. Salbahan 2nd, Rawal of Jaiselmere, happened to be in the neighbourhood of Sirmoor about the time and he was approached by a Rai Bhat, or bard, with a request to send one of his Raj Kumars to ascend the vacant *gaddi*. The Rawal acceded to this request and accordingly his third son, Hasu, accompanied by his Rani who was pregnant, set off for Sirmoor. But he died *en route* at Sarhind. The Rani, notwithstanding her overwhelming grief, continued the journey and on arrival at Poka, near Sirmoor Tal, she gave birth to a son who was readily acknowledged by the people as their future Raja, and the Rani, at their earnest solicitations, consented to stay in the country. The present Maharaja of Sirmoor claims his descent from this very prince.

The dynastic table contains a long list of forty-six Rulers and the space at our command would hardly permit of any attempt at full description of each of them. However, a brief account of some more prominent of them is given in the following lines:—

Raja Malay Parkash, a gallant and ambitious Ruler, succeeded his father, Raja Subh Bans Parkash, in 1256 A. D. He brought under his sway all the outlying Districts which had passed into the hands of others when Raja Madan Singh had perished with his household in the flood. Like him Raja Kol Parkash, Raja Somer Parkash and Raja Suraj Parkash did much to add to the stability of their Kingdom and to enlarge its limits. During the reign of Raja Jagat Parkash, who was a weaker ruler, a number of Thakurs and other Feudatory Chiefs revolted, but his son, Bir Parkash, whose ability was in marked contrast with that of his father, subdued the Thakurs and restored the confidence of the people.

During a period of two hundred and fifty years the seat of Government was located in various places up to the time of Raja Udia Prakash, but in 1622 Raja Karam Parkash established it in Nahan where it is still situated. He was succeeded by his brother, Mandhata Parkash, who by his intrepidity and undaunted courage acquired an enviable position and influence in the Durbar of Emperor Shahjehan, the Moghul Emperor. The territory of Jaunpur in Garhwal and the forts of Shergarh and Behral were awarded to him by the Moghul Emperor in recognition of his brave and meritorious services. Next came Subhag Parkash to the *gaddi*. He was a very able and progressive Ruler. His administration was characterised by measures of reform, particularly by the impetus he gave to the improvement of agricultural methods. His successor, Budh Parkash, too, was faithful to the Moghul Emperors and exercised great influence in their Durbars. His son, Must Parkash, was a noted warrior. In his reign was fought in 1688 the battle of Bhagani between Guru Gobind Singh and Raja Bhim Chand of Kehloor, resulting in the defeat of the latter. The next Ruler of note was Kirat Parkash, a valiant soldier and a magnanimous Ruler. He was held in great esteem by his compeers on account of his gallantry and magnanimity. During his reign the territory of Sirmoor was greatly enlarged. He was succeeded by his son, Jagat Parkash, who reigned with distinction for about nineteen years. During his reign Ghulam Qadar Rohilla led a large army into Kiarda Dun and was opposed by him. A severe battle was fought at Katasan and Ghulam Qadar was compelled to beat a retreat. Raja Jagat Parkash was succeeded by his brother, Raja Dharam Parkash. His reign was an eventful one. During the early portion of it he was called upon to defend the land of the Thakurs who were feudatory to Sirmoor against the encroachments of Raja Ram Singh of Handour. Shortly afterwards he was invited by the Raja of Kehloor to assist him in repelling an invasion by Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra. In the engagement which followed Raja Dharam Parkash met Raja Sansar Chand in hand-to-hand conflict and was killed by the latter.



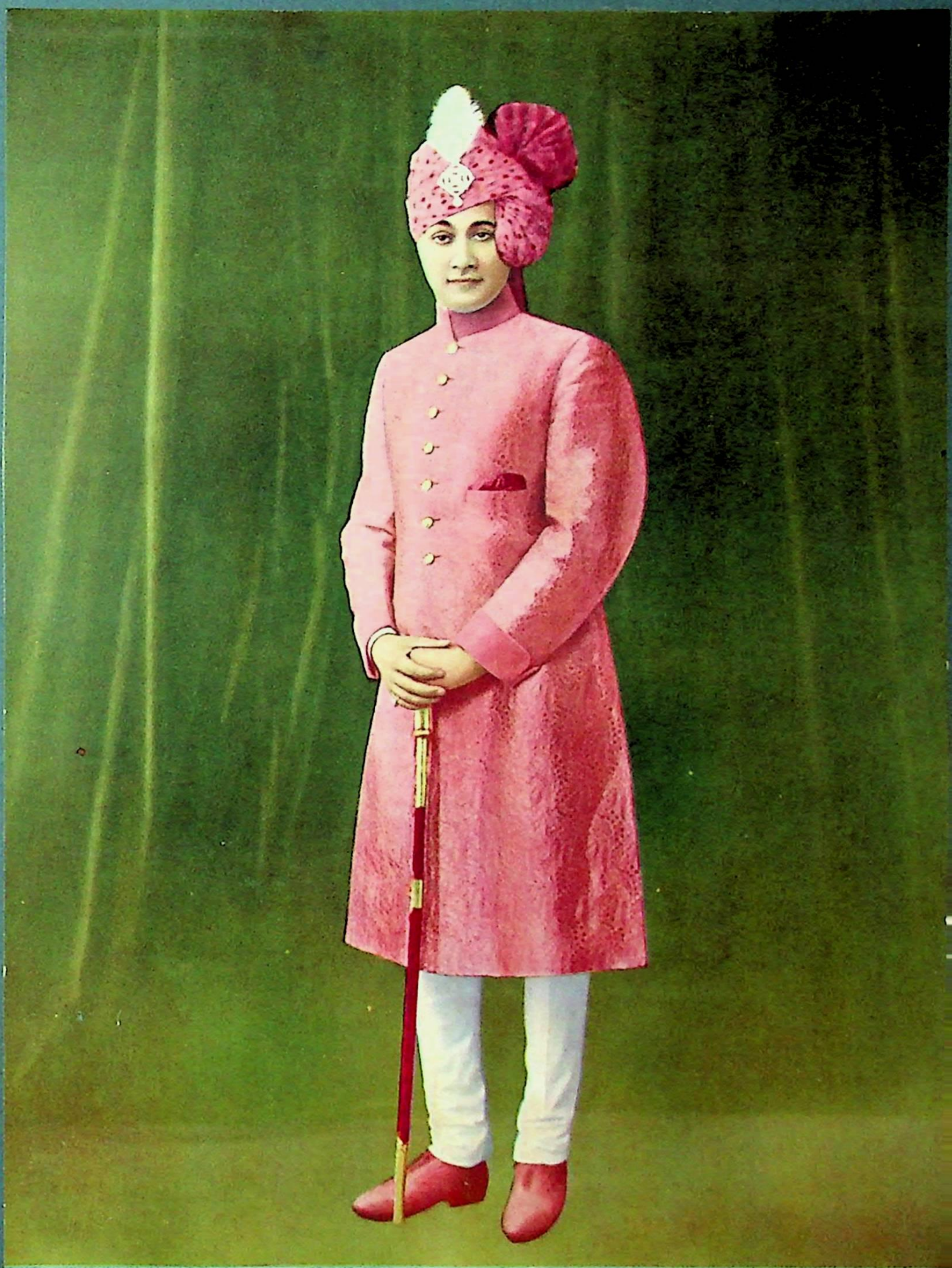
Lt.-Col. His late Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Sirmoor State.



His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Prakash Bahadur, Ruler of Sirmoor State.



Lt.-Col. His late Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Sirmour State



His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Prakash Bahadur, Ruler of Sirmoor State.



His successor, Karam Parkash II, was a weak ruler. A conspiracy was formed among some of the chief officials of the State with the object of placing the Raja's brother, Kanwar Ratan Singh, on the *gaddi*. The Raja managed to escape with his family and Ratan Singh seized the throne with the help of the consipirators. The absent Chief appealed to the Gurkhas to assist him. The Gurkhas invaded the State and expelled the usurper but they established their own Government there. Raja Karam Parkash was in a worse plight now, but his Rani appealed for help in 1811 to Davis Ochterlony, who was deputed by the British Government to expel the Gurkhas. The victory remained with the English and the Gurkhas had to retreat. Karam Parkash abdicated in the same year and his son, Fateh Parkash, was installed on the *gaddi* by the Government. Full ruling powers were given to him in 1827. He introduced in the State financial and other important reforms. He helped the British in the 1st Afghan War of 1839 and in 1845 he sent troops to help the British Government against the Sikhs in the Punjab and thus he proved his loyalty to the cause of the British Empire.

What may be regarded as a new era of progress and reform in the State commenced with Raja Shamsher Parkash who ascended the *gaddi* in 1856. He established Police, Judicial and Revenue Courts, District Boards and Public Works Department, Schools, Dispensaries and Post Offices. He constructed roads, provided for regular Land Settlement, preserved Forests and began the cultivation of Kiarda Dun which had previously been a wild and unproductive tract of land. He rendered efficient help to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857. During the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton he was appointed a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. In 1876 he received the distinction of K.C.S.I. and in 1886 was made a G.C.S.I. His long reign of more than forty-two years was distinguished by remarkable devotion to the welfare of the State and his subjects. He was unwearied in his endeavours to inaugurate measures of reform. He was succeeded by Raja Surendra Bikram Parkash in 1898. His education in general in scholastic studies was of a high order and during the last two years of his father's reign he became thoroughly acquainted with the duties of State management. His loyalty to the British Crown was never doubted and in recognition of this fact and of his wise administration he was honoured by being made a K.C.S.I. in 1901 and a member of the Legislative Council in 1902. He died in 1911 and was succeeded by his son Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash Bahadur, the illustrious father of the present Ruler.

Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was born on the 26th January, 1887, and succeeded his father, Raja Sir Surendra Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., in 1911. He took a keen and lively interest in the administration of the State and was passionately devoted to the welfare and prosperity of his subjects. When a young prince he had acquired sufficient knowledge of Persian and English under the tutorage of some eminent men of letters and commanded a fluent style of English. After finishing literary education he made himself practically conversant with the working of the State during his father's illness. Thus he had acquired all the administrative qualifications desirable in a Ruling Chief and all through his reign admirably discharged the heavy and multifarious duties and responsibilities attached to his high rank. He embraced every opportunity of inaugurating reforms calculated to improve the welfare of his subjects, one of the most important of these being grant of free primary education throughout the State in commemoration of his installation. He had also provided a spacious hostel called after his name, "the Amar Boarding House," for students. Another event of note which distinguished his reign was the accomplishment of the pet project of his father regarding waterworks. He thus supplied the town of Nahan with water at a great expense. The addition of "Amar Block" to the High School Buildings afforded increased facilities in the matter of education. He also had the Kala Amb Road metalled at a considerable cost. This has greatly added to the convenience of traffic and is sure to pave the way towards commercial development. Like his father he was also untiring in his efforts to govern the State on the lines of the British Government. In recognition of his excellent management of the State, goodwill towards his subjects, and loyalty to the British Government he was invested with the title of K.C.S.I. in 1915. In 1918 the personal rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and the hereditary title of Maharaja were granted to him by the benign Government. Like his forefathers the Maharaja was thoroughly faithful to the Crown and was loved by his subjects. He was created a K.C.I.E. in 1921.

In 1914 he evinced his traditional loyalty to the Government by offering his personal services in connection with the Great War in addition to placing the entire resources of his State

at the disposal of the Government. In the same year he sent the Sirmoor Sappers and Minors to Mesopotamia to help the Government, and when this corps, like other troops, was besieged and taken prisoner at Kut in the loyal and heroic discharge of its duty, a second Company was organised and sent on active service which returned triumphantly after subduing the enemy. Over and above this he made over the State Bungalow at Dehra Dun for the use of War Hospital and the Bantony Cottage at Simla for that of the Military Department. His Highness contributed Rs. 2,36,000 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs) to the War Loan in addition to various other big donations too numerous to detail.

His Highness the Maharaja had thoroughly endeared himself to his subjects and was ever anxious to follow with interest all that conduced to their general happiness and prosperity. He died in Vienna on the 13th August, 1933, after a brilliant and beneficient reign of more than 21 years. His sad and sorrowful demise, while depriving his son, His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Prakash Bahadur, of the solicitious and effectionate care of his father, placed the heavy and responsible burden of the administration of the State on his shoulders while he was still in the early years of his life.

His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Prakash Bahadur was born on the 10th January, 1913. He was carefully educated during the lifetime of his father who took special interest in the upbringing of his son. During his father's absence in Europe, when the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Council, he got practical training in, and gained immense knowledge of, the ins and outs of administration and thereby had efficiently equipped himself for the responsibilities of his high office. In recognition of his merits and abilities the Maharaja was installed to his ancestral *gaddi*, before due time, by the Hon'ble Sir J.A.C. Fitzpatrick, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, in November, 1933. The young Prince is a good scholar in English and has a store of wisdom far beyond his years. He is energetic and intelligent and is a keen sportsman. He possesses very refined tastes and a sympathetic heart and is a lover of justice. As the Chief Justice of the State High Court he considers it his solemn obligation to dispense even-handed justice with scrupulous care. Ever since his ascension to the *gaddi* he has been administering the State with conspicuous ability without sparing any pains to promote the interests of his State and subjects. He is ever anxious to explore new avenues and examine fresh channels which would serve to raise the moral and material status of his people and country. For the revival of the agricultural and industrial interests of his subjects the inaugural ceremony of the Exhibition was performed by His Highness the Maharaja on the auspicious occasion of the Raj Tilak celebrated in February 1935. A similar Exhibition used to be run on organised lines during the regime of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Surendra Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I,, and continued successfully during the reign of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., but it had suffered a set-back in the year 1914 owing to the outbreak of the Great War and also due to the unfavourable agricultural conditions then obtaining. The measure taken by the present Maharaja is sure to pave the way to commercial development of the State and prove a success under the patronage of His Highness to whose munificence it owes its origin.

Another event which marks His Highness' ascension to his ancestral *gaddi* is the grant of certain concessions to his subjects which include—(1) remission of land revenue and forest outstandings up to the year 1932, (2) remission in the terms of imprisonment of the State convicts, (3) grants-in-aid for meeting the educational needs of the people, (4) provision of the gymnasium for use of the public, (5) introduction of the *Panchayat* system, etc., etc. His Highness is accessible to all and is fond of undertaking extensive tours with a view to study the conditions of his people and keep himself informed of the march of events in the State. He takes a keen personal interest in all that conduces to the general happiness and welfare of his people. His sterling and outstanding qualities of head and heart have won for him the affection of his faithful and loyal people.

In fact the young Maharaja during the short period that has passed since his investiture with full ruling powers has proved himself to be a very promising and enlightened Ruler and gives every promise of proving himself a worthy successor of his illustrious father. His Highness married in April, 1936, a Princess of the Ruling Family of Nagod State in Central India.



His Highness Sir Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Dev Varma Manikya Bahadur, K.C S.I., Tripura State.

Tripura State



TRIPURA is by far the most ancient and the oldest State in India. The State has, through numerous vicissitudes of time, been able to maintain its individuality and integrity up to the present time.

There is no treaty with the Paramount Power, the relations being mainly governed by recognised usages and customs. The Rulers strike their own coins once after accession in exercise of their rights.

The State pays no tribute, and, both as regards its own constitution and its relations with the Paramount Power, Tripura holds a position quite unique. It enjoys full powers of legislation and unqualified judicial powers extending to the right of inflicting capital punishment on Indian British subjects. His Highness enjoys the hereditary title of Maharaja Manikya with a salute of 13 guns and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes.

The present Ruler is His Highness Sir Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Dev Varma Manikya Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in August, 1908, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in August, 1927.

The gross normal annual income of the State is Rs. 18,50,000 and in the attached Zemindaries Rs. 11,50,000. The Administration is mainly on the lines of the British Indian Government and there are organised Courts including a High Court (styled the *Khas Adálat*) with Sessions Divisions empowered to inflict capital punishment, and there is also a Privy Council. The State has a Legislative Council and the laws generally adopted from British Indian laws with necessary modification.

There are Police Force and Military Forces, the part of the latter forming units of the C.I.S. Forces.

Ajaigarh State



AJAIGARH STATE, in the Bundelkhand Agency, Central India, is 802 square miles in area with a population of 85,825 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 5,28,000. The founder of the State, Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda.

Raja Bakhat Singh was reduced to indigence by the conquests of Ali Bahadur, and on the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803 he received a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. In 1807 he received a *Sanad* restoring to him a portion of his possession and the pension was discontinued in August, 1808. A second *Sanad* in 1912 confirmed him in possession of the State as it exists to-day.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur, was born in 1866 and succeeded his father, Sir Ranjor Singh, K.C.I.E., on the 7th June, 1919. The hereditary title of Sawai was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January, 1877.

His Highness has a son named Raja Bahadur Punya Pratap Singh, born in August, 1884.

A *Sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in 1925.

Alirajpur State

LIRAJPUR is a salute State in the Central India Agency with an area of about 837 sq. miles, population of 1,01,963 souls (1931) and an average annual revenue of about 7 lakhs of rupees.

The present Ruler, H. H. Sir Pratapsinghji, K.C.I.E., is descended from the same stock as the ancient Rathor House of Jodhpur. Born in 1881, His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1891, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and was granted full powers in 1904.



His Highness Sir Pratapsinghji, K.C.I.E., Alirajpur State.

The Heir-Apparent, Maharajkumar Fatehsinhji, was born in 1904 and was educated at the Chiefs' Colleges of Indore and Rajkot. He is the Chief Commandant of the Alirajpur State Forces. He helps his father in various branches of the Administration. He has married the daughter of His Highness the Maharawal Sahib of Baria, and has a son and heir, Yuvarajkumar Surendrasinhji, born in 1923; he has also two other sons and three daughters. The Yuvarajkumar and his younger brother are receiving education in England. Maharajkumar is a fine shot and a leading cricketer of India.

His Highness is an embodiment of self-sacrifice, generosity and philanthropy. Since his accession he has spared no pains in developing the resources of the State. All the Departments of the State have been reorganised and medical relief has been made available to all. Through His Highness' personal zeal and efforts the revenue, which formerly amounted to less than a lakh of rupees, has gradually risen up to over 7 lakhs of rupees.

The Capital town has been linked with railway by a *pucca* road and beautified and modernised by the construction of suitable Palaces and numerous official buildings as well as roads, bridges, an electric power house, &c. All-round improvement in the Administration and generous treatment of agricultural classes has attracted people from neighbouring parts. The sanitation of the town has been thoroughly arranged and telephone service set up in the State. His Highness has reorganised the State Forces into two Platoons, designated The Pratap Infantry with a Band attached to it.

In recognition of his able and successful career, His Highness was awarded the hereditary title of Raja at the Delhi Durbar of 1911 and the title of C.I.E. in 1915. He was also invested with full judicial powers. In 1917 His Imperial Majesty appointed him to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1920 the salute of His Highness was raised to 11 guns as a mark of personal distinction and was made hereditary in 1921. To crown all, His Highness was made a K.C.I.E. in 1933. As a keen sportsman and a model Chief, His Highness occupies a unique position in the Malwa Agency. He has won many trophies in Polo and *Shikár*.



His Highness Nawab Syed Mohammad Mushtaq-ul-Hasan Khan Bahadur, Baoni (Kadaura) State.

Baoni (Kadaura) State

BAONI is the only Mohammadan State in the Bundelkhand Central India Agency having full internal sovereignty. The Ruling family is descended from Nizam-ul-Mulk of Hyderabad. The State was granted to him by the Peshwa.

The present Ruler, His Highness Nawab Syed Mohammad Mushtaq-ul-Hasan Khan Bahadur, was born in 1896 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1911. After completing his education at Daly College, Indore, he was invested with full powers in 1918. His Highness is a model Ruler.

His Highness is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and return visit from the Viceroy.

A *Sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in 1921.

His Highness celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee in a befitting manner.

Baria State

THE BARIA STATE, in the Gujarat States Agency, covers an area of 813 square miles, has a population of 1,59,420 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 11,74,000. The State was founded towards the end of the fifteenth century by a younger brother of the Chhota Udaipur State. The position of the State enabled it to preserve its independence and levy contribution from the surrounding country. The present Chief, Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji, K.C.S.I., succeeded on his father Maharawal Shri Mansinhji's death on 19th February, 1908, and was installed on the 7th May, 1908. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and for some time in a private school in Derbyshire. His Highness visited England in 1903. He was appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, on the 1st May, 1913. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on him on the 1st January, 1918, and a personal salute of 11 guns on the 1st January, 1921, in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War. He was created a K.C.S.I. on 1st January, 1922. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Subhagsinhji, was born on the 9th June, 1909. He visited England in 1927 with his tutor and guardian, Captain W. N. Powell, M. C. The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy, visited Baria on 8th December, 1927.

Barwani State

BARWANI STATE, in Central India, embraces an area of 1,178 square miles, has a population of 141,110 souls and an average annual income of over eleven lakhs. The Ranas of this State are Sisodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family, separating from the parent stock about the fourteenth century. For services in connection with the War, H. H. Rana Ranjit Singh was made a K.C.I.E. and was granted the permanent rank of Honorary Captain in the Army. On the 1st January, 1921, his personal salute of 11 guns was made permanent.

On his death in 1930 he was succeeded by his son, Rana Devi Singh, the present Ruler. He was born in 1922 and is receiving education at Daly College, Indore. The administration of the State is being carried on by a Minority Administration Council. His Highness enjoys a salute of 11 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Bijawar State

BIJAWAR STATE, in the Bundelkhand Agency in Central India, is 972 square miles in area with a population of 1,15,852 souls and an annual gross revenue of Rs. 3,60,000. The Railway Station, Harpalpur, on the G. I. P. Railway, is at a distance of fifty-seven miles covered by a regular and efficient lorry service.



His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Bijawar State.

The founder of the State was Bir Singh Deo, a grandson of Maharaja Chhatarsal of Panna. Bir Singh Deo died fighting against Ali Bahadur. His son, Kesri Singh, regained his father's territory with heroic efforts. He died in 1810 and was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who received a *Sanad* from the British Government in 1811. The title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred on the Ruling Chief of Bijawar in 1866 and that of Sawai in 1877. Both titles are hereditary.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on the 25th November, 1877. He is the second son of His late Highness the Maharaja of Orchha. He was adopted by the late Maharaja Bhan 'Partap' Singh, whom he succeeded in June, 1900. The administration of the State was first made over to him in January, 1903, under certain conditions and in spite of adverse circumstances and financial difficulties he proved himself such a promising ruler that after a short period of nineteen months he was invested with full ruling powers in October, 1904. His Highness was invited to the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November, 1905, and also to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911, when he was made a K.C.I.E. His Highness' contribution during the Great War in men and money was highly appreciated.

His Highness has raised the standard of Administration during the period of his regime of thirty-four years to an extent of which he has every reason to be proud. He is very simple in habits and is accessible to the poorest of his subjects in whose welfare he takes very keen interest.

His Highness is a keen sportsman and is renowned for marksmanship.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with great eclat under the energetic and enthusiastic guidance of His Highness and the State officials.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.

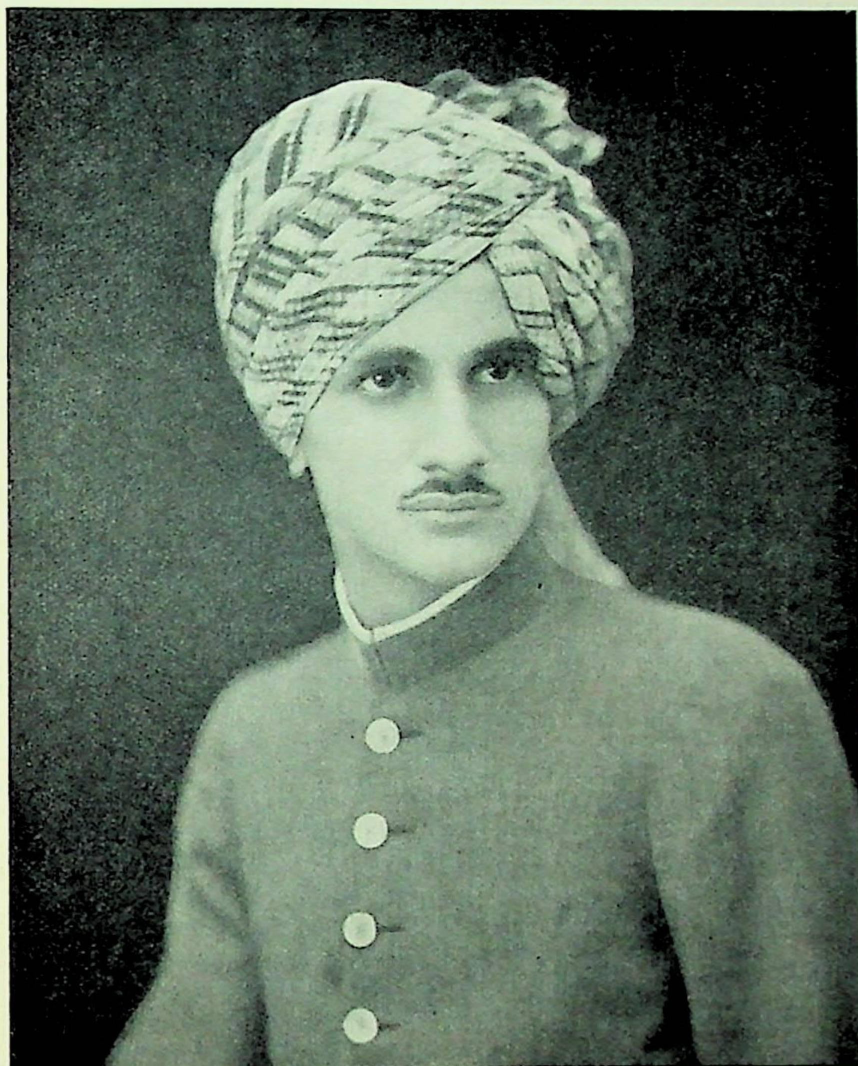


Sardar Basheshar Sarup, Dewan of Bijawar State.

SARDAR BASHESHAR SARUP, Dewan of Bijawar State, in Central India, since January, 1933, belongs to a very respectable Kayasth family of Patiala and is a retired officer of His Highness' Government of the Patiala State. As Chief Minister, Bijawar State, Sardar Basheshar Sarup has thoroughly justified his reputation as a gifted and talented Administrator. He has introduced several important reforms in the State. He is a great patron of learning and in his regime many literary societies have sprung up in the State. He is very much loyal to His Highness, the Ruling family and the State. His love of justice is simply admirable. He is very popular amongst the subjects of the State.

Bilaspur State (Kehlur)

BILASPUR ranks first in order of precedence among the Simla Hills States and eighth among the States of the Punjab. The State is picturesquely situated on both banks of the Sutlej river, in a tract where the river, breaking away from the middle ranges, treads its way through the valleys of the lower hills. It is bounded on the north by the States of Mangal, Suket and Mandi, on the west by the districts of Kangra and Hoshiarpur, on the south by the Nalagarh State and on the east by the Baghal State. The area of the State is 448 square miles and the population (1931 Census) 100,994. It has a revenue of about three lakhs.



His Highness Raja Anand Chand Bahadur, Bilaspur State (Simla Hills)

This old and historic State was founded over twelve hundred years ago by Bir Chand, the eldest son of Raja Hari Har Chand, seventieth in descent from the Rajput rulers of Chanderi in Gwalior. In 754 Bikrami he accompanied his father to Bilaspur, along with his three younger brothers—Ghambir Chand, Kubir Chand and Sabir Chand—to pay a visit to the memorial erected by Raja Jai Dev in honour of his pious father, Eldev, who passed away at Bilaspur while engaged in worship. From here they procceeded on pilgrimage to Jawalamukhi. At Nadaun military games resulted in a fight against the Kangra Chief, in which Raja Hari Har Chand and his youngest son, Sabir Chand, were slain. The remaining three sons then entered upon a career of conquests. The eldest, Bir Chand, founded the State of Bilaspur; Ghambir Chand took possession of Chanahan in Jammu, while Kabir Chand carved out a principality in Kumayun. Raja Bir Chand erected a fort at Kot Kehlur and the State therefrom came to be known also as Kehlur. By and by, he brought under his suzerainty the twelve Hill Thakrais, such as Baghal, Nehra, Beja, Dhami, Keonthal, Kuthar, Jubbal, Baghat, Ghanyar, Ghumarsen, Bhajji and Mahlog, which had to pay tributes to him. Peace was made with the Sirmoor State after a stubborn fight and after handing over Jubbal to that State. Gurakh Garhi was fixed as a boundary between the two States.

In 1156 Bikrami, Raja Khan Chand, 11th in descent from Bir Chand, divided the State between his two sons, the Ilaqa of Kehlur being allotted to the elder, Ajit Chand, while that of Handur to the younger, Sujit Singh.

The year 1277 Bikrami is memorable in the history of the State on account of a revolution started and conducted by the Kunaits with such irresistible vigour as to result in the utter discomfiture of Raja Megh Chand and his voluntary banishment to Kulu. He was, however, reinstated to the *gaddi* by a King of Delhi of the Sayyad Dynasty.

A century later the State gained considerably in power and prosperity through a heroic exploit of Raja Ratan Chand, twenty-third in descent from Raja Bir Chand. In 1412 Bikrami he went to Delhi for an interview with the King. During a ramble a tiger attacked the King but was in turn killed by the sword of the Raja. The King granted him a *khillat* of sword and a cash reward of one lakh and twenty thousand rupees and further made him an overlord of as many as tweny-two Rajas of the hills, with an authority to levy tribute from Kulu, Kangra, Kutlehar, Mandi, Suket, Chamba, Jaswan, Datarpur, Guler, Nurpur and Siba on the left side of the Ravi and Jammu, Jasrota, Bhadu, Bhatwal, Bhadarwa, Chanahan, Samba, Bandral, Kishtwar, Mankot and Basohli on the right side of the river.

In 1680 Bikrami, Raja Kalyan Chand, thirty-second in descent from Bir Chand, transferred the Capital from Kot Kehlur to Sunhani. The Raja, a stubborn warrior, fell in a battle with the Suket State.

In 1722 Bikrami, Raja Dip Chand conquered the fort of Attak for Emperor Aurangzeb, who rewarded him with the leadership of twenty-two Rajas and the title of Raja-e-Rajgan. It was by Raja Dip Chand that the capital of the State was transferred to Bilaspur in 1712 Bikrami. Jealous of his power and prosperity, Raja Alam Chand of Kangra killed him by administering poison in his food.

Raja Bhim Chand, thirty-fifth in descent from Raja Bir Chand, was as brave as he was magnanimous. He conquered Bushehr State to help the Raja of Kulu and made him also win a great part of his territory. He conquered the Sikandra range from Suket State and gave it to his maternal uncle Sidhsain of Mandi State.

Raja Mahan Chand, thirty-eighth in descent, was installed on the *gaddi* in 1835 Bikrami at the age of three. Due to his weak rule the twelve subordinate Thakrais were conquered by Raja Ram Singh of Nalagarh and the Ilaqa of Jandauri, Hathawat and the Kot range were snatched by the Sikhs. After some time the twelve Hill States came into his possession again with the help of the Gurkhas. But subsequently the Gurkha leader, Amar Singh Thapa, brought under his control nine of them, leaving to the Raja only Bhajji, Dhami and Koti States. On the 8th February, 1815 A. D., after the defeat of the Gurkhas at the hands of the British, a treaty was made between Raja Mahan Chand and General Ochterlony by which the Raja was to help the British in time of war and the British Government was not to levy any tribute from the State.

In 1847 A. D., Raja Jagat Chand was granted a *Sanad* from the British Government authorising him to possess the Ilaqa on the right side of the river Sutlej, then under the control of the Sikhs. Raja Jagat Chand expelled the Sikhs from Jandauri and Kot Dhar at the instance of Mr. Arskin, Superintendent of the Simla Hill States. Kot Dhar was, however, granted as a life Jagir to Sardar Lehna Singh but was restored to Raja Hira Chand on his promise of paying an annual tribute of eight thousand rupees. The Jandari Pargana was annexed by the British Government after the fall of the Sikh Government. For services rendered during the Mutiny, Raja Hira Chand was granted a salute of 9 guns, subsequently raised to 11.

Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., forty-third in descent, succeeded his father, Raja Amarchand, in 1889 A.D., being then about sixteen years of age. On the outbreak of the Great European War he offered his personal services and the resources of his State unreservedly to Government. His War services were recognised in 1917 by the conferment of the title of K.C.I.E. The State was also transferred from the Political control of the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 1st November 1921. Further a *Sanad* conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred on the Ruler of the State by the Government of India in 1922. In November 1927, due to weak health, he abdicated in favour of his worthy son, the present Raja Sahib. He breathed his last in Benares in 1931.

The Present Ruler.

His Highness Raja Anand Chand Bahadur was born on the 26th January, 1913. He was educated in the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed his Post-diploma Course in March 1931, standing first in the class. During his minority the administration of the State was carried on by the Council of Administration from November, 1927, to January, 1933, when he was invested with full Ruling Powers. His Highness was married to the daughter of the Raja Rana of Jubbal State in 1931 and was blessed with an heir-apparent on the 2nd September 1935. His Highness, who is almost an intellectual prodigy, is very keen in bringing the State Administration to the highest level of efficiency on the most up-to-date lines and, with this end in view, pays his personal attention to all the affairs of the State. To quote a few instances, Sir Bije War Memorial Hospital for Women has been opened in a splendid building built at a great cost, a motorable road is being constructed and an Improvement Committee has been formed to devise means for the improvement of agriculture and the development of the economic resources of the State. It is hoped that the State will, within a few years, attain perfection in all respects under the rule of this progressive and enlightened Prince. His Highness the Raja Sahib is a member of the Chamber of Princes and is also entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Jubilee.

Due to the sad demise of the Dowager Rani Sahiba Baghliani, the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Their Majesties in the Bilaspur State were postponed till the 17th and 18th May 1935. The happy and auspicious event was celebrated with great eclat in the Sandhu field at Bilaspur. The programme included a parade of troops, hoisting of the Union Jack, Thanksgiving service, Military and School boys' Sports and a Durbar in which Silver Jubilee Medals were awarded to some of the State officers by His Highness the Raja Sahib. The town and the public buildings, which were tastefully decorated with pictures and buntings, were illuminated on the night of the 17th May and bonfires on the high mountain peaks presented a singularly picturesque and imposing sight. On the same night a State Banquet was given. The celebrations ended on the 18th May with a tea party given by His Highness.

Contributions.

His Highness, the State servants and the public contributed Rs. 22,173-4-9 to the Jubilee Fund opened by the State.



His Highness Najum-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilavarjung Nawab Mirza Husain Yaverkhan Bahadur, Cambay State.

Cambay State

HIS HIGHNESS NAJUM-UD-DAULAH MUMTAZ-UL-MULK MOMIN KHAN BAHADUR DILAVARJUNG NAWAB MIRZA HUSAIN YAVERKHAN BAHADUR is the Ruler of Cambay, a first-class State in the Gujarat States Agency with powers to try capital offences. The area of the State is 392 square miles, population 87,761 and the annual revenue about 9 to 10 lakhs. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay and to a salute of 11 guns.

The State is situated to the west of Gujarat at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. It is bounded on the north by the District of Kaira; on the east by Kaira and Baroda; on the south by the Mahi river and the Gulf of Cambay; and on the west by the Sabarmati river, separating it from Ahmedabad. The boundaries of the State are very irregular; some villages belonging to the Gaekwar of Baroda and to the British Government are entirely surrounded by Cambay territory, while Cambay villages are found in Kaira District. The country is flat and open, interspersed here and there, generally in the vicinity of the villages, with groves of fine trees, such as the mango, tamarind, banyan or *bar*, *nim* and *pipal*. From the position of the State between the Sabarmati and Mahi, both of which are tidal rivers, the soil is so soaked with salt that the water becomes brackish at a little distance below the surface.

The climate is equable, the minimum and maximum temperature being 46° and 118° respectively. The annual rainfall averages 28·7 inches.

Its situation to the coast makes it an important centre of trade. But its importance as a port has been declining owing principally to the silting up of the Gulf of Cambay; strenuous efforts are, however, being made by the State to develop the port in the interest of the trade and industries of the State.

The name of Cambay is said to be derived from *Stambha-tirth*, or Khamba, the pool of Mahadeo in the form of pillar of God. Cambay is mentioned by Massaudi (913). Of the population of the State, Hindus form 81 per cent. of the total, Mussalmans 12 per cent, Jains 4 per cent and others 3 per cent. The only important town is Cambay with a population of 31,877 souls. About two-thirds of the population of the State is supported by agriculture, but there is some trade in manufactured articles, *e.g.*, cloth, carpets, embroideries and carved cornelians.

According to Lieutenant Robertson's "Historical Narrative of Cambay," the Parsis of Gujarat sailed from Persia about the end of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century. A great number of their ships foundered in a storm, and only a few arrived at Sanjan about 70 miles south of Surat. They obtained permission to land after some difficulty, and on certain conditions, the chief of which were that they should speak the Gujarati language and abstain from beef. The Parsis remained for many years in the vicinity of Sanjan, pursuing a coasting trade, but eventually they spread over the neighbouring districts, and became so numerous at Cambay that they outnumbered the original inhabitants and took possession of the town. After a short period, they were driven out by the Hindus, who held the territory until conquered by the Mohammadans in 1298.

Politically it passed from the hands of the Anhilwada Kings into those of the Vaghalas, from whom it passed into the hands of the agents of the Moghul Emperors of Delhi in 1304. Therefore, the history of Cambay divides itself into three parts—the early part lasting till 1304 when the Mohammadans finally conquered Anhilwada; the middle part from 1300 to 1730 when Cambay formed part of the Mussalman Kingdom of the Province of Gujarat; and the modern period from 1730 when Cambay became a distinct State. Notwithstanding the uncertainties resulting from conflicting interests of different powers claiming suzerainty over it, Cambay successfully maintained its quasi-independence until it passed under the suzerainty of the British by the treaty of Bassein in 1802.

Early in the seventeenth century, the Dutch and the British had established their factories in Cambay. It is a very ancient town and during the 11th and 12th centuries was one of the chief ports of Gujarat and at the time of the conquest of Gujarat by Mussalmans

in 1297 it was said to have been one of the richest towns in India. Cambay was often harassed by the Mahrattas who laid waste the city in ruins until Governor Duncan landed at Cambay with Major Walker in 1802 to oppose the progress of Mulhar Rao of Kadi. The then Nawab of Cambay rendered timely service to the Governor who appointed a British Resident at the Court of Cambay. That arrangement was altered in 1818 and the Resident was withdrawn and the State was put under the political control of the Collector of Kaira. Again in 1933 the State was transferred to the political control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States, and the Resident at Baroda.

The founder of the Ruling family of Cambay was Mirza Jafar Najm-e-Sani, better known as Momin Khan, one of the last Mohammadan Governors of Gujarat. The Ruling family are Shia Moghuls of the Najm-e-Sani family from Persia. The hereditary title of the Ruler is Najm-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilavarjung.

The present Nawab Sahib was born on the 16th May, 1911, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 21st January, 1915, on the death of his father, Nawab Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur. During His Highness' minority the State was administered from 1915 to 1929 by the Administrator appointed by the Government of Bombay, and on the 13th December, 1930, His Highness was invested with full and unrestricted ruling powers. He was educated at Rajkumar College at Rajkot and after finishing his studies there he spent a year travelling in Europe and toured extensively in India for seven months accompanied by his English tutors and companions.

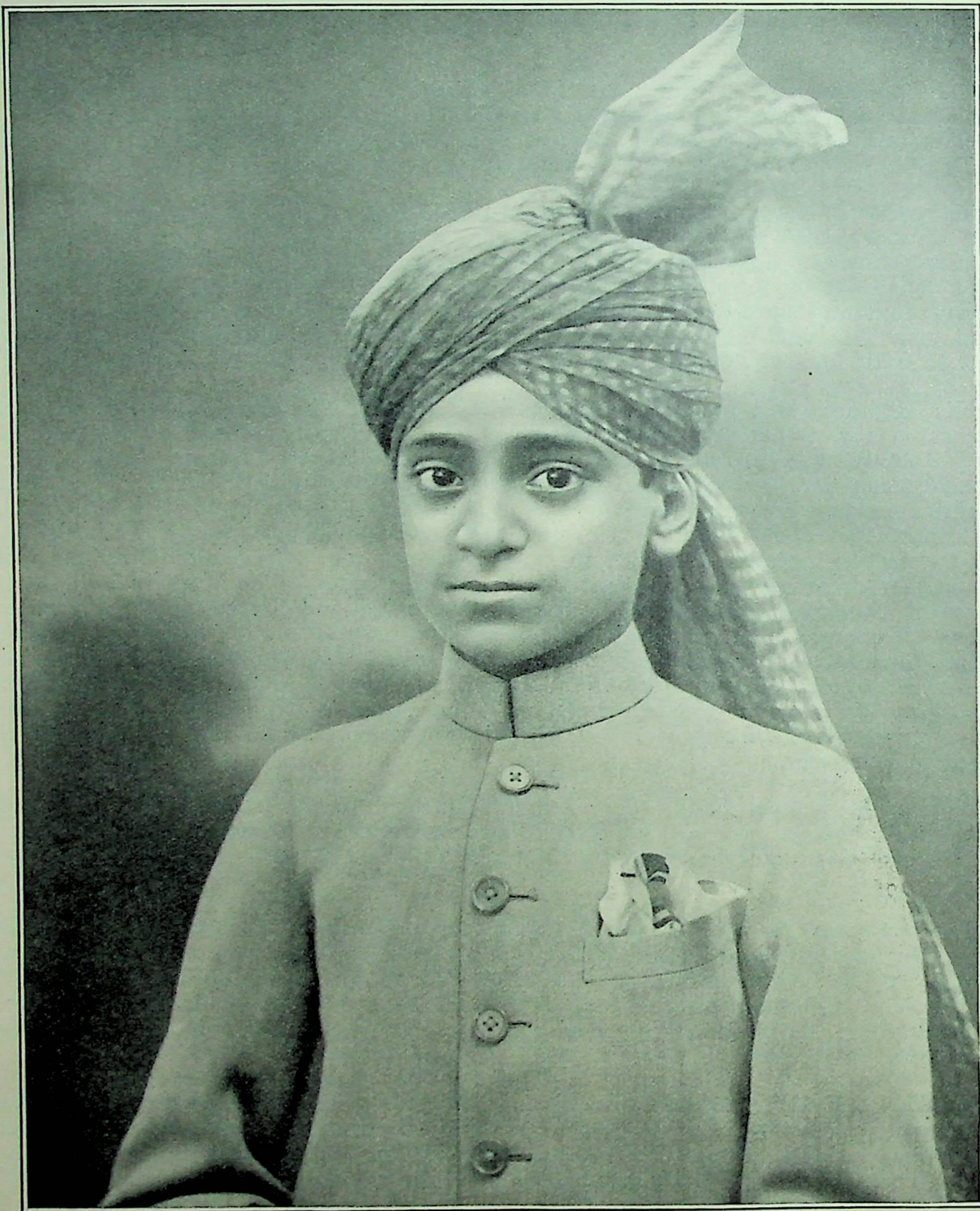
His Highness is a progressive and popular Ruler. The moral and material well-being of his subjects is always his first consideration and he is literally adored by his people. His Highness personally supervises the administration of the State assisted by his Diwan, Mr. K. K. Thakor, B.A., LL.B., a retired Sessions Judge of the Bombay Judicial Service; and under the Nawab Sahib's energetic and enlightened guidance the State is progressing in all directions. Out of an annual income of about Rs. 9 to 10 lakhs, the land revenue accounts for about Rs. 3,94,000, showing a satisfactory increase over the figures of a few years ago. Civil and Criminal justice is dispensed mainly according to the law prevalent in British India. The Municipal administration of the town of Cambay is carried on by a board of nominated and elected members in accordance with the local Municipal Act. His Highness evinces keen interest in the education of his subjects as well as of his relatives. A number of his relatives are receiving education in European schools. There are in the State 73 schools including one high school and one Anglo-Vernacular school. The total cost of education, including scholarships and grants-in-aid, is Rs. 98,449. Primary education is entirely free, while it is compulsory in all village boys' schools including one school for the depressed class in the city.

As regards medical relief, there are five medical institutions—three in the town and two in the central villages. Medical aid in all these institutions is absolutely free. The State also maintains one Veterinary dispensary in the town and one Ayurvedic dispensary in the rural area.

The State has its own railway from Tarapur to Cambay. It is further extended to the south to the pier head, covering in all a distance of about 13½ miles. The total amount invested in the railway by the State is about Rs. 11,25,000 and the line is managed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. Communications by rail, road or sea are of incalculable advantage to a province or State in the development of its industrial resources and in this respect Cambay is in a somewhat fortunate position.

Cambay has made considerable advance in recent years in regard to the outstanding aspects of modern civilisation. It has its own Water Works from the deep bores of which copious water is supplied to the people. It has a cotton spinning and weaving mill, one cotton press, and several ginning factories. An electric supply company provides powers to the whole of the town, and several industrial concerns are also run by electricity supplied by the company. A saw mill, an ice factory and three match factories are also among the industrial concerns which are assisting the development of the town. There is also a telephone service in the city.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib was married in January, 1936, to the daughter of the late Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan Qazilbash of Lahore, and was blessed with a son and heir on the 15th October, 1936, in the person of Nawabzada Mirza Mohammad Jafar Ali Khan.



His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh, Chamba State.

Chamba State

HAMBA is one of the oldest Indian States, having been founded in the middle of the sixth century A.D. The Rulers are Rajputs of the solar race. The first Raja was Marut, a descendant of Kus, the younger son of Rama, and the original capital was at Brahmaur (ancient Brahmapura) in the Upper Ravi Valley.

About A. D. 900, Raja Sahil Varma conquered the Lower Ravi Valley from the petty hill barons—called Ranas and Thakurs—who were the original Rulers of the hills and changed his capital from Brahmaur to Chamba, originally called Champa. From it the State received the present name.

Chamba is several times referred to in the "Rajatarangini," an ancient History of Kashmir, to which country it was subject for several centuries. After the Mohammadan invasions began, it became independent and remained so till the time of Akbar when it came under Moghal control. The loyalty of the Chamba Chiefs won for them generous treatment under the later Emperors, and one of them, Prithvi Singh, enjoyed a *mansab* (military rank) in the Moghal Army. Valuable *jagirs* and other personal gifts were also conferred upon them, some of which are still in the possession of the State. Chamba is several times referred to by Mohammadan historians. On the decline of the Moghal Empire and the transfer of the Punjab to the Durrani Rulers of Kabul in 1752, Chamba, along with the other Hill States, came under their control, and then again under that of the Sikhs from about 1770, and also that of Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra in 1786. Finally, in 1809, the supremacy passed into the hands of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, on his acquisition of the Kangra Fort.

Chamba State was much larger in former times than now as it held the whole southern fringe of the Dhaula Dhar range as far as Bir Banghal, now in Kangra, and also the two districts of Bhadrawah and Padar, now in Jammu.

In 1847, after the first Sikh War, the State came under British control. It now contains 50 small sub-divisions, called *parganas* or *ilaqas*, each under its own staff of officials, and the head of each, called Char, bears a title once in use all over Northern India, and now found only in Chamba. The area of the State is 3,127 square miles, wholly mountainous, and the population at the census of 1931 was 1,46,872. The average annual revenue is Rs. 8,87,000. The scenery throughout the State, and especially in the Chenab Valley (called Pangi), is unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur.

Of later Rulers the most distinguished were Raja Umed Singh (1748—64), Raja Raj Singh (1764—94) who was killed in the battle at Nerti in Kangra, and Raja Charhat Singh who died in 1843. Raja Sri Singh ruled from 1843 to 1870, and was followed by his brother, Raja Gopal Singh, who abdicated in 1873 in favour of his elder son, Raja Sham Singh. The last-named did much to embellish the capital, as well as to open the State by the construction of good roads.

Raja Sir Bhuri Singh (1904—19), grandfather of the present Ruler, continued this work and, among other improvements, provided an electric installation and a good pipe-water supply to the town. He was an enlightened and sympathetic Ruler and his distinguished services during the Great War won for him the distinctions of K.C.S.I. and K.C.I.E. from Government. His worthy son, Raja Ram Singh, ruled from 1919 to 1935 with remarkable ability and wisdom. He was assiduous in promoting measures for the welfare of his subjects and gave special attention to the improvement of communications, sanitation, medical arrangements, extension of educational facilities, and postal service.

The present Ruler, Raja Lakshman Singh, was born on the 8th December, 1924, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father, Raja Ram Singh, on the 7th December, 1935. As he is a minor the Administration of the State is being conducted by a Council, consisting of President (Colonel H. S. Strong, C.I.E.), Vice-President and Chief Secretary (Dewan Bahadur L. Madho Ram), and a Judicial Member (Lala Rala Ram). The Raja is receiving his education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

During the Great War the State served the Empire with exemplary devotion.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with great eclat. On the 6th, after the Royal salute, there was a Durbar, attended by State officials and prominent guests from outside, where Silver Jubilee Medals and *Sanads* were presented by His Highness to Civil and Military officers. Special devotional services were held in all principal places of worship. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated and there was a display of bonfires on the surrounding hills. On the 7th there were distribution of sweets to school children, a tennis tournament and a Baby Show.

Charkhari State

THE STATE OF CHARKHARI, in Bundelkhand Agency, Central India, is 880 square miles in area, has a population of 120,351 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 6,90,000. In 1765 Khuman Singh, a great-grandson of Chhatrasal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. Bijai Bahadur, son and successor of Khuman Singh, was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government, and a *Sanad* was granted to him in 1904. For his services in 1857 Raja Ratan Singh received a *Jagir* of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a *Khilat* and a hereditary salute of 14 guns. In 1877 the hereditary title of " Sipahdar-ul-Mulk " was conferred on the Chief. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, who was adopted from the Jigni family, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1920, and was granted full administrative powers in 1924. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency. A *Sanad* conferring hereditary extended Judicial powers on the Chief was granted in the year 1921.

Chhatarpur State



His Highness Maharaja Bhawani Singh Bahadur, Chhatarpur State.

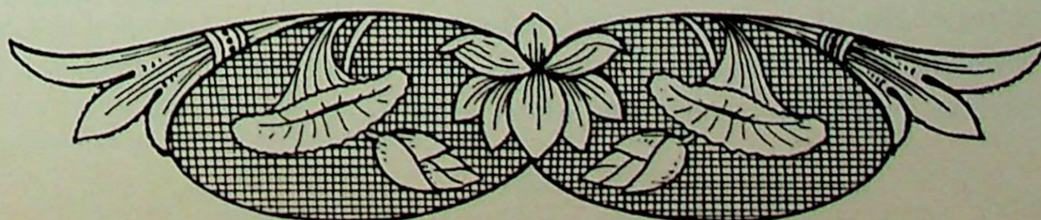
CHHATARPUR STATE, in the Bundhelkhand Agency, Central India, is 1,130 square miles in area with a population of 161,261 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 5,93,000. The founder of the State was Sone Shah Ju Ponwar, a retainer of Maharaja Hindupat of Panna. He became independent in 1785 and was established in the *Raj* of Chhatarpur by the British Government, who granted him a *Sanad* in 1806. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Bhawani Singh Bahadur, was born in 1921 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1932. His Highness is being educated at the Daly College, Indore. The administration of the State is being conducted by a Council. His Highness was bethrothed to a daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala in May 1928. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on the late Ruler in 1919. A *Sanad*, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Chief, was granted in the year 1921.

Dharampur State

DHARAMPUR STATE, in the Gujarat States Agency, is 704 square miles in area with a population of 1,12,031 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 10,27,000. The Ruling family belongs to the Solanki clan of Sisodia Rajputs. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijyadevji Mohandevji, was born in 1884 and succeeded to the *gaddi* with full powers in 1921 on the death of his father. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He was granted a salute of 11 guns in 1932 as a personal distinction. His Highness twice visited Europe for the benefit of his health. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Narhardevji, was born in 1906 and is now studying at King's College, Cambridge.

His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Lt. His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat-Nishan Hazrat Kaiser-i-Hind Raja Harindar Singh Brarbans Bahadur, Faridkot State.



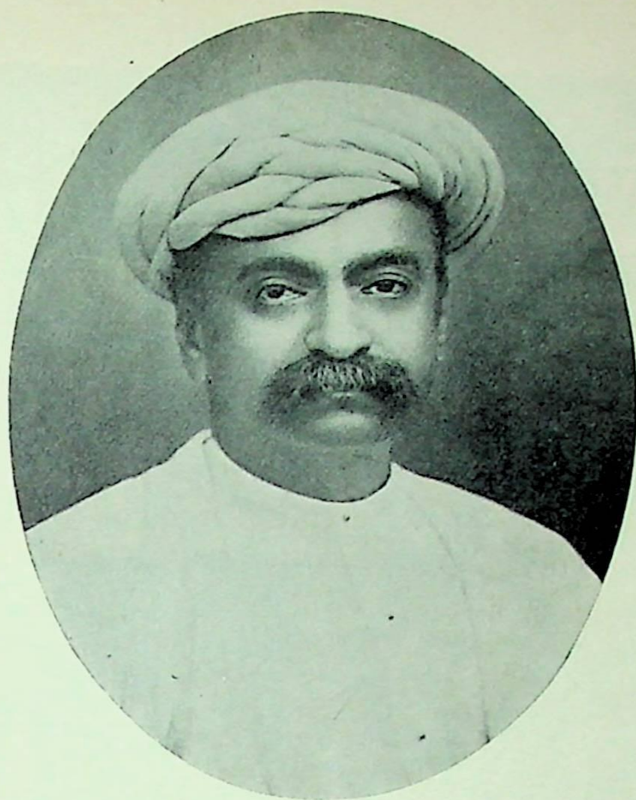
Faridkot State

FARIDKOT, with an area of 643 square miles, a population of 1,69,400 and gross revenue of over 18 lacs, is one of the important Sikh States of the Punjab. Faridkot, the Capital town, is situated on the Delhi-Bhatinda-Lahore Section of the North-Western Railway. The Ruler is a member of the Chamber of Princes by right, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and to a visit to, and a return visit from, the Viceroy. The present Ruler, Lt. His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat-Nishan Hazrat Kaiser-i-Hind Raja Harindar Singh Brarbans Bahadur, was born on 29th January, 1915, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the demise of his late lamented father, Major Maharaja Brijindar Singh Sahib Bahadur, in 1918. Accompanied by his gifted mother and his beloved younger brother His Highness had a trip to Europe in 1923 and while in London had the honour of being received by His late Imperial Majesty King George V at the Buckingham Palace. His Highness passed the Government of India Diploma Test from the Aitchison College, Lahore, winning medals for standing first in English and History and Geography. Along with his administrative training under a capable I. C. S. officer of the Government of India, Political Department, His Highness got his military training with the Royal Deccan Horse, Poona, and was gazetted Lieutenant in May, 1934. His Highness was invested with full Ruling Powers in October, 1934. He personally administers the State assisted by his younger brother, Kanwar Manjitindar Singh, and a Cabinet of 3 Secretaries. His Highness is attached to the 1/11th Sikhs.

In its steadfast devotion and unflinching loyalty to the person and throne of the British Crown and the Empire, Faridkot stands second to none among the Indian States. During the Great European War of 1914-18 its Sappers and Miners served for more than three years in East Africa and 22 military distinctions were won by its men, a much higher percentage than that of many other Regiments. Nineteen men were mentioned in Despatches, three of them three times and four of them twice. The contributions towards the various War funds amounted to over Rs. 6,71,500 and the State supplied tents, artillery, horses, ponies, camels, etc., worth about Rs. 1,02,000. Rs. 17,89,060 were invested in the War Loans. The recruits supplied by the State were more than 12 per cent. of the eligible males.

The celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty's reign were conducted in the State on a large scale. The response to His Highness' personal appeal for subscriptions to the Silver Jubilee Fund was most enthusiastic and the State's contribution amounted to over Rs. 50,000. In commemoration of the great event foundations were laid of the Jubilee Cinema Hall at Faridkot and the Queen Mary's General Hospital at Kot Kapura, the principal market town of the State.

Both these institutions as well as Maharani Mohindar Kaur's Poor Home founded in commemoration of His Highness' Investiture have already begun functioning. During the brief span of His Highness' two years' rule the State has witnessed various useful reforms, expansion of the beneficient departments, provision of more and more amenities to the people, improvement of cultivation by demonstration propaganda and introduction of legal practice in the State. Medical institutions have been equipped with the most up-to-date appliances and an anti-rabic treatment centre has recently been opened at Faridkot. The State roads have been considerably improved, most of them having been coal-tarred. The Goniana Mandi near Bhatinda has been revived, and branches of the State Bank have been opened in market towns of the State in order to finance the businessmen at very low rate of interest. All the courts and offices of the State now occupy the Secretariate Buildings constructed at an expense of over 3 lacs.



His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Gondal State.

Gondal State

GONDAL STATE, in the Western India States Agency, is 1,024 square miles in area with a population of 205,846 souls and an average annnal revenue of Rs. 50,00,000. The State was raised from the 2nd to the 1st class in 1887.

His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinghii, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Jadeja Rajput, received his education in the Rajkumar College and studied at the University of Edinburg, where he took the degree of M.D. and LL.D. He is also F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford), M.R.I. (Great Britain) and a Fellow of the Bombay University.

The State is free from rates, taxes, customs, octroi and export duty and female education is compulsory. The number of public institutions and schools is a feature of the State. The Golden Jubilee of His Highness was celebrated tn 1934.

Jhabua State



Raja Udai Singh, Jhabua State.

THE STATE OF JHABUA, in Central India, is 1,336 square miles in area with a population of 145,522 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 4,02,849. The Ruling family are Rathor Rajputs descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur.

The present Ruler, Raja Udai Singh, was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh from the Khawasa family, a tributary of Jhabua. He was granted full powers of his State in 1898. The Raja married the sister of the Raja of Sunth in May 1907, the daughter of the Thakur of Dhariawad in February, 1912, and the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur, Baroda, in March, 1912. He has no male issue.

His Highness is entitled to be received in separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, but is not entitled to a return visit.

Mandi State

THE STATE OF MANDI, in the Punjab States Agency, embraces an area of 1,139 square miles, has a population of 207,465 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 12,58,000. The Rulers are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandra Bans tribe.

Mandi ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab. Raja Bhawani Sen was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November, 1905. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December, 1911, and died in February, 1912, without leaving any heir, natural or adopted.



Captain His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Mandi State.

The present Ruler, the late Raja's nearest male relative, a minor, was selected to succeed to the *Gaddi*, and was installed as Raja Joginder Sen by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th April, 1913. During the minority of His Highness the State was administered by Government.

Captain His Highness Raja Sir Joginder Sen Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born in 1904, succeeded to the *Gaddi* in 1913 and was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in February, 1923, and a son and heir was born in December, 1923. His Highness, accompanied by the Rani, paid a visit to England in 1924. On his return to India His Highness underwent a course of military training and in 1925 was invested with full ruling powers. A *sanad* conferring capital powers upon the Ruler was granted by the Government of India. The honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army was conferred on His Highness on his investiture. His Highness again visited Europe in 1927 and 1932. The dignity of a Knight Commander of the Star of India was conferred on His Highness in 1931. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in the same year. In 1930 he married as his second Rani the niece of His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla and a son was born in 1931.

His Highness is a Member of the Chamber of Princes.



His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lukhdhirji, K.C.S.I., Morvi State.

Morvi State

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI SIR LUKHDHIRJI, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of Morvi, in the Western India States Agency, represents the seniormost branch of the Jadeja Rajputs, the Ruling families of Cutch and Nawanagar being junior in descent to the illustrious House of Morvi. The Jadejas have contributed not a few brilliant chapters in the history of the Kathiawar Peninsula and the contribution of Morvi to that history is quite in keeping with the traditions of the race. Those traditions are to-day ennobled by the benevolent and enlightened rule of Maharaja Shri Lukhdhirji.

The State of Morvi lies in the northern half of Kathiawar with an excellent harbour in the Inner Gulf of Cutch, with part of Runn of Cutch within its territories and with a district in the Peninsula of Cutch itself, embracing in all nearly 900 square miles with a population of over 1,13,000 souls against 96,097 in the previous decade. Thanks to wise and efficient administration, the annual income of the State has increased during the last fifty years from eight lakhs to well-nigh over fifty lakhs in spite of the fact that taxation in the State is lighter than perhaps anywhere else. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and to a salute of 11 guns.



Yuvraj Shri Mahendrasinhji, Heir-Apparent of Morvi.

The Capital town, Morvi, is one of the oldest towns in Kathiawar boasting a continuous existence as headquarters of either a Ruling Prince himself or his *Suba* ruling over the Machhukantha Division of Kathiawar. This Division is so called because it lies on the banks of the Machhu, one of the largest rivers in Kathiawar. The Morvi town ranks next only to Junagadh in its unbroken historical importance. The town was a flourishing Capital of the Machhukantha Division as far back as 900 A. D., and even at that early date the town had advanced to an important position as shown by the copper-plate found at Morvi dated *Samvat* 585 of the Gupta period, *i.e.*, approximately 905 A. D.

The history of the present Ruling House of Morvi takes us back to the Mahabharat period of India's ancient history. For the Jadeja clan of Rajputs, to which the Rulers of Morvi belong, are descended from one of the Yadavs who survived the holocaust at Veraval Patan in the time of Lord Krishna. These survivors of the family of Lord Krishna left Kathiawar and are said to have migrated to Sind and even to Kandhar in Afghanistan. Some of them migrated from Sind to Cutch, captured it and established themselves there about the year 1300 A. D. They soon entered Kathiawar and penetrated as far south as Ghumli, the then Capital of Jethwas of the Porbandar House, and reduced the fort in 1313 A. D. Since then the Jadejas ruled supreme in Cutch and steadily brought the northern portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula under their sway. To-day a larger portion of Kathiawar is ruled by the various Jadeja Houses than by any other clan of Rajputs or Mohammadans in the Peninsula.

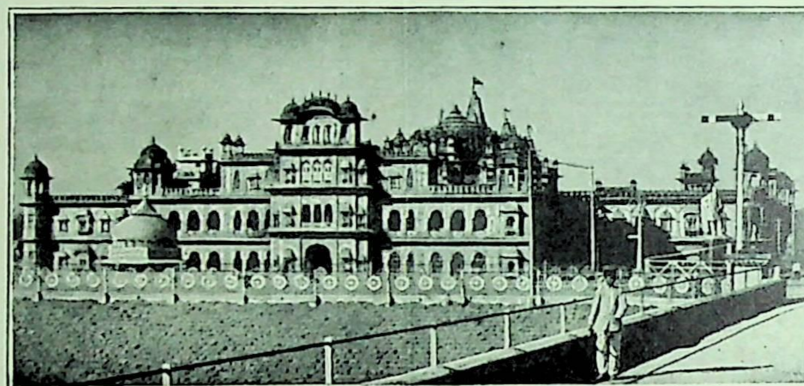


Maharaj Kumar Shri Kalika Kumar of Morvi.

Morvi was ruled by the Jethwa Rajputs until the fifteenth century when the territory passed to the Sultans of Ahmedabad. In 1698 A.D. Morvi was captured by Rao Rawaji, the second son of the then Ruling Prince of Cutch, Rao Raidhanji. On Rao Raidhanji's eldest son Noughanji predeceasing him, Rawaji became the rightful heir to the *Gaddi* of Cutch. But he was murdered by his nephew, Gorji, whose father Pragmalji, the third son of Rao Raidhanji, usurped the *Gaddi*, refusing the right of Kayaji, the youthful son of the murdered Rawaji. Kayaji eventually wrested Morvi in Kathiawar and the Vagad District in Cutch from the usurper and established an independent State of his own. Thus the Morvi House is the seniormost House of the entire Jadeja clan to which the Houses of Cutch and Nawanagar, among others, belong.

His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lukhdhirji is the eighth in descent from the founder Kayaji. He was born in 1876 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1922 on the death of his father, the late Sir Waghji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., in 1922. His late Highness was a pioneer in various fields of human endeavour. He was the first to introduce in Kathiawar compulsory primary education. His rule was remarkable for all-round nation-building activities, extensive development of industries and of means of rapid communication and transport. In recognition of His late Highness' good administration the State was raised to the first class. His late Highness placed the whole of his tramway materials and rolling-stock at the disposal of the Government of India for transport service during the Frontier expedition. At the time of the Great War the State placed all its resources at the disposal of Government. The State's contributions were quite in keeping with its position, the most notable among them being His Highness' subscription of Rs. 52,00,000 to the War Loan which amount was the largest subscribed by any single unit in Kathiawar.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Lukhdhirji, K.C.S.I., was educated privately at home and in England. He has travelled extensively in Europe and America. He is a progressive, enlightened, energetic and conscientious Ruler. He has never cared about luxuries and comforts, and his hard work and simplicity have won him the genuine regard and affection of his people. His Highness himself looks into every little detail in every one of the departments of the State administration and his grasp of things is remarkable. Under his able and sympathetic guidance the State has been progressing remarkably in all directions.



The Willingdon Secretariat, Morvi.

Backbone of the State.—Recognising clearly that the agriculturists are the backbone of the State, the Maharaja has paid earnest attention to the promotion of their welfare and prosperity. The cultivators are enabled to acquire permanent occupancy rights on payment of a small fee, and the assessment has been so fixed as to secure their contentment. For their benefit an Agricultural Bank has been established which is doing splendid work. Moreover, a new department has been opened to bring all the uncultivated land under the plough by protective works, such as *bunds* and reclamation, and by the sinking of new wells and the deepening of old ones; by repairing tanks and extending irrigation schemes. In addition, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been set apart as a Special Famine Insurance Fund to ensure the welfare of the agriculturists during famine.

Between 1922 and 1936 the remission of land revenue sanctioned by the Maharaja amounted to over 30 lakhs. In addition to such generous remissions, His Highness ordered the entire peasants' debt of about 10 lakhs due to the State previous to His Highness' accession to the *Gaddi* to be written off. Recently His Highness announced another block of debts to be written off and took the unprecedented step of returning the mortgaged lands to the debtors which, in the ordinary course, would never have reverted to them because of their indebtedness. Besides remissions like this, His Highness has recently created a trust fund of no less than 17 lakhs of rupees, the income from which will be spent on several philanthropic and charitable works like rural uplift, etc., touching practically every individual in the State.

In view of the fact that in this State cotton is the principal crop, the Morvi Government has taken steps to establish a number of ginning and pressing factories, thus substantially reducing the cost of cartage and labour to the agriculturists for their cotton.

Public Works.—The Morvi Government have spent between 1922 and 1936 over Rs. 53 lakhs on public works and water supply. Six lakhs of rupees have been expended on the Boring Department alone, which was opened in 1925. The total number of wells bored is 500, of which 400 have been designed purely for agricultural purposes.

Telephone.—Sixty-three villages in the State are connected by telephone with Morvi, the Capital. The use of the telephone is not restricted to State officers only; the public also are permitted its use. In summoning medical aid from the Capital to those living in remote villages as also in the administrative work the telephone has been extremely useful.

Medical Services.—The State maintains at Morvi a general hospital (Sir Waghji Hospital) and a Hospital for Women (Maharani Shree Nundkunverba Zenana Hospital). In addition there is a City Dispensary and a Red Cross Centre. There are ten more dispensaries in the interior districts.

Growth of Education.—The progress of education in the State is shown by the fact that in 1921-22 there were only 29 schools against 99 to-day, and that the number of the students receiving instruction has increased since that date from 1,276 to 4,545. Primary and Secondary education has been made free since 1923.

Depressed Classes.—In the sphere of social service His Highness has set an example by constructing a sanitary and tidy colony in Morvi City for the use of the Depressed Classes which has elicited praise from all visitors.

Law and Justice.—The officers of the Judicial Department are recruited from graduates-in-law of recognised Indian Universities. There are three courts for the administration of Criminal Justice. The State Council hears appeals and revision applications. Both in criminal cases and civil suits the State Council is the highest court of appeal. Subordinate to the State Council there are four courts of Civil Justice.

Roads and Railway.—No State of comparable size and revenue has paid so much attention as Morvi to the improvement of roads and means of communication. Within the State there is a net-work of tramways covering a length of nearly 65 miles. There are about 500 miles of motor roads.

The State is the sole owner of the Morvi Railway which was opened in 1886. Since then the original railway line has been extended. To-day the railway line is 132 miles long. The net earnings on the railway show a return of about 8 per cent. on the capital outlay which is well over a crore of rupees.

Port of Navlakhi.—For several hundred years the Port of Wawania was one of the chief ports on the coast of Kathiawar in the Inner Gulf of Cutch. But some silting was noticed there and as His late Highness Sir Waghji Bahadur very much desired to expand the sea-borne trade of the State, His Highness, with great foresight, selected in 1901-02 the site of the present Port of Navlakhi, and spent about 9 lakhs of rupees in reclaiming land out of the swamps and marshes, in building a pier, and in constructing a tramway line between Morvi and Navlakhi, a distance of 30 miles.

Navlakhi is situated about 19 miles up the Hansthal Creek in the Inner Gulf of Cutch. It is by far the safest natural harbour on the coast of Kathiawar. The bed of the creek is not at all rocky. Ships with a draft of 30 feet or under can enter the harbour at high tide and anchor within two miles of the shore. The anchorage area is large enough to accommodate half a dozen ocean-going ships at a time. The Port is open all the year round and even during the severest monsoon it is possible to work ships all the twenty-four hours. This is a unique advantage Navlakhi has over all the other Kathiawar ports.

The Port of Navlakhi is also served by a metre gauge railway with direct connections to Rajputana and Upper India. Navlakhi is nearer to Wadhwan and Viramgam than any other port, and thus enjoys the enviable position of being the best situated port in Kathiawar. During 1934-35 no less than 95 ocean-going ships visited Navlakhi. They brought to the port more than 73,000 tons of cargo and loaded cargo for export to the extent of 18,000 tons. The exports amounted to more than 27,500 tons in 1935-36. Ample ware-house accommodation is provided at Navlakhi and Morvi with a floor space of no less than 1,58,000 sq. ft. Other ware-houses are at present under construction. Six cranes have been provided at the port ensuring rapid landing of cargo on the wharves.

His Highness is blessed with two promising sons in Yuvraj Shri Mahendrasinhji and Maharaj Kumar Kalika Kumar, both of whom are under training in the various departments of administration, ensuring a continuance of the benevolent policy followed by the Ruling House.

The State contributed Rs. 1,10,000 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India, and the State has ear-marked the magnificent sum of three lakhs for the construction of a hospital in the Capital town to be named "King George V Silver Jubilee Hospital." Thus Morvi has done more than its share in celebrating an event that was as dear to Morvi as to other States.

Narsingarh State



His Highness Raja Vikram Singhji Bahadur, Narsingarh State.



NARSINGARH STATE, in Central India, is 734 miles in area with a population of 1,13,873 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 9,50,000. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

His Highness Raja Vikram Singhji Bahadur, the present Ruler of Narsingarh State, was born on the 21st September 1909, succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 23rd April, 1924, on the death of his father His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., and was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th October, 1929. During his minority the State continued to be administered by the Council of Regency with Her Highness Rani Shiv Kunwar as Regent. In June 1924 Her Highness was appointed Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire for efficient discharge of her duties.

His Highness was educated at Daly College, Indore, and Mayo College. Ajmer, and passed the Diploma Examination from the latter College in April, 1927. After leaving the college he spent a year in Bangalore for administrative training under the Mysore Government. In July, 1928, His Highness proceeded on a short trip to Europe and visited England, Scotland, and France. This trip was mainly arranged to impart to his liberal education a finishing touch.

His Highness married in June, 1929, a daughter of the Heir-Apparent of the Kutch State.

His Highness undertook a second Continental tour in April, 1933, for reasons of health as also to familiarise himself with the various systems of government and to find out ways and means of improving the resources of his State. This tour lasted for more than six months and his itinerary included France, Italy, Vienna, Switzerland and the British Isles.

The administration of the State is carried on by the secretariat system, the Dewan being the Head of the Administration and the various heads of the departments being responsible to him. The State has an independent High Court.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with befitting eclat.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.



Thakur Jagdish Singh, B.A., LL.B., P.C.S.
Dewan, Narsingarh State.

Panna State

PANNA is the senior *Sanad* State in Bundelkhand, Central India. It is 2,596 square miles in area with a population of 2,12,130 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 11,00,000. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The Ruling family represents the eldest direct line of descendants of the famous hero, Maharaja Chhatrasal, a Prince of the Ruling House of Orchha, who, during a commotion in the beginning of the seventeenth century, conquered much territory east of the Dhasan river and founded Panna. In 1807 a *Sanad* was conferred on Raja Kishore Singh, seventh in descent from Maharaja Chhatrasal. For services during the Mutiny of 1857 Raja Nripat Singh received a *Khillat* of Rs. 20,000. In recognition of loyalty the titles of Bahadur and Mahendra were subsequently conferred on the Ruler as hereditary distinctions.



His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Panna State.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was born in 1893, succeeded to the *Gaddi* in 1902 and was invested with full ruling powers in 1915. After taking his Diploma at Mayo College, Ajmer, he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1913. His Highness also attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911. He married in 1912 the daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and has two sons. Her Highness the Maharani received the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal 1st Class in June, 1916. She died in 1927. In 1928 His Highness married the sister of the present Maharaja of Jaipur.

His Highness was created a K.C.I.E. in 1922 and K.C.S.I. in 1932 and was awarded honorary military rank of Captain in 1936.

The supremacy of Panna State among all the *Sanad* States of Bundelkhand was recognised and full sovereign hereditary powers were conceded to the Ruler in 1933.

The Heir-apparent, Raja Bahadur Narendra Singh Ju Deo, was born in May, 1915, and the younger Maharajkumar, M. K. Pushpendra Singh Ju Deo, was born in October, 1916.

The administration of the State is carried on with the help of a Council with His Highness as President and consisting of three Ministers:—Revenue Minister—Raja Shri Raghavendra Singh Ju Deo (younger brother of His Highness); Home Minister—Raja Shri Bharatendra Singh Ju Deo (younger brother of His Highness); and Political Minister—Pandit Chuni Lal Sharma, M.A., LL.B.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with befitting eclat.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.

Pudukottai State

THE STATE OF PUDUKOTTAI, in the Madras States Agency, is 1,179 square miles in area, has a population of 400,694 souls and yields an average annual revenue of Rs. 22,88,000.

The Ruling family belongs to the Kaller tribe, one of the non-Brahman castes in South India. The State was founded in 1686 by Raghunatha Raya Tondaiman. He had already established a powerful chieftaincy in the neighbourhood and received the new territory as a reward for military services rendered to a Ramnad Setupati with whom he also entered into a marriage alliance.



His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur, Pudukottai State.

In the eighteenth century the Tondaimans rendered useful services to the British in their fighting with the French, in their wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan and in the Poligar wars. For these services the then Raja Vijaya Raghunatha Tondaiman solicited the confirmation of the grant, made to his predecessor by Raja Pratap Singh of Tanjore, of the Fort and district of Kilanilai situated in the southern part of Tanjore. On the recommendation of Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras recognised the grant; and this was confirmed in 1806 subject to a yearly tribute to the British of one elephant. But this tribute was never demanded or paid and was formally waived in the year 1896.

The present Ruler, His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur, was born in 1922 and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1928. His Highness being a minor, the administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator.

The right of the Rajas of Pudukottai to adopt for purposes of succession was recognised by a *Sanad* under the hand of Earl Canning.

A Legislative Council, first constituted in 1924, is at present composed of 50 members of whom 35 are elected and 15 are nominated by the Durbar, 11 of latter being officials.

Manipur State

MANIPUR STATE, in Assam, is 8,638 square miles in area with a population of 445,606 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 741,000. The country is mountainous. The capital, Imphal, is the only town in the State worth the name.



His Highness Maharaja Sir Chura Chand Singh, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., Manipur State.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Chura Chand Singh, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., was born in 1885, succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1891 and formally installed in 1908. On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness the Maharaja placed his personal services and the resources of his State at the disposal of the King-Emperor and loyally supported the Government to the utmost of his ability. He personally subscribed to various War funds, contributed four motor ambulances at a cost of Rs. 28,000 and an aeroplane at a cost of Rs. 22,500. His Highness also recruited a labour corps of 2,000 hillmen for service in France and offered to raise two others. For his valuable services in connection with the Great European War His Highness was made a Maharaja and the title of Maharaja was made hereditary. He was also appointed a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. He has also been appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The Ruler is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Radhanpur State

HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHIB MURTAZAKHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI BAHADUR, the present Ruler of Radhanpur State, is a descendant of the illustrious Babi family, who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat, and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab Sahib Sir Jalaluddinkhan Babi Bahadur, K.C.I.E. He is the tenth Nawab occupant of the *Gadi* since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.



His Highness Nawab Sahib Murtazakhan Jorawarkhan Babi Bahadur, Ruler of Radhanpur State.

His Highness was born on the 10th October, 1899. Recognition as Ruler in succession to the late Nawab Sahib was announced by Government on the 1st January, 1937, and the requisite religious ceremony was performed on the 4th January, 1937. The Investiture Durbar with full powers was held on 7th April, 1937.

His Highness was educated at the Radhanpur High School and he attended also the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for a few months. His Highness is a good rider, a keen sportsman and an expert shot. He is also an adept in Revenue matters. His Highness received administrative training under His late Highness Nawab Sir Jalaluddinkhan, who kept him in his company both inside and outside the State.

The Nawab Sahib has been a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning. He is entitled to a hereditary and permanent salute of 11 guns.

The State of Radhanpur comprises an area of 1,150 square miles and is situated in the north of Gujarat and has 173 villages. It is a first-class State among the States of Western India with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil jurisdiction. The population covers 70,530 souls.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute), amounting in all to Rs. 1,712, from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, 1 of Varah, 4 of Jhinjhuwada, 4 of Vanod and 1 of Dasada. The State has a share in the revenues of the villages of Undi under Varahi and has a half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State.

Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castor-seed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products.

Rajkutumb.

Dowager Begum Sahiba.—Her Highness Shah Begum Sahib.
Bhayat.—Suba Sahib Nadealikhan Bandealikhan.

High Officials of the State.

Dewan.—Rao Bahadur Tribhuvanrai D. Rana, B.A., LL.B.
Revenue Officer.—Mr. Ratilal D. Mehta.
Judicial Officer.—Mr. Jeshinglal C. Shah, B.L., LL.B.
Police Superintendent.—Khan Saheb Umarbhai K. Desai.
Chief Medical Officer.—Dr. C. D. Thakkar, M.B.B.S.
State Engineer, P.W.D.—Mr. Mohamed Shafi, B.Sc., (England), M.I.B.E. (London), A.M.I.E.
Treasury Officer.—Mr. Surendranath R. Gharekhan, B.A., LL.B.

Rajgarh State

HIS LATE HIGHNESS RAJA RAWAT SIR BIRENDRA SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., who was lately the Ruler of Rajgarh, was born in January, 1892, and died on 26th October, 1936. He was educated at Daly College, Indore, and ascended the *Gaddi* in 1916. His Highness enjoyed full ruling powers and was entitled to a hereditary and dynastic salute of 11 guns. The Ruling family represents the distinguished class of Umat Rajputs.



His Late Highness Raja Rawat Sir Birendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Rajgarh State.

The present Ruler, His Highness Raja Bikramaditya Singh Bahadur, was born on the 18th December, 1936. Owing to his minority the State is being administered by a Council under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bhopal. The President of the Council is the Diwan of the State, Rao Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh.

The State is 962 square miles in area with a population of 1,34,891 and an annual gross revenue of Rs. 12 lacs.

Rajgarh is one of the ancient Rajput States in Central India situated in the Malva plateau known as Umatwar, so called after the Umat Rajputs, a branch of the Paramara class of Rajputs, claiming descent from Raja Vikramaditya.

The Capital and principal town, bearing the name of the State, is situated on the left bank of the Newaj river, a tributary of the Kali Sindh. The other important river is Parbati flowing along the eastern border of the State. It is about 90 miles from Bhopal Railway Station and 60 miles from Shujaulpur on the Bhopal-Ujjain Section of the G.I.P. Railway.

The State is bounded by the territories of Gwalior, Bhopal, Kotah, Narsingarh and Khilchipur. The northern portion of the State is much cut up by hills, but the southern and eastern districts are situated on the Malwa plateau. Various kinds of game are found in the State. The population consists mostly of agriculturists. The chief agricultural products are *jowar*, wheat, cotton and oil seeds,

The administration of the State was reorganised and placed on modern lines as far as 30 years ago and necessary reforms have been introduced from time to time. The State has been settled for land revenue purposes twice during this period. In view of the general depression the Durbar have given liberal remissions in land revenue during the recent years. In 1932-33 the land revenue was remitted to the extent of 50 per cent.

The State spends fairly a large amount of its revenue on institutes of public utility and nation-building departments. It maintains a high school known after His late Highness the father of the present Ruler. It is affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana, Central India, Gwalior and Ajmer, and has a good record to its credit.

The State has also built a new hospital, named after the late Ruler, at a cost of more than Rs. 2 lacs. It has been provided with an X-Ray apparatus and clinic laboratory costing about Rs. 12,000 met from the returnable proportion of the collection (amounting to Rs. 21,418) made for Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund. This auspicious and historic occasion was celebrated in the State in a most befitting manner. There is also a leper asylum maintained by the State at considerable cost.

The State maintains co-operative societies and village *punchayats* as well. There are also seven cotton ginning factories in the State.

The Headquarters of the important *Tehsils* of the State are connected with the Capital by metalled roads.

Samthar State

Area. 178 sq. miles.
Revenue. 350,000 (this includes Rs. 200,000 income of alienated lands).
Population. 33,307.
Salute. 11 Guns.

R. Naune Shah Bargujar laid the foundation of Samthar State in the eighteenth century. A treaty with the British Government was concluded in the rule of Raja Ranjit Singh (1817).

His Highness Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., abdicated owing to old age in favour of his son, the present Ruler, on 9th October, 1935. The old His Highness was allowed by His Imperial Majesty to retain his titles of His Highness and Knighthood besides the salutes to which he had been entitled before.



His Highness Raja Radha Charan Singh Ju Deva Bahadur, Samthar State.

The Ruler.—His Highness Raja Radha Charan Singh Ju Deva Bahadur Bargujar was born on the 15th May, 1914, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 9th October, 1935. His Highness married the daughter of Lt. Balwant Singh, the Raja of Landhaura, Saharanpur, on the 17th February, 1933. His Highness has one Raj Kumari born on the 22nd November, 1935.

Relatives.—The present Ruler has two uncles—R. Bikramajit, born in 1871, and Raja Jagat Raj born in 1875, who is Magistrate and Munsif in the State. Musahib Bahadur Ajmer Singh of Magrora is an uncle (by distant relation) of His Highness and holds land in the State.

There are no hereditary *Jagirs*.

Officials.—Kunwar Sujan Singh is the Diwan of the State. Kunwar Sajan Singh is the Revenue Officer. Pt. Sri Krishna Tewari, B.Sc., LL.B., is Judicial Secretary.



Lieutenant His Highness Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Appasahib Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Sangli State.

Sangli State

THE SANGLI STATE territory comprising an area of 1,136 square miles is divided into six widely scattered tracts lying between the river Bhima in the north and the river Tungbhadra in the south and impinging on six British collectorates. The gross income of the State is Rs. 15,64,232 and its population is 2,58,442.

The Rulers of the Sangli State are descended from Harbhat, the founder of the family of all the Patwardhan Rulers in the Deccan. He rose to distinction in A. D. 1722 during the reign of Bajirao I, the second Peshwa. His son, Govindrao Hari, distinguished himself in several expeditions against the Nizam of Hyderabad and Hyder Ali of Mysore and established the Maratha ascendancy in Southern India and in 1763-64 received from Madhavrao, the third Peshwa, an assignment of territory yielding an annual income of Rs. 25,41,900. Govindrao Hari was succeeded by his son, Wamanrao, who died a premature death in 1775. He was succeeded by his brother, Pandurangrao. On his death Chintamanrao Appasahib I, the grandfather of the present Ruler of Sangli, succeeded to the *Masnad*. He ruled for 69 years from 1782 to 1851. Sangli, the present Capital of the State, was founded by him in 1800. Chintamanrao was a great patron of arts and literature and was universally held in high esteem. He died in 1851 clothed with glory and honour.

Chintamanrao was succeeded by his son, Dhundirao Tatyasahib, who rendered substantial service to British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 for which he received the thanks of Government in a special Durbar. During his rule of about 40 years he upheld the State's reputation of great loyalty, spread education and encouraged public works. He died in 1901 without a male issue and so his widow adopted the present Ruler.

The present benign and enlightened Ruler, Lieutenant His Highness Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Appasahib Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja Sahib of Sangli, was born on the 14th February, 1890. During his minority the State was administered by officers appointed by the British Government. On attaining his majority he took up the reigns of the administration on 2nd June, 1910. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of nine guns and a personal one of eleven, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The hereditary title of 'Raja' was conferred on him on 1st June, 1932.

Her Highness Shrimant Soubhagyawati Rani Sahiba is a highly cultured lady who takes keen interest in all branches of administration. In 1929 Her Highness was awarded by His Majesty the King-Emperor the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in recognition of her public services in the cause of the womanhood of India.

His Highness has two sons and four daughters. Shrimant Madhavrao Raosahib, the Yuvaraj, is being educated at the Wadia College, Poona, and takes great interest in all sports and is at present acting as Scout Commissioner of the Sangli State Boy Scout Association in place of Shrimant Bhausahib Pratinidhi of Aundh. Rajkumar Pratap Singh has gone to England for his higher education and is studying at Cambridge. His Highness went to England twice in 1930 and 1931 as an Indian States' delegate to the Round Table Conference.

The State makes its own laws and it has a representative Assembly consisting of elected and nominated members. The Council system has been in operation in the State and there are regular Departments and Law Courts which have been working on the model of those of the British Government. The land revenue system in the State is *Rayatwari* similar to that prevailing in the Maharashtra. A Railway owned by the State connects its capital with Miraj on the M. & S. M. Railway. Sangli is a leading seat of learning, both ancient and modern, and an important emporium of trade in the Deccan. There are in the State three efficiently managed and properly-equipped High Schools and one Girls' High School and nearly 150 Primary Vernacular Schools. Primary education is free throughout the State. The Willingdon College situated on the borders of the Sangli Town owes its existence among other things to the munificent donations and other facilities given by the State.

Sawantwadi State



Major His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Khem Sawant Bhonsle, Sawantwadi State.

THE STATE OF SAWANTWADI, in the Deccan States Agency, is 930 square miles in area with a population of 230,589 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 6,43,000. It is one of the ancient Maratha States in Western India situated about two hundred miles to the south of Bombay. The Chief was awarded the title of Raja Bahadur by the Moghul Emperor in 1784.

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Khem Sawant Bhonsle, was born in 1897 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1913. His Highness completed his education at Malvern College in England and underwent a military course of instruction in the Officers' Cadet Battalion Training School at Cambridge in 1916-17. After finishing that course he was gazetted 2nd-Lieutenant and attached to the 116th Maharattas. After paying a flying visit to the State in September, 1917, he proceeded to join his Regiment in Mesopotamia, returning to India from active service in 1919. His Highness was awarded the honorary rank of Captain in the same year and the honorary rank of Major in 1933.

His Highness married Princess Shrimati Laxmidevi, grand-daughter of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, in April, 1922. A daughter was born to Their Highness on 7th March, 1923, and was named Tilottama Raje. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on 29th October, 1924. The heir-apparent was born to Their Highnesses on 13th August, 1927, and was named Yuvraj Shiwaram Sawant.

A permanent local salute of 11 guns was conferred on the Ruler on the 1st January, 1921, in recognition of services in connection with the Great War.

Sailana State

SAILANA STATE, in Central India, is 297 square miles in area, has a population of 35,223 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 3,00,000. The State entered into relations with the British Government in 1819.

At the Mutiny of 1857 the then Ruler, Raja Dule Singh, was a minor, but the Members of the Council of Regency rendered useful services by preserving order and furnishing troops and were awarded *Khilats*. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859. In 1884 the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Semlia, whom he had adopted. Raja Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his adoptive father in 1895. He was made K.C.I.E. On his death in 1919 he was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Raja Daleep Singh, the present Ruler. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is the General Secretary of the All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha, the President of the Council of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and of the Kurukshetra Society.



His Highness Raja Daleep Singh, Sailana State.

The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His late Highness in 1911. A son was born to His Highness Raja Daleep Singh in 1918, named Digwijaya Singh, and a second son in 1921 named Laxman Singh.

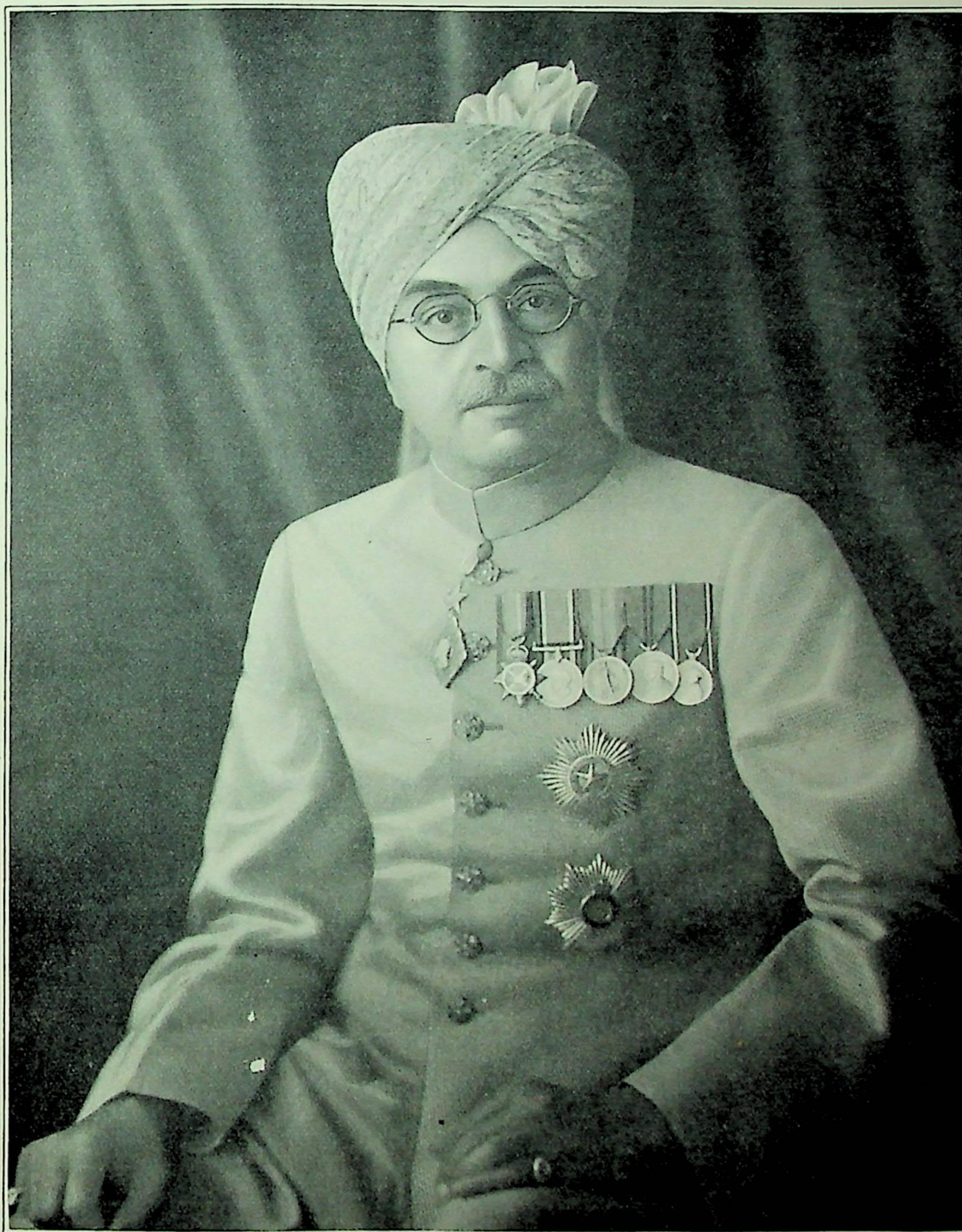
Unrestricted criminal jurisdiction over his subjects was conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

Suket State



His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen Bahadur, Suket State.

SUKET STATE has an area of 420 miles, population 58,408 souls and average annual revenue Rs. 2,70,000. The Ruling dynasty descended from Pandavas of Mahabharat. The ancestors of Suket House came originally from Bengal. State founded by Bir Sen in eighth century A.D. For meritorious services during Great War H.H. Raja Bhim Sen was made K.C.I.E. His brother, the present Ruler, His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen Bahadur, succeeded in 1919. His Highness has introduced many useful reforms in the State. Contributed liberally to Quetta Relief Fund and Royal Silver Jubilee Fund. H. E. Lord Willingdon visited the State in 1934. Mr. M. K. Wali, B.A. (Hons.), Bar.-at-Law, is Chief Secretary and Rai Sahib Sidhu Ram Private Secretary to His Highness.



Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Wankaner State.

Wankaner State

ANKANER STATE, in the Western India States Agency, has an area of 417 square miles and consists of 102 villages exclusive of its *Talukdari* village of Khasta, having an area of 8 square miles. The population of the State, according to the Census returns of 1931, was 44,280. The gross revenue of the State, as per average of last five years, is Rs. 706,700. The Capital of the State, Wankaner, is a Railway Station on the Morvi Railway and has a Travellers' Bungalow. It maintains a High School, one Hospital and two Dispensaries. There is a cotton mill, two ginning and pressing factories and a pottery; it is also well known for the manufacture of China cord.

The Ruling family is descended from the Senior Branch of the Jhalla Rajputs. The Houses of Wankaner and Dhrangadra unite in Raj Chandrasinhji of Halvad, the fourteenth ancestor of the present Maharana Rajsahib. Jhalla Chandrasinhji of Halvad had six sons; of these the eldest Prathirajji being taken captive by the Subedar of Ahmedabad, his brother Askaranji deprived the former's son, Sultanji, of the *gaddi*. This Sultanji founded the State of Wankaner in 1605 A.D. by conquering the Maiyas and Babrias. His great-grandson, Chandrasinhji, captured Halvad and ruled over it till it was recovered from him by Raj Jasvantsinhji of Halvad under the *Sanad* from the Emperor.

It was during the reign of Chandrasinhji II, eighth in descent from Sultanji, that a treaty with the British Government, fixing tribute, etc., was concluded. Raj Chandrasinhji died in 1839 and was succeeded by his son, Vakhatsinhji. Vakhatsinhji had seven sons. Jasvantsinhji, the eldest, predeceased him, leaving a son named Banesinhji on whom the *gaddi* devolved on the death of Vakhatsinhji in 1860. The present Ruler was only two years old when he succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father, Rajsahib Bansesinhij, in 1881.

Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharana Rajsahib of Wankaner, was born on the 4th January, 1879. During his minority the State was under Agency management. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. After a tour in India and England he was invested with the powers of the State on the 18th March, 1899.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911. In appreciation of his good administration he was created a K.C.I.E. in 1911. During the Great War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty and offered his personal services. On the 18th March, 1916, Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were pleased to receive him in audience. While at the front His Highness was given the temporary rank of Captain which was made permanent in 1918. In recognition of his services connected with the War his salute was also raised to 11 guns personal which has been made permanent since 1931. He was created a K.C.S.I. in 1936.

In 1927 he was received and visited at Rajkot by His Excellency Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India. In January, 1936, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon honoured the State with a visit at his Capital. While laying the foundation-stone of the Hospital and unveiling the statue of His Highness erected by his loving subjects, His Excellency paid a glowing tribute to the quiet and unobtrusive work His Highness was doing for the good of his people.

His Highness was married to the sister of the Rajadhirajsahib of Shahpura. She died in 1904, leaving behind one daughter. His Highness then married the daughter of the present Thakore Sahib of Vala by whom he has three sons and two daughters. The eldest Maharaj Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji was born on the 12th April, 1907, and is now assisting His Highness in the administration of the State. He is married to Shri Ramakunverba, the sister of His Highness the Maharawalsahib of Dungarpur. She bore him on 20th August, 1932, a son, Maharaj Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji. The second Maharaj Kumar, Shri Chandrabhanusinhji, is married to Shri Kumud Manjari Devi, the cousin of the Maharajasahib of Mayurbhanj, and has got a Kumar by her. The third Maharaj Kumar Shri Rasikkumarsinhji is studying for the Senior Cambridge Course. Ba Shri Takhatkunverba, the eldest daughter of His Highness, was married to the late Maharajasahib of Mayurbhanj. The second daughter, Ba Shri Manharkunverba, is married to Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji of Lunawada. Ba Shri Vilaskunverba, the youngest daughter, is married to Raoljisahib Shri Sajjansinhji, the Ruler of Mansa.

His Highness possesses a *Sanad* of Adoption and the State follows the rule of primogeniture.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated with befitting eclat in the State. The 5th and 6th May were observed as public holidays. An interesting programme of functions was gone through, including sports, fairs, the Military Parade, *Feu-de-joie*, distribution of sweets in schools, feeding the poor, public prayers and illuminations. At the public Durbar on the 6th, King's Silver Jubilee Medals were distributed and in the evening the King George V Silver Jubilee Park was opened with due ceremony. A contribution of Rs. 5,000 was made by the State and the people, in addition to a gift of five gold watches by His Highness.

Balasinor State

BALASINOR STATE, in the Gujarat States Agency, is 189 square miles in area with a population of 52,527 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,51,816. Its Rulers are Babi Pathans. Hindus form 90 per cent of the total population. The Mohammadans number 4,531 over 75 per cent of whom live in Balasinor proper. The State pays Rs. 9,706 as tribute to the British Government and Rs. 3,077 as Ghasdana to the Baroda State.



His Highness Nawab Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Munavarkhanji, Balasinor State.

The present Ruler, His Highness Nawab Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Munavarkhanji, was born in 1894. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and, after obtaining his Diploma there, had military training at Dehra Dun. He ascended the *gaddi* in 1915. He enjoys a permanent salute of nine guns and has been granted a *Sanad* of adoption. He is also a member of the Chamber of Princes.

The Nawab Sahib has three Begums. The senior Begum is a daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Kerwada. She gave birth to a son in 1920 who unfortunately died in infancy. At present the Nawab Sahib has a daughter by his third Begum Sahiba.

The State served the Empire faithfully during the Great War.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with befitting pomp and splendour. The celebrations began on the 6th with a Royal salute by the Police, the Military and the Scouts. Sweets and flags were distributed to all school-going children and prayers were offered by all sects of people for Their Majesties' long life and glorious rule. In the evening a Darbar was held where congratulatory speeches were made and medals were presented to recipients with a short description of their career in life. A grand social gathering was organised by the students of the A. V. School, Balasinor, on the morning of the 7th when good performances were made and prizes were distributed according to merits. In the evening there was a sumptuous garden party, in the garden Bungalow, attended by His Highness the Nawab Sahib, officers, the leading gentry and other respectable Inamdars of the State. At night private and public buildings were beautifully illuminated. The 8th was observed as the Flag Day and prizes were distributed. Throughout the State, 6th, 7th, 8th and 18th were observed as public holidays. The State contributed Rs. 5,102 to the Silver Jubilee Fund. The whole credit for the success of the celebrations goes to His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the able Dewan, Sardar F. B. Garda, a veteran in political career.

Banganapalle State

BANGANAPALLE STATE, in the Madras States Agency, is 275 square miles in area with a population of about forty thousand and an average annual revenue of Rs. 4,58,000. The Rulers are Mussalmans of the Saiyed tribe and Shia sect. The State, originally a Jagir, was granted to an ancestor of the present Nawab by a King of Bijapur at the end of the seventeenth century. It formed part of the territory ceded to the British by the Nizam under the treaty of Hyderabad in 1800. Owing to disorders in 1831 it was resumed by the British Government in 1835 but was restored in 1848 at the request of the Nizam. In 1849 a *Sanad* was granted to the Nawab of the day, confirming the *jagir* to him free of any demand, with authority, subject to certain conditions, to manage the revenue and the police and to administer civil justice.

In 1862 another *Sanad*, under the hand of Earl Canning, conveyed the promise that the Government would permit and confirm any succession to the State which might be legitimate according to Mohammadan Law.

In 1870, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales, the title of Nawab was bestowed on the Chief as an hereditary distinction. In 1905 the administration of the State was temporarily assumed by the Government of Madras on the ground that the then Nawab, Saiyed Fateh Ali, C.S.I., had involved himself deeply in debt, disregarded the advice of the Madras Government and obstructed reforms. Saiyed Fateh Ali died in 1906. The administration was handed over to his son, Saiyed Ghulam-i-Ali. Saiyed Ghulam-i-Ali died in 1922 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Nawab Saiyed Fazl-i-Ali Khan. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and has a permanent salute of 9 guns. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Bansda State

THE STATE OF BANSDA, one of the salute States in Gujarat, south of Surat, is 215 square miles in area with a population of about fifty thousand and an average annual revenue of Rs. 7,38,000. It ranks second among the States in the Surat Agency. The country is almost hilly except in the north. In the south the land presents a charming panorama of forests, rivers and rivulets. Nature has invested the State with many irrigation facilities.

The Rulers are Solanki Rajputs. The present Raja, Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji, succeeded his father, Pratapsinhji, in 1911 at the age of 23. He was educated at Rajkumar College in Kathiawar. The heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Digvirendrasinhji, was born in 1927. The Ruler is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Baraundha (Pathar Kachhar) State

THE STATE OF BARAUNDHA, in the Bundelkhand Agency, is 218 square miles in area with a population of 16,148 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 45,500. The Ruling family belongs to the Raghuvansi division of Rajputs. Raja Raghubar Dyal Singh received the title of Raja Bahadur at the Imperial Assemblage in January, 1877, and also a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. The salute was made hereditary in the following year. Raja Bahadur Raghubar Dyal Singh died without heirs, real or adopted, in 1885, and Raja Thakur Prasad Singh was selected in July, 1886, for succession to the *gaddi* from collateral branch. He was born in 1847 and died in 1908. He was succeeded by his son, Gaya Prasad Singh, who, having no son, adopted the present Ruler, Raja Ram Partap Singh. The present Ruler was born in 1908 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1933. The Chief is entitled to be received at a private Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Bhor State

THE BHOR STATE, in the Deccan, is 910 square miles in area with a population of 141,546 souls and an average annual revenue of about seven lakhs of rupees. It came into being as a result of a grant of country conquered by Shankaraji Narayan accompanying his appointment in 1697 A. D. by Rajaram, son of Shivaji, as Pant Sachiv, one of the eight hereditary Ministers of the State, for conspicuous services rendered to the Maratha Raj. The Bhor State is in political relations with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency at Kolhapur.



Raja Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Baba Saheb Pandit Pant Sachiv, Madar-ul-Maham, Bhor State.

The present Ruler, Raja Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Baba Saheb Pandit Pant Sachiv, Madar-ul-Maham (most faithful), ascended the *gaddi* in 1922. He was a Representative Member of the Princes' Chamber for about 7 years. During the Great War he devotedly served the Empire. Raja Saheb visited England and the Continent of Europe in 1930 and had an audience with His Majesty the King-Emperor. A dynastic salute of 9 guns was bestowed on him in 1927 for excellent administration and loyal and whole-hearted co-operation with the British Government, and the hereditary title of "Raja" was also conferred on him in 1935 for good government. The Ruler enjoys full internal powers.

Heir:—Shrimant Sadashivrao *alias* Bhausaheb, B.A., who is blest with a son.

The rule of the present Raja has been one of steady reform and progress on modern lines. The Executive Council System was started in 1925. An independent High Court was established in 1928. A Legislative Council was established in the same year and the rights of non-official majority and non-official Vice-Presidentship were granted in 1933. The Privy Purse has been moderately fixed by the Raja. Services have been made efficient by appointing qualified men and made secure by introducing pension and gratuity rules. The Government of Bhor State Act, promulgated in 1932, declares Responsible Government to be the goal of the State's administrative policy.

Primary Education is made free in the State and there are scholarships and freeships founded for higher education. An excellent library was built at Bhor in 1928. Shrimant Raja Saheb is President of the Poona City Boy Scouts' Association. A separate High School building is under construction at Bhor. For encouraging the production of literary works the Shankaraji Narayan Prize was founded in 1934.

There are efficient Dispensaries at Bhor and all Taluka towns.

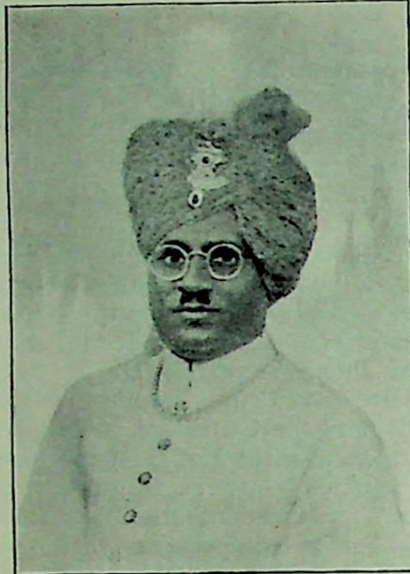
The Bhor Municipality was reconstituted and election-right was granted in 1929. Taluka Local Boards were established in 1932 with non-official majority and non-official Vice-President.

A big bridge over the river Nira was built in 1932 and all Taluka towns have been made easily approachable by motorable roads. The State rendered valuable help to Government in the construction of the Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar. Shrimant Raja Saheb has responded to appeals for contributions and donations to public and charitable institutions, both in and outside the State, to the total amount of Rs. 153,100 of which Rs. 76,325 represent donations from his private income.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was most successfully celebrated in the State at considerable expense, the State contributing in all Rs. 8,000 towards Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, of which Rs. 1,000 represent the Raja Saheb's private donation. To commemorate the happy occasion the Bhor Dispensary was converted into King George V Silver Jubilee Hospital. It was opened by Lt.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, A.G.G. for Deccan States. To meet the expenses of the Hospital a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been set apart by the Raja Saheb, of which Rs. 10,000 are from his private income.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.

Chhota Udaipur State



Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji,
Chhota Udaipur State.

CHHOTA UDAIPUR, in the Gujarat States Agency, is 800·34 square miles in area with a population of 144,640 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 13,10,000. The Ruling family are Chohan Rajputs, the first Ruler being the grandson of the last Raja of Pawadh or Champaner. The present Ruler, Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, was born in 1906 and succeeded to his father in 1923. The State was under Minority Administration up to 1928, on which date he was invested with ruling powers. The Raja was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He visited England in 1926. The Raja married a second time, in 1928, the daughter of His Highness Shri Sir Vijyasinhji Chhatrasinhji, Maharaja of Rajpipla, his former wife, the sister of His Highness, dying in 1928. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Danta State

THE STATE OF DANTA, in Rajputana, is 347 square miles in area with a population of 26,172 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,71,000. The Ruling House of Danta is descended in direct line from the celebrated Vikramaditya of Ujjain. The Ruler enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. The State contains the famous shrines of Shri Amba Bhawani, Shri Koteshwar Mahadev and the Kumbharia Jain Temples, which are visited in large numbers by pilgrims of all ranks and creeds all over India. The present Ruler, Maharana Shri Bhawani Singhji, was born in 1899 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1925. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The State enjoys plenary powers.

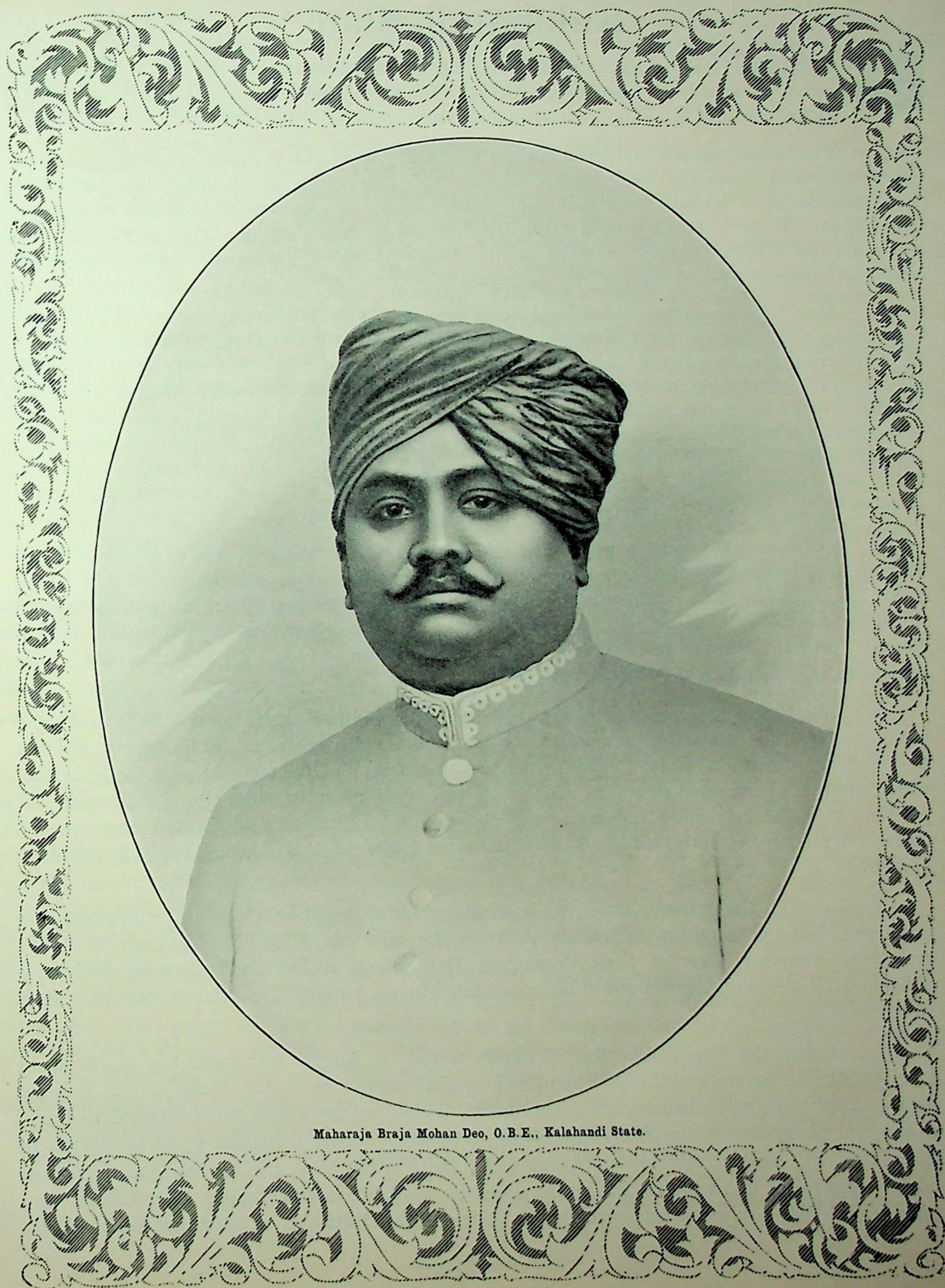
The Heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Shri Prithiraj Singhji, was born in 1928.

Dhrol State

THE STATE OF DHROL, in the Western India States Agency, is 28·27 square miles in area with a population of 27,639 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,63,000. The State was founded by Jadija Hardolji, brother of Jam Rawal who founded Nawanagar. The present Chief, Thakur Sahib Shri Daulatsinhji Harisinhji, was born in 1864 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1914. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dipsinhji died in 1918. His eldest son K. S. Jorawarsinhji was born in 1910. A son named Kumar Shri Harindrasinhji was born to K. S. Jorawarsinhji in 1928. The Thakur Sahib is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and possesses a *Sanad* of adoption. The Thakur Sahib is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. He is a Member of the Chamber of Princes.

Hsipaw State

HSIPAW, one of the Northern Shan States, Burma, is 5,086 square miles in area with a population of 104,700 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 3,43,000. The greater portion of the population are Shans, the rest consisting of Burmans, Danus, Kachins and natives of India. The present Sawbwa of Hsipaw is the great-grandson of Sao Kya Tun, who was appointed Sawbwa by King Mindon as a reward of his assistance in removing Pagan Min from the Burmese throne. The State submitted to the British after the occupation of Mandalay in 1886. The State has since been intensely loyal to the British Crown.



Maharaja Braja Mohan Deo, O.B.E., Kalahandi State.

Kalahandi State

THE STATE OF KALAHANDI or Karond, in the Eastern States Agency, is 3,745 square miles in area with a population of 5,13,716 and an annual income of 6 lakhs and a half. It includes five big Zamindaries which invest the Ruler of the State with special dignity.

The State borders upon the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, Orissa and other sister States and there are roads which connect the State with the neighbouring territories. These roads are well built and well kept and some of them are passable throughout the year. The capital of the State is linked with the nearest Railway Station by a very good road motorable all the year round. For the facility of communication there are telephone connections between important stations and further extension has been carried on.

Kalahandi was once an independent State paying no tribute to any power, but eventually came under the dominion of the Marhattas. It was not one of the Garjat States which composed the cluster under Patna and Sambalpur but was a tributary Chieftainship owing formally allegiance to the reigning Marhatta family of Nagpur. When the Province of Nagpur lapsed to the British Crown in 1853 the State of Kalahandi came under the jurisdiction of the British Government and was subsequently created a Feudatory State. It was in political relations with the Government of C. P. till 1905, when such relation was transferred to the Government of Bihar and Orissa. It is now in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States Agency.

The present Ruler of the State, Maharaja Braja Mohan Deo, O.B.E., was born on the 14th of May, 1896, and is the 30th Chief in the line of succession. He succeeded his father, Raja Raghu Kesari Deo, and to the *gaddi* on the 20th of October, 1897. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, married the daughter of Raja Sachidananda Tribhuban Deb of Bamra State in 1916 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 15th September, 1917. He was formally installed on the 19th January, 1918.

The House of Kalahandi is noted for its loyalty to the British Crown. The grandfather of the present Ruler, Raja Uditpratap Deo, attended the Delhi Darbar in 1877 and, in addition to his being created a Raja Bahadur, was granted a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction which was made permanent in 1878. This was a rare distinction in those days and made the position of Kalahandi quite unique among the groups of States in the Central Provinces and Orissa. Until very recently, too, the Ruler of no other State in this Agency enjoyed this high honour.

In 1911 the present Ruler, while a minor, was accorded, as a "Salute" Chief, the high privilege of being permitted to do homage to Their Imperial Majesties King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary at their Coronation Darbar held at Delhi and of having the honour of Their Majesties' audience instead of being presented in a group as the other Chiefs of Orissa were.

During the Great War the Maharaja served the Empire with exemplary devotion and loyalty. On the outbreak of the War he placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Crown. Besides contributing Rs. 78,883 to the Orissa Chiefs' Aeroplane Fund, to the general expenses of the War and the various funds for the relief of those who had suffered in it, he rendered further valuable assistance to the British Government in the shape of an efficient labour corps raised in his State. He also invested Rs. 3,75,487 in the Indian War Loans. For his splendid War services he was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in 1918.

The Maharaja is a kind and considerate Ruler with progressive ideas and is very popular with his subjects. The moral and material welfare of his subjects is always his first consideration. In recognition of his enlightened administration and his sustained efforts to foster the interests of the people, the British Government conferred on the Ruler the title of "Maharaja" as a personal and, later on, as an hereditary distinction.

The Ruling Chief runs the administration of the State on sound and efficient lines with the assistance of his Dewan. He takes keen and personal interest in all matters and measures conducive to the welfare of his people and the improvement of his State. There are various departments and each is in charge of an able and experienced officer responsible to the Dewan. Education occupies the first and foremost place in State Administration. Primary Education is compulsory in the State. There are 78 educational institutions in the State and all of these maintain a high standard of proficiency. Successful students are sent abroad for collegiate and post-graduate studies. Some students are now prosecuting further studies in British India with the help of scholarships granted by the State. The education of girls receives also the equal attention of the State and Girls' Schools are maintained at the Headquarters as well as in the interior where a fairly large number of girls receive education.

The State is liberal in granting medical relief to the people. There are as many as ten well-equipped dispensaries in the State both at the Headquarters and in the interior and each of them is under the charge of a qualified doctor having knowledge of up-to-date methods of treatment. Judged by the figures of attendance, these doctors are doing useful work. Vaccination is free and compulsory in the State. Veterinary surgeons go round the villages and treat cases on the spot.

The capital of the State is being served by an efficient Municipality and in the interior adequate sanitary arrangements have been made for the preservation of health. The capital is also fitted with electric lights and there is free supply of pipe water.

The Court of the Ruling Chief exercises the powers of the High Court and the Sessions cases are tried by a Sessions Judge. There are Civil and Criminal Courts at the Headquarters and in the muffasils and they administer justice independently without any interference.

The State is rich in the potential wealth of minerals and a beginning has been made to work these. Agriculture, however, forms the principal occupation of the people and the State grants munificent sums for land improvement and the construction of irrigation tanks. But the most conspicuous act to the credit of the State for the betterment of the condition of the peasantry is the abolition of the ancient custom of *bethi* and *begar* and the pernicious system of bond labour. The honour for this important reform belongs to the present Ruler. The people now find ample time and opportunity to utilize their services for the improvement of their own lands and accept the same with whomsoever they prefer.

The sincere loyalty of the State and its Ruler to the British Crown, so remarkably demonstrated on the critical occasion of the Great War, was also strikingly illustrated in the manner the happy and auspicious occasion of the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State. Under the enthusiastic guidance of the Ruler and the State officials the whole State was *en fête* with a varied programme of rejoicings in addition to the customary booming of guns, police parade, sports, feeding of the poor, distribution of sweets to school children, fireworks, illuminations, &c. To commemorate that happy occasion a separate Maternity Ward is being added to the existing Hospital at the Headquarters.

The death of King-Emperor George V on the 21st January, 1935, was deeply mourned all over the State.

Limbdi State

LIMBDI is a full-power salute State in Kathiawar, 343·96 square miles in area with a population of 40,088 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 9,00,000.

The Ruling House belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. It was founded by Harpaldev Makwana, who carved out for himself a principality of 1,800 villages in the reign of Karan Vaghelo of Gujarat.



His Highness Maharana Shri Daulatsinghji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Limbdi State.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharana Shri Daulatsinghji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was born in 1868 and ascended the *gaddi* in 1908. Before he took up the reins of Administration he had gained vast experience of men and affairs besides military training in different British regiments. He was deputed by the Government of India, with others, in 1901 to represent India at the celebration of the Australian Federation. After his installation he travelled almost all over Europe.

The rule of Maharana Shri Daulatsinghji is a history of unremitting services to Limbdi and its people. His loyal and devoted subjects celebrated the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' rule in April 1935. In the course of their address to their beloved Ruler they summarised their feelings in these remarkable words:

"You have been a veritable father to your subjects. A noble idealism guides Your Highness' activities. The justification and success of monarchy lies in treating the subjects as one's own family. Your Highness typifies this glorious ideal in your life and life-work."

The Thakore Sahib possesses an impressive personality and a deep spiritual insight. He is a rare combination of the ideal and practical aspects of life. Behind the exterior of a Prince there shines the spirit of a Rajarshi.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the State on January 15, 1936, and spoke very highly of the enlightened administration of the estimable old Ruler of Limbdi.

The Thakore Sahib has four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinghji, is married to Yuvarani Shri Nandkunverba, the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Kesarisinghji of Idar. Rajkumar Shri Fatehsinghji, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, F.R.G.S., is the Dewan of the State.

During the Great War the State rendered assistance to the Empire commensurate with its resources.

It also celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, with joyous ceremonies for three days under the enthusiastic guidance of His Highness, the State officials and the leading citizens. The programme included Royal salute, prayers in temples and mosques, ceremonial parade, police sports, feeding the poor, distribution of sweets to school children, distribution of Jubilee flags, Durbar and presentation of Jubilee Medals, fancy fair, illuminations, &c. In response to appeal by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon the State and its people sent Rs. 5,968-8-0 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.



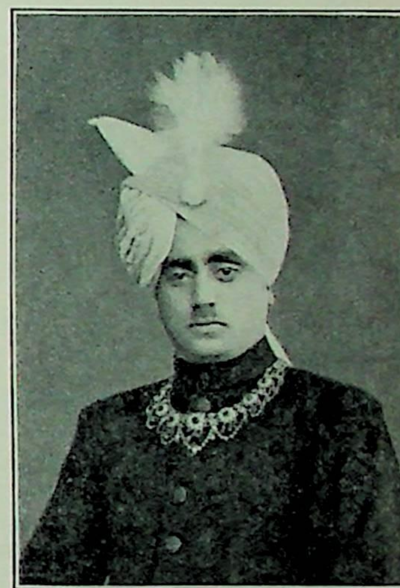
Lieutenant Nawab Mirza Amin-ud-Din Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Loharu State.

Loharu State

THE STATE OF LOHARU, in the Punjab States Agency, is 226 square miles in area with a population of 23,338 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,37,000. The Ruler exercises full criminal and civil jurisdiction over his subjects.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant Nawab Mirza Amin-ud-Din Ahmed Khan Bahadur, was born in 1911 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1926. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency. He was invested with full ruling powers in November, 1931, and at the same time was gazetted as an Honorary Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army. He was promoted to the honorary rank of Lieutenant in 1934. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Lunawada State



Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji, Lunawada State.

LUNAWADA STATE is 388 square miles in area with a population of 95,162 souls. The Ruling family are Solanki Rajputs. The State helped the British Government during Indian Mutiny and Great War. The present Ruler, Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji, was born in 1910 and invested with full powers in 1930. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The State is progressing in all directions under his enlightened rule. The Royal Silver Jubilee was celebrated in the State in a befitting manner.

Khilchipur State

KHILCHIPUR STATE, in Central India, is 273 square miles in area with a population of 45,583 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,92,000. The Ruling family belongs to the Khilchi clan of Rajputs. The State was founded by Ugra Sen in 1544. The Chief of Khilchipur was awarded the title of Rao Bahadur in 1873 as a hereditary distinction and that of Raja in 1928. The present Ruler, Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, was born in 1897, and succeeded as a minor in 1908. He was educated at the Daly College and after going through a course of administrative training in the Central Provinces was invested with ruling powers in 1918. In 1916 he married a daughter of the Raja of Sailana and has a son and heir, born in 1918, Kunwar Yashodhar Singh, who is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.



The Sawbwa of Kengtung State, S.S.S. (Burma).

Kengtung State

KENGTUNG, a division of the Southern Shan States, is the largest State in Burma, having an area of about 12,000 square miles, a population of 190,698 souls and an average annual reveuue of 1·1 lakhs.

It includes the dependencies of Hsenyawi, Hsenmawng, Monghsat, Mongpu and Western Kencheng. The State has suffered much in the past at the hands of the Siamese and the Chinese, both of whom invaded it several times between the middle of the eighteenth and in the middle of the nineteenth century. It pays a tribute of Rs. 30,000 to the British Government. Ever since it came into relations with the British Government it has been very loyal to the British Crown.



Maharaja Sir Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo, K.C.I.E., Mayurbhanj State.

Mayurbhanj State

MAYURBHANJ, the leading State among a group of States in the hill tracts of Eastern India, is ruled by a Kshatriya royal family of hoary antiquity and of outstanding eminence in history. The State at present comprises an area of 4,243 square miles with a population of 8,89,603 souls. The central portion of the State abounds in rich valleys which, to a large extent, still remain under primeval jungles and is sparsely populated. With the exception of hilly parts, the State consists of open plains well watered during the rainy season by innumerable hill streams. Highlands not fit for cultivation contain forests honeycombed with villages. The reserve and protected forest area is over 2,000 square miles and is almost equal to the cultivated area, and although during the last sixty years the population has gone up over 340 per cent. the State is capable of accommodating a large population. The State is rich in mineral resources and supplies the bulk of the iron ore required by the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur.

The ruling family is the leading branch of the ancient Bhanja Dynasty. The other branches of the same dynasty are the ruling families of Keonjhar, Baud and Daspalla. The Zamindari of Kanika, an important Zamindari in the District of Cuttack lying on the sea-shore, is also held by a branch of the same family. The now extinct Gumusar State in Ganjam, bordering on Baud and Daspalla, was also ruled by a line of the Bhanja Rajas. According to an official Gazetteer, all these "Raj families belong to the same stock claiming descent from Solar race and are held to be high caste Kshatriyas."[1]

In the same volume the origin of the ruling families of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar (according to one tradition) is traced to one Jai Singh, a Kachua Rajput from Jaipur in Rajputana,[2] who is said to have come centuries before the foundation of the City of Jaipur in the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (A. D. 1693—1743). Again, in a paper by James Prinsep published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. VI, 1837, (pp. 665—671), Lieutenant Kittoe adds in the note, "The Bhanja Rajas are branches of the Mayurbhanj family who again claim descent from the royal house of Chittor." But the Bhanja Dynasty is much older than the Kachhawah Dynasty of Amber and Jaipur, and is as old as, if not older than, the Sesodia Dynasty of Mewar (Udaipur). A series of copper-plate grants and traditions of undoubted authenticity have enabled the scholars to reconstruct the early history of the Bhanja Dynasty which definitely supersedes the traditional accounts as recorded in the *Gazetteer* and some other publications.

The earliest known sovereign of this dynasty was Netta Bhanja I, who is assigned to the 8th century A. D.[3] The Mayurbhanj branch of the dynasty would appear from all authentic evidence to have been founded by Kottabhanja, described in the copper-plate land grants as 'a fire to the forests of (his) foes'. His successor was Digabhanja 'who lived at Khijjingakotta', fort of Khijjinga, modern Khiching.[4] The monumental remains of Khiching, dating from the eleventh and twelvth centuries A. D., indicate a high degree of culture and prosperity. According to tradition, later on, the succession passed to the younger branch of the family, and the Ruling Prince married a daughter of the Gajapati, King of Orissa, and received as dowry a district to the east of the Simlipal hill range. This necessitated the transfer of the capital from Khiching to Hariharpur or Haripur, about 11 miles to the south of the present capital, Baripada. The representatives of the disinheritated older branch or *Bara Kunwar* (Kumar), or elder Prince, live at Raruan near Khiching.

The Maharajas of Mayurbhanj occupied a semi-independent position under the Mughal Emperors. In the confusion that followed the illness of the Emperor Shahjahan, the "Imperial authority had dis, appeared from the Province". "Krishna Bhanja of Hariharpur, the leading Zamindar of the Province, during the interregnum spread his power over the country from Medinipur to Bhadrakh".[5] "He kept one thousand horse and ten or twelve thousand foot soldiers, and was obeyed and helped by all the Zamindars of his country".[6] Emperor Aurangzeb appointed Khan-i-Dauran as Governor of Orissa in 1660. When the new Governor reached Jaleswar in the latter half of October, 1660, Krishna Bhanja is said to have rushed towards him with his dagger drawn and was put to death. A different version of this incident is given in contemporary records of the Dutch factories in India, published in *Batavia Dagh Register* for 1661, the English translation of which is given below :—

"The great Raja Krishna 'Bens,' with two or three other important Chiefs and several thousands of attendants, came to wait upon the new Governor, Khan Dauran, in order to do homage to him as the Emperor's representative, whereupon they were suddenly attacked with the connivance, it was thought, of the Governor and a frightful slaughter ensued. The result was rebellion."[7]

Krishna Bhanja's son Tribikrama Bhanj I, however, submitted to Khan-i-Dauran and received friendly treatment. In 1740, Aliverdi Khan usurped the Masnad of the Subadar of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, after overthrowing Nawab Sarfaraj Khan, and in the following year marched upon Orissa. He was opposed by the Raja of Mayurbhanj. Later on Aliverdi Khan invaded Mayurbhanj. But on the approach of the Mahrattas, Aliverdi Khan retired from Mayurbhanj before he could subdue the State.

Nawab Aliverdi Khan, Subadar of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, ceded Orissa, without *Chakla* Midnapore, to the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur in 1751. The British obtained possession of Midnapore in 1760 by a treaty concluded with Nawab Mir Qasim of Bengal. As soon as Maharaja Damodar Bhanja came to

[1] Bengal Gazetteer, Vol. XXI, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta, 1910, p. 136. [2] *Ibid*, p. 239.
[3] R. D. Banerji, History of Orissa, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1930, p. 105.
[4] Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report, 1922-23, pp. 124—128. [5] Studies in Mughal India, by Sir J. N. Sarkar, p. 205.
[6] *Ibid*, p. 207. [7] The British Factories in India, 1661—1664, by William Foster, C.I.E., Oxford, 1923, p. 69.

know of the Company's possession of Midnapore, he wrote a letter to the Governor Henry Vansittart. The letter No. 1021 of the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. I, mentions that the Governor's reply of the 15th March, 1761, "acknowledges receipt of his letter and professes friendship for him."

Though friendly political relations between Mayurbhanj and the British Government in India were thus established first in 1761, yet nearly a century before that Maharaja Tribikram Bhanja I, called "Tillbichrumbunge" in the "Account of Trade of Ballasore," written by Walter Clavell in 1676,[8] would appear to have encouraged the East India Company to trade freely in his territory. Walter Clavell writes:—"And the Raja of Tillbichrumbunge—his country lying near the place (Balasore), the greatest quantity of Tester (Tassar) or Herba is procurable, a settlement was thought the more convenient, because Ginghams, Herba Taffatyes, Herba Lungees (Lungi, loin cloth) and other sorts of Herba goods might be made near and brought hither, and nowhere so good Herba goods procurable." The Tassar textiles of Mayurbhanj are famous for their excellence and durability even now. Maharaja Tribikram Bhanja I ruled Mayurbhanj from 1660 to 1688 A. D. From the above account it is clear that no State in Eastern India possesses such a long history of continuous good relations with the British authorities.

A letter from the East India Company's Agents at Balasore on the 22nd November, 1763, informed the Governor at Calcutta that the Raja of Mayurbhanj was then at war with the Marathas, and that an army under the Maratha General, Bhaskar Pandit, was marching on Mayurbhanj.[9] In 1764, Bhavani Pandit was sent from Nagpur to Orissa with 5,000 Maratha horse to realise the Chauth (one-fourth of the revenue) of Bengal. In a letter to the Governor received on the 24th November, 1764, Bhavani Pandit wrote that he "would shortly march to root out the rebellious Zamindars of Hariharpur, etc."[10] In another letter received by the Governor on the 2nd December, 1764, Bhavani Pandit informed the Governor that "he must have heard how at the aforesaid time the Zamindars of Mayurbhanj and Nilgiri plundered the inhabitants of some of the districts of Balasore."[11] A letter of the 28th February, 1765, indicates that Bhavani Pandit actually invaded Mayurbhanj, but "retreated to Cuttack" before that date.[12]

Under the direction of Lord Clive, the Governor of Bengal, T. Motte undertook a journey to Sambalpur through Orissa in the year 1766. The following extract from this narrative clearly indicates the relations of the Ruler of Mayurbhanj with the Maratha Government:—"There is usually, at Balasore, a party of thirty horse and five hundred foot, but at this time they were with Pelliji (Pillaji), collecting the tribute of the Muhur Bunge country. The Muhur Bunge country extends from the Neelgur (Nilgiri) hills to the sea, but having borne with impatience a foreign yoke, each expression of such impatience has been punished by dismembering part of the country, for every officer who behaved remarkably well in the expeditions against the rebellious princes was rewarded by a portion of their land under the name of a tallok."[13]

On the 24th December, 1767, the Governor of Bengal addressed the following letter to Damodar Bhanja, the then Ruler of Mayurbhanj:—"Mr. Portsmouth has been appointed to survey the English districts contiguous to sea-shore and furnished with a *Perwanah* for his protection from the writer. Requests the addressee to give the said gentleman all necessary assistance and to prevent all casual interruption in his business. If he does so, it will strengthen the friendship existing between the addressee and the writer, and the latter will be ready to do everything in his power for the addressee."[14]

Rennell's Bengal Atlas Map No. VII, "published according to Act of Parliament by J. Rennell, October 4, 1779", shows that not only the "English districts" were surveyed by the Surveyor-General in Bengal, but also a great portion of the territory of Mayurbhanj (spelt "MOHURBUNGE" in the map). There is no doubt that the map was prepared with the active co-operation of the Ruler of Mayurbhanj.

Mayurbhanj was at this time a powerful buffer State between the British and the Maratha territories, and occupied a particularly strategic position, as the following observation by Vansittart in his letter to the Governor would testify:—"......................................his country (Mayurbhanj) is so advantageously situated that with a very little assistance from us he would at any time be able to prevent the Marathas from entering into Bengal from the southward."[15]

Having full knowledge of the situation, Vansittart had the foresight to enquire of the Governor on the 28th February, 1769, as follows:—

"Would you choose that I should enter into a negotiation with the Mohurbunge Raja and engage our protection for his support? * * * * *."

Damodar Bhanja died in April, 1796. His senior Rani, Sumitra Devi Bhanja, assumed power during the minority of his adopted son, Trivikrama Bhanja, then known as the Tikait. The road along which the pilgrims from Northern India then travelled passed through Mayurbhanj and the Ruler of the State derived considerable revenue from a tax levied on the pilgrims. After the conquest of Orissa, the British Government desired to have the pilgrim tax abolished and Rani Sumitra Devi Bhanja claimed compensation for the loss of this revenue. The tribute of Mayurbhanj could not, therefore, be fixed in her lifetime. She and Trivikrama Bhanja actively helped the British Government during the Maratha War in 1803, and the services rendered by the Rani on that occasion received official appreciation.

[8] The Dairies of Streynsham Master, 1675—1680, Vol. II, London, 1911, p. 84-85.
[9] Calendar of Persian Correspondence, Vol. I, No. 1948.
[10] *Ibid*, No. 2481.
[11] *Ibid*, No. 2484.
[12] Midnapore Records, Vol. I, No. 34.
[13] Early European Travellers in the Nagpur Territories, Nagpur, 1924, p. 4-5.
[14] Calendar of Persian Correspondence, Vol. II, No. 726.
[15] Price—History of Midnapore, p. 75.

Trivikrama Bhanja succeeded Maharani Sumitra Bhanja in 1810. He relinquished all claim to compensation for the pilgrim tax and agreed to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 1,001. The Government conferred on him a *Khillat* consisting of an elephant, a horse, a pair of shawls and dress in 1817 for apprehending and surrendering to the British authorities a notorious outlaw who had taken refuge in his dominion.

Trivikrama Bhanja died in May, 1829, and was succeeded by his son, Jadunath Bhanja. In a letter dated Balasore, the 28th April, 1834, Mr. H. Ricketts, Magistrate, writes to the Governor-General's Agent, S. W. Frontier :—" Both by word of mouth and written communications I have used all my endeavours to make the Raja (Jadunath Bhanja) understand the line of conduct that would be most conducive to his interest as the most worthy son and successor of Rajah Trivikrama Bhanja whose sincere attachment to the British Government and uniform good conduct won the respect of the highest authorities in the Province and was more than once honourably noticed by the Government".[16] On the 1st June, 1829, Jadunath Bhanja concluded a treaty engagement with the Government. He made at his own expense the portion of the post road to Bombay passing through his territory and was awarded a *Khillat* in 1832 on that account. Another *Khillat* was awarded to him in 1841 for seizing and delivering up to the authorities at Midnapore a body of outlaws who had taken refuge in his territory and were charged with having committed a serious dacoity in the British territory. In 1834, Jadunath Bhanja expelled by force the rebellious fief-holder of Bamanghati and thereby saved the State from dismemberment. Four of the *pirs* or parganas of Bamanghati occupied by the Kols are now administered as part of the British District of Singhbhum.

The loyalty of Jadunath Bhanja was put to a severe test when his son-in-law, Arjun Singh, Raja of Singhbhum, revolted in sympathy with the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857. The services rendered by the Raja of Mayurbhanj in suppressing the rebellion in Singbhum is thus described by Captain E. T. Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, in his letter dated the 23rd February, 1859, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal :—" There was no appearance of the Mohurbhanj Pikes till December, but the Raja in person with a large following joined me in camp at Chukerdhurpore on the 12th ultimo. I found him very willing to do all that was required of him and never saw reason to doubt his loyalty. He expressed his willingness to remain with me till the disturbances in Singbhum were effectually suppressed, and he furnished at my requisition a body of armed men to hold the post of Assuntulea, and supply escorts for dawk, supplies, etc. Subsequently, when Arjun Singh was driven from his fastness by Lieutenant Birch, his force dispersed and no alternative left to him but to surrender or be ignominiously captured, I placed the Mohurbhanj Raja in a position where his fugitive son-in-law could easily join him when pressed, and this had the desired effect, as reported in my letter No. 39 of the 21st instant".[17]

The Raja of Singhbhum, Arjun Singh, had tried to persuade his father-in-law to join him in the revolt, but Jadunath Bhanja declined to listen to him and warned him of the consequences of his action. In a letter written by the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, dated Chyebessa, 1st January, 1858, it is stated :—" After the occupation of Porahat and the escape of the ex-Raja, a quantity of private papers were found in his residence ; amongst them are letters to his address from his father-in-law, the Rajah of Mohurbhanj, which bear the appearance of refusals to join him in plans of treason or rebellion. I am happy to state that these letters are highly creditable to the Rajah of Mohurbhanj and they bear ample testimony to his loyal disposition ; they are full of excellent advice to the unhappy young man who has so lightly disregarded them, and throughout point to him inutility of rebellion against the British Government."[18]

As a reward for these services the Government of India conferred on Jadunath Bhanja the title of Maharaja Bahadur and a *Khillat* in 1860.

Maharaja Jadunath Bhanja Bahadur died in 1863, and was succeeded by his son, Srinath Bhanja.

Maharaja Srinath Bhanja Deo died on the 10th November, 1867, and was succeeded by his nephew, Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanja Deo. He loyally supported the Government during the Bhuyan Rebellion of Keonjhar in 1867 and 1868 caused by the rejection of the claim of his own younger brother, Vrundaban Chandra Bhanj, to the gadi of Keonjhar. In the Administration Report of Bengal for 1867-68 and 1868-69 it is stated as follows :—" The Rajah of Mayurbhanj loyally assisted in the settlement of Keonjhar without showing any inclination to support his brother's pretensions. The Mayurbhanj Rajah, in addition to the supply of men, had been doing good service and giving proofs of his loyalty by arresting and making over to the Superintendent messengers sent to him by the Bhooinas with overtures." Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanja Deo was an able and enlightened Ruler, and was created a Maharaja in 1877 in recognition of his efficient administration of the State and his public liberality.

After his death in May, 1882, the State came under Government management owing to the minority of his son, Sri Ram Chandra Bhanja Deo, who was placed in charge of the State in 1890. He received a liberal education and in 1910 made a trip to England *via* Japan and America and was honoured by an audience granted by His Majesty King-Emperor George V. His State was administered on British

[16] Judicial (Criminal) Proceedings, 5th May, 1834, No. 15.

[17] Records of the Political Agent's Office Record-room, Sambalpur.

[18] *Ibid.*

lines under his personal supervision and in a manner which earned the commendation of successive Political Officers. In 1903 the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction. This title was made hereditary in June, 1910.

Maharaja Sri Ram Chandra Bhanja Deo was a guest of the Government at the Imperial Delhi Durbar of 1903, and also attended the Imperial Durbar at Delhi in 1911. The programme of Their Imperial Majesties' visit to Calcutta in 1912 included a War Dance by the Paiks of Mayurbhanj, the organisation and management of which was undertaken by the Maharaja. It was the most interesting and lively item in the whole show. "The Oriya Paik dance was a great spectacle," observed the *Statesman* in its issue of 6th January, 1912, and on the same day the *Englishman* described it as follows:—"The War Dance of the Oriya Paiks, it is understood, was much admired by Their Majesties. The Paiks danced their best, and furnished a relief from the monotony of the silent processions." The heir-apparent, Tikait Purnachandra Bhanja Deo, was a page of honour to Her Majesty the Empress on this occasion. Later on Their Imperial Majesties expressed their appreciation of the Paik Dance, and the late King-Emperor George V himself made a special reference to this in his letter of the 24th February, 1912, to the then Viceroy of India, in which, after graciously conveying his sincere condolence on the Maharaja's accidental death, His Majesty observed as follows:—"We remember, of course, the important part taken by the Maharaja in connection with the pageant on the *maidan* and our pleasure in seeing him on that occasion."

After his death on the 22nd February, 1912, his elder son, Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, succeeded him while yet a minor, and was officially installed on the *gaddi* in 1920. He offered his personal services during the Great War and proceeded to France on active service, but before he reached France the Armistice was signed. From France he proceeded to England where he was granted an audience by the late King-Emperor, in 1919. Besides this personal service of the Ruler, the State adequately helped the Government with money and men. For his War services the Maharaja was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns and was made an Honorary Lieutenant. He was also chosen as an A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to Patna.

His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa visited the State in 1923 and spoke appreciatively of the State in the following terms:—

"Among this (Orissa) group, Mayurbhanj takes the lead in area and very easily in population and revenue, and in modern times its progress has been continuous. Its ruling family has the advantage of a long and distinguished historical tradition and from the days of Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanja Deo in 1868, followed in 1882 by your late lamented father, Maharaja Sri Ram Chandra Bhanja Deo, modern ideals of administration have been steadily pursued with conspicuous success. The record of the State during the War was an honourable one: it subscribed generously to many funds which then made appeals and seldom unsuccessfully. Since the War your liberal donation of a lakh of rupees to the Revenshaw College, Cuttack, was particularly acceptable."

Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo died on the 21st April, 1928, without any issue, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo.

The restrictions imposed by the *Sanad* on the powers of the Maharaja were abrogated by the Government in March, 1931, and the Maharaja exercises full powers of internal administration and has been a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right since March, 1931. His Excellency the Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin, in his letter dated 9th March, 1931, addressed to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, while admitting the Maharaja as a permanent member, made the following observations:—

"I have not referred the case of Mayurbhanj to the Standing Committee, since the difficulty in regard to it has been restrictions imposed by Government on the powers of the State, and not its size and importance. It is by far the largest among the Bihar and Orissa States which have as yet no permanent member in the Chamber. With an area over 4,000 square miles and revenue of some Rs. 30 lakhs, it is obviously fit to stand among the larger Indian States, and I have satisfied myself that its administration is efficient, enlightened and progressive. I have, therefore, with the concurrence of the Bihar and Orissa Government cancelled the specific restrictions in the Mayurbhanj *Sanad*, which would prevent its being considered a State with full internal jurisdiction, and have decided to summon the Maharaja for the forthcoming Chamber Session as a full Member. In so doing I am impressed by the changed conditions arising out of the Round Table Conference, since the issues to be discussed at the next meeting of the Chamber are of momentous importance to all States, and I feel strongly that the time is opportune to remedy the anomalous position of the large and important State of Mayurbhanj."

Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in January, 1935. He donated a lakh of rupees to the Silver Jubilee Fund of His late Majesty. The Royal Silver Jubilee was celebrated in the State in a befitting manner and the festivities were attended by thousands of people.

The death of King-Emperor George V evoked feelings of genuine grief all over the State and mourning was observed in all sincerity by the State and its subjects.

Maharaja Sir Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo, K.C.I.E., visited England and the Continent in the month of May, 1936.



Sao Kin Maung, C.I.E., K.S.M., F.R.E.S., Sawbwa (Ruler) of Mongmit State.

Mongmit State

SAO KIN MAUNG, C.I.E., K.S.M., F.R.E.S., Sawbwa (Ruler) of Mongmit State, Federated Northern Shan States, Burma. Born 1833, installed as Sawbwa, 1906. Conferred K.S.M., 1912; C.I.E., 1933. Granted salute of nine guns, 1928. Celebrated his Silver Jubilee, 1931. President of the Chieftains' Association and a Member of the Rangoon University Council from the Federated Shan States since 1928. Attended the First Round Table Conference with the Sawbwa of Yawnghwe.

Sao Hkun Hkio, B.A. (Cantab), Heir-apparent, was born in 1912 and sent to England in 1927 and is now studying Law there.

Mongmit State. Area 3,733 square miles. Population 59,865.

Chief products of the State are paddy, tea and teak.

Mongnai State



Hkun Kiao Ho, Sawbwa (Ruler) of Mongnai State.

MONGNAI STATE, in Burma, is 3,100 square miles in area with a population of 55,647 souls. The Ruling family are Budhists. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. The present Sawbwa of Mongnai, Hkun Kiao Ho, is a ruler of progressive ideas and is very popular with his subjects. As a mark of loyalty to the British Crown His Highness celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the reign of King-Emperor George V in a manner worthy of the occasion.

Nagod State

NAGOD STATE is one of the best known States in Central India in direct relations with the Political Agent, Bundelkhand. It is 501·4 square miles in area with a population of 74,589 souls and yields an annual revenue of two lakh and thirty-five thousand rupees. The Ruling House represents the historic clan of Agnivansh Parihar Rajputs.

The present Ruler, Raja Sahib Mahendra Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, was born on the 26th February, 1916. He is a promising young Ruler with progressive ideas, having the good fortune of being under able guardians for about 7-8 years. He enjoys a salute of 9 guns. The Council of the State has turned out to be an efficient institution, under the Presidency of Lalsahib Bhargavendra Singh Ju Deo, during the last 3-4 years of the Raja Sahib's minority.



Raja Sahib Mahendra Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Nagod State.

The State is noted for its progressive administration and steadfast loyalty to the British Crown. During the Great War it served the Empire with exemplary devotion.

It celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee in 1935 with befitting eclat. The morning of 6th May dawned with the booming of the Royal Salute of 31 guns. The entire city was tastefully decorated with festoons and buntings. Before it was 7 A.M. the officials and the people of the State in their holiday dress and full of loyal and enthusiastic feelings assembled before the Palace Gate, where the Military and the Police Force were drawn up in their full uniform. Exactly at 7 A.M. Shriman Raja Sahib Bahadur took the Salutes of both and ordered clothes and grain to be distributed to the poor who had assembled there in large numbers. Sweets were distributed to children and special food was given to the prisoners and inmates of the Widows' Home. Afterwards the officials and the people went to the temples and offered prayers for the long life and prosperous reign of Their Majesties. In the afternoon Shriman Raja Sahib laid the foundation-stone of the Silver Jubilee Hall. In the night the whole city was brilliantly illuminated. On the 7th May, in the afternoon, Shriman Raja Sahib presented Silver Jubilee medals to six officials of the State, including the President, Lalsahib Bhargavendra Singh Ju Deo, for their loyal and meritorious services to the State. The programme of celebrations still remaining incomplete, 13th May was also declared a public holiday. In the morning of the 13th, school sports were held. In the evening the Finals of the Tennis Tournament took place. Afterwards some good performances of a juggler were shown and a party was given to the officials and the elite of the city. At night there was a good display of fireworks and a Camp fire by the scouts of the State.

The death of King-Emperor George V on the 21st January, 1936, cast a gloom all over the State. Mourning was observed by the State and its subjects in a proper manner and in all sincerity.

Palitana State

THE STATE OF PALITANA, in the Gohelwad Division of the Kathiawad Political Agency, Bombay Presidency, is about 300 square miles in area with a population of nearly 62,150 and an annual revenue of about 8 lakhs. Its capital town, Palitana, is a railway station, reached *via* Sihor, on the Bhavnagar State Railway, Kathiawad. The Ruling family are Gohel Rajputs and are descended from the same stock as the Ruling Houses of Bhavnagar and Lathi. The State pays no revenue to the British Government but pays certain amounts to the Baroda and Junagadh States as *Peshkashi* and *Jortalbi* respectively. The State receives from the Baroda State Rs. 300 on account of the village of Rupavati, which was originally given as *Giras* (Patrimony) by the Palitana State to one of its Bhayats, whose descendants are still in its occupation. The reversionary rights of the land in this village belong to the Palitana Durbar. It enjoys full internal jurisdiction. The Ruler is entitled to a permanent dynastic salute of 9 guns.



Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji, K.C.I.E., Palitana State.

The original home of the Gohels, who trace their ancestry to the Solar race of the deified King Ramchandra, was at Khergadh on the Luni river in Marwar. In about 1250 A.D. their Chief, Sejakji, migrated to Saurashtra where he received from the Rawat of Junagadh a grant of Shahpur and twelve other villages. Sejakji had three sons—Ranoji, Shahji and Sarangji. Shahji was the founder of the State of Palitana. He had received the *Chovisi* of Mandvi but established an independent principality at Gariadhar on the occupation of Mandvi by Mohammadans.

Prathiviraj (1697—1734 A.D.), tenth in descent from Shahji, shifted from Gariadhar to Palitana and made it his chief seat of Government.

Unadji, eighteenth in descent from Shahji, had a great military renown. He consolidated his dominions, collected a well-disciplined army and more than once attempted to take possession of the Bhavnagar Capital, at that time situated at Sihor. But Wakhatsinhji, the then Ruler of Bhavnagar, proved too strong for him and retaliated by ravaging the territory of Gariadhar. The two Houses were, however, reconciled through the mediation of Kumbhoji of Gondal. All this unrest and commotion led to financial embarrassment from which Unadji was helped out by Wakhatchand Khushalchand, the Nagar-Sheth of Ahmedabad, who lent him large sums of money in consideration of the State revenues being farmed to him for ten years.

Unadji's grandson, Pratapsinhji, redeēmed the State from its mortgaged position. The administration was also reorganised by him and a beautiful Palace was built. Pratapsinhji died after only eight months' reign and was succeeded by his son, Sursinhji, born in 1844 A.D. Sursinhji introduced several reforms on the lines of British administrative methods and freed the State completely from debt and many other complications. Sursinhji died in 1885 and was succeeded by Mansinhji, who was born on June 7, 1862.

Thakore Sahib Shri Mansinhji was made a K.C.S.I. in 1896. He took great interest in horse-breeding and his paddock produced fine specimens of pure *Kathis* and stud-bred stock. Thakore Sahib Shri Sir Mansinhji died on the 29th August, 1905, and was succeeded by his son, Bahadursinhji, the present Ruler.

Thakore Sahib Shri Sir Bahadursinhji, K.C.I.E., was born in 1900 and educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Shrewsbury King Edward Public School, London. At the Delhi Durbar of 1911 he was selected as the Senior Page to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress. As a student in England Thakore Sahib made his mark as a cricketer.

The State served the Empire meritoriously during the Great War. It celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee of 1935 in a manner consistent with the dignity of the State and its traditional loyalty to the British Crown.



Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Patna State, (Eastern States Agency.)

Patna State

PATNA STATE is 2,511 square miles in area and has a population of 6,09,838, with an average annual income of Rs. 11,55,333. It is a beautiful valley full of charming scenes and abounds with *shikar* of all sorts, particularly of big game. Its Rulers belong to the illustrious Chauhan family of Rajputs.

Maharaja Ramai Deo, a scion of the family of Prithwi Raj Chauhan, the last great Hindu Emperor of India, founded the State of Patna about 1159 A.D. The present Ruler, Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, is the 32nd Maharaja of Patna. Rulers of Patna have got the hereditary title of Maharaja from the very beginning. Time was when the State was a great Empire, having as many as 72 States under its sway. So great was its power that it could retain its independence and sovereignty even during the reign of the Moghul Emperors and the rule of the Marhattas, though like most of the States of India it paid tribute at times to the Marhattas. It came under the British protection in 1803 and ever since it has been well known for its unswerving loyalty and devoted service to the British Crown.

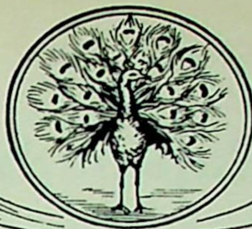
It is very gratifying that the Government of India acknowledged its unique services during the Great War in very high terms and conferred on its Rulers the honour of a permanent salute of 9 guns as a practical recognition of the same.

The subjects of Patna are happy and contented. It is one of the best governed States in India. All its valuable resources are spent on works of public utility. It possesses modern educational and industrial institutions. Primary education is compulsory for all its subjects. The Judicial, Revenue, Jail, Customs, Police, Excise, Forest and Public Works Departments are all manned by experienced and efficient officers. The State has introduced the wholesome British Indian laws with very slight modifications wherever necessary. It has got an up-do-date Medical Department, a fully-equipped hospital at the Capital with many outlying dispensaries and an up-to-date Child-welfare Centre. There are stately public buildings at the headquarters and good motor roads in all the important parts of the State with magnificent bridges with all the latest improvements. There are telephone and telegraph connections in the important towns of the State.

The present Ruler, Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, was born on the 31st March, 1912. He had a very liberal education under very capable English tutors in the Mayo College at Ajmer. He greatly distinguished himself both at work and play and came out successful in the Diploma Examination in 1929 at the early age of 17, standing first among all the candidates belonging to the Chiefs' College in India. After finishing his brilliant career in the Mayo College he passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts from the St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, topping the list of all its successful candidates. The educational authorities remarked highly of him. He was invested with ruling powers on the 3rd February, 1933. It should be mentioned to his credit that within only three years of his installation he has introduced all the latest reforms and has had an extraordinary success in making Patna a model State.

He was married to the daughter of His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala on the 24th April, 1932, and has been blessed with a son and heir and two daughters.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was most loyally and successfully celebrated in the State under the enthusiastic personal guidance of the Maharaja, Maharani and the State officials. Nearly a sum of rupees fifty thousand including the generous donation of Rs. 5,000 of Maharani Sahiba which was raised through public meetings, *purda* parties and theatrical performances from all the inhabitants of the State irrespective of caste or creed, was contributed towards the Silver Jubilee Fund. An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was opened on the 2nd of May. The 5th of May was observed as 'Flag Day' with elephant procession, *kirtan* parties, scouts' march, jokers' antics, *Nautch* parties, aboriginal dances, etc. On the 6th, after a salute of 31 guns, a Durbar was held with much pomp and splendour at which, after prayers for Their Majesties' long life and prosperity, His Highness presented official Jubilee medals to the recipients and 238 Jubilee Commemoration gold and silver medals to officers and members of the public who worked whole-heartedly for the success of the Jubilee celebrations. There were prayers in temples, churches and mosques and bonfires, fireworks and illuminations at night. There were sports on the 7th; operas, magic and cinema shows on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th; agricultural demonstrations on the 14th and 15th; Lucky Bag on the 16th; aboriginal dances on the 17th and wrestling matches on the closing day, the 18th.



His Highness Thakore Sahib Shri Dharmendrasinhji, Rajkot State.

Rajkot State

RAJKOT STATE, in the Western India States Agency, is 282 square miles in area, comprising sixty-four villages, with a population of 75,540 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 10,76,319. It can boast of a fairly respectable number of industrial concerns. The Ruling family is descended from the same stem as the Jam of Nawanagar. The State was founded in the beginning of the seventeenth century by Jadeja Vibhaji, a Prince of the Nawanagar House.

The present Ruler, H. H. Thakore Sahib Shri Dharmendrasinhji, succeeded his father, late Sir Lakhaji Raj, K.C.I.E., in 1930, and was invested with full powers in 1931. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and High Gate School, England. After assumption of powers he married Shri Padmakunverba, sister of the present Ruler of Chhota-Udepur.

He holds a *Sanad* of adoption, is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to a hereditary salute of 9 guns. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

Since October, 1924, the State has been placed in direct relations with the Government of India, through the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States.

The town of Rajkot is an important business centre served by three railways and three important banks besides the State Bank. Educationally a premier city in Kathiawar, it boasts of the Rajkumar College, Male and Female Training College, Lang Library, Watson Museum and separate boys' and girls' High Schools, etc., the State spending about 12 p. c. of its income after education. The foundation-stone of the Dharmendrasinhji Arts College was laid by His Excellency the Viceroy, Earl of Willingdon, on the 7th January, 1936.

The administration is carried on on a Secretariat system in co-operation with the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha or People's Representative Assembly based on universal franchise with a Legislative Council and democratic Municipality linked thereto.

H. H. the Thakore Sahib has made a very wise selection in Durbar Shri Viravala, Durbar Sahib of Natwarnagar-Bagasra, as his Dewan, who is assisted by an efficient staff of officers.

During the Great War the State served the Empire with exemplary devotion.

The Royal Silver Jubilee was celebrated in the State with great pomp and splendour from the 2nd to the 7th May, 1935. The celebrations mainly comprised of firing of salutes, ceremonial parade, hoisting of the Union Jack on all public buildings, sports, prayers, tasteful illuminations and fireworks, Durbar, dinner by H. H. the Thakore Sahib to Bhayats, officers and gentry, *purdah* party by Rani Sahiba to leading ladies of the town, distribution of sweets to school children and to the inmates of the Anathashram, Balashram and the State jail, &c., &c. A garden party on a gigantic scale was arranged at the Palace at which the Hon'ble the A.G.G. presided and presented a *kharita* to the Thakore Sahib to which the latter gave a befitting reply of loyalty to the British Throne. Silver Jubilee medals were then distributed by H. H. the Thakore Sahib.

Besides a contribution of Rs. 1,000 from the State and Rs. 2,000 from the public, H. H. the Thakore Sahib was pleased to give a six-cylinder Dodge car, 1932 model, for prize in the Lucky Bag arranged by Lady Latimer.

Sant State


SANT STATE is 394 square miles in area with a population of 83,531 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 4,35,959. The Durbar enjoys a dynastic salute of nine guns, and the right of adoption.

The Ruling family belongs to the Parmer or Puar clan of Rajputs and is believed to have descended from the celebrated line of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came down from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally, about the 13th century, at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who, with his uncle Limdev, was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

The present Ruler, Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji, was born on 24th March, 1881, and installed on the *gaddi* in 1896. He was formally invested with full powers on the 10th May, 1902. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the Government Administrator of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers. He is an intelligent Prince with progressive ideas. He personally supervises the administration of the State, taking keen interest in every detail. During his regime many improvements and reforms have been effected and the State is making good progress in all directions. The revenue of the State increased, its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced. Provision for English education was made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State. The election system was sanctioned for the Municipalities and free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Other notable improvements of public utility were the founding of a permanent Famine Relief Fund and the granting of liberal *taqavi* loans to the agriculturists during the time of scarcity, as well as for sinking wells and for other agricultural purposes at all times. Money is also advanced to local merchants by way of encouragement. Electricity has been installed in the towns of Sant and Rampur. The clock tower, public gardens and metalled roads were also made.


Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji, Ruler of Sant State.

The regime of Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji has, however, been anything but a bed of roses. Famine, lean years and extraordinary heavy expenses towards the marriages of the daughters of late Rajaji Sahib Shri Pratapsinhji had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory; but by wise management the present Ruler has tided over the crisis and put the State on the high road to prosperity.

In 1913 there was a serious Bhil rising, headed by one Govindgar, on the north-east frontier of the State with a view to establishing a Bhil *Raj* with the help of the Bhils of neighbouring States. The rising was promptly suppressed and the ring-leader duly punished.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Sahib were appreciated by the Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji Sahib to be a Member of the Chamber of Princes.

Heir-apparent Maharaja Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji was born in 1907 and educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His educational career was very bright. He is also a keen sportsman. He was married in 1928 with the Maharaj Rajkumari of Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayrajji, Heir-apparent, Cutch State.

The Royal Silver Jubilee was celebrated throughout the State with befitting eclat with salutes, prayers, feeding and clothing the poor, distributing sweets to school boys, sports, parade, fireworks, illuminations, etc. The Rajaji Sahib contributed a sum of Rs. 2,001 towards Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund from his private purse.

The death of King-Emperor George V on the 21st January, 1936, was deeply mourned throughout the State.



Maharaja Sri Sir Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., Sonepur State.

Sonepur State

HE STATE OF SONEPUR is a principal State in the Eastern States Agency and its Capital, the town of Sonepur, contains, of all the former Orissa States of the Agency, the largest population, and is picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Mahanadi and the Tel. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 9 guns.

On the evidence of inscriptions and from the study of old temples it has been conclusively proved that the town of Sonepur (then written as Suvarnapur) was once the Capital of the Trikalinga country of South Kosala ruled by the Trikalinga Guptas during the 10th century A.D. Another name for Sonepur was then Yayatinagara. Poet Dhyoyi of Bengal speaks of this town in his ' Pavanaduta ' as a flourishing one worth visiting.

After the Trikalinga Guptas, Chohan Rulers of the present Ruling House became the rulers of this State. The present Ruler traces his pedigree from the illustrious Prithviraj, the last great Hindu Emperor of Delhi and Ajmere, whose descendants established in the 12th century a powerful kingdom in this part of the country consisting of the States of Patna and Sambalpur and were regarded as overlords by many neighbouring States including Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. In the ordinary course of events the State of Sambalpur, now a British district, would have been inherited by the Sonepur Rulers, had it not been annexed by the British Government.

The founder of this State was Sri Madangopal Singh Deo. This State always enjoyed complete independence and never came under the Maratha Rule. When the Marathas ceded their territories to the British Crown, the latter came into political relations with this State as well as with other neighbouring States. It is remembered with delight that the British Government at this time gave the benevolent assurance that the internal sovereignty thitherto enjoyed by the State would be maintained.

Raja Bahadur Sri Niladhar Singh Deo, grandfather of the present Ruler, helped the Government in quelling the rebellions in Angul, Baud and Khandmahals. During the minority of that Ruler, his mother, Gundicha Devi, acted as Regent with full powers. Raja Bahadur Sri Prataprudra Singh Deo, father of the present Ruler, was an able administrator and was noted for his purity of character.

The present Ruler, Maharaja Sri Sir Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., Dharmanidhi, Jnangunakar, ascended the *gaddi* in 1902 and has since been administering the State with distinction, winning high recognition and praise from the Government.

The deep loyalty of the present Ruler has since been testified to by the highest officials of the Government. On the outbreak of the great European War he made unconditional offer of his personal services and placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. In recognition of his invaluable services during the Great War the honour of K.C.I.E. was conferred on him by the Government. The remarks of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa as are on record are: "You have always maintained a high standard of administration in your State and during the War your record was one which was not equalled by many Chiefs and Ruling Princes whose States are far larger than yours."

Under his beneficient rule the State is making rapid progress in all directions. He has created permanent Trust Funds of the big amount of twenty-one lakhs for the industrial, agricultural and all-round moral and material development of the State including introduction of up-to-date amenities of civilised life. He has established many schools and libraries and made primary education free and compulsory. He has created a Chair for Oriya teaching in the Calcutta University and his worthy consort, Maharani Srimati Lady Parvati Devi, Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold Medalist), Life-Fellow, Patna University, has established a Chair for the M.A. class in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, by donating a big amount. He has established libraries at all the important centres of the State. His liberal contributions towards the relief of suffering humanity, both within and outside the State, are numerous, among which may be mentioned his donations towards the Orissa Flood Relief Funds, Orissa Famine Funds and Bihar and Quetta Earthquake Relief Funds. The distinctions of Dharmanidhi and Jnangunakar have been conferred on him by the Pandits of Orissa and Bengal. He has travelled far and wide and is an experienced administrator. He has introduced many reforms conducive to the welfare of his people and created a Bichar-Samiti or Popular Assembly, consisting of elected and nominated members for conducting several important affairs of the State. By his geniality and simplicity he has endeared himself to all. During his rule the State has made steady progress and he can look back with satisfaction upon the 34 years of material progress of his people who will always remember him as an epoch-making Prince and the Maker of Modern Sonepur.

Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

The Royal Silver Jubilee was befittingly celebrated throughout the State preceded by a Durbar at which the Ruler explained the special significance of showing loyalty to His Imperial Majesty who had endeared himself to all by many good and noble acts, as well as the desirability of establishing a permanent memorial to confer permanent benefit on State subjects.

The programme of celebrations from 6th to 9th May included Royal Salute, prayers, *kirtans*, distribution of sweets to school children, feeding the poor, public entertainments, lucky bag, illuminations, bonfires, Durbar, presentation of Silver Jubilee medals and announcement of remission of revenue of Rs. 20,000.

Funds were created (1) for poor persons who cannot afford to come to, or go back after discharge from, the charitable dispensary ; (2) for four medals to be awarded annually at the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of the State and (3) for a *Dharmsala* to be named after King George and Queen Mary. Of the Rs. 24,000 contributed to the Imperial Fund the State has received a refund of Rs. 16,000. Out of this amount Rs. 4,000 has been contributed to the Red Cross Society and with the balance of Rs. 12,000 has been started Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Epidemic Diseases Relief Fund.

Tawngpeng State



Hkun Pan Sing, Sawbwa and Ruler of Tawngpeng State, with Mahadevi Sao Nang Kyan.

HKUN PAN SING, Sawaba and Ruler of Tawnpeng State, Northern Shan States, Namhsan, was born in 1894 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in 1926. He is one of the major Chiefs of the Shan States. The Tawngpeng State is the largest tea-growing State in the whole of Burma and Shan States. There is also a silver and lead mine in the State owned by the Burma Corporation Limited which is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. The Ruler was educated at the Government Shan Chiefs' High School, Taunggyi, and visited England in 1925 for six months. He is a Ruler of progressive ideas and broad sympathies and is easily accessible to all his subjects, even the lowliest. The moral and material well-being of his subjects is always his first consideration and he is literally adored by his subjects. Under his energetic and enlightened guidance the State is progressing in all directions. His two senior sons are now in a college in England.

Wadhwan State

WADHWAN STATE, in the Western India States Agency, is 242·6 square miles in area with a population of 42,602 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 6,14,000. The Ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

The present Ruler, Thakur Saheb Surendrasinhji, was born in 1922 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1934. Owing to his minority the administration is being carried on by a Council. Thakur Saheb is receiving education in England. Since 1924 the State has been placed in direct relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.



Princes of India

NON-SALUTE STATES

PREFATORY NOTE.

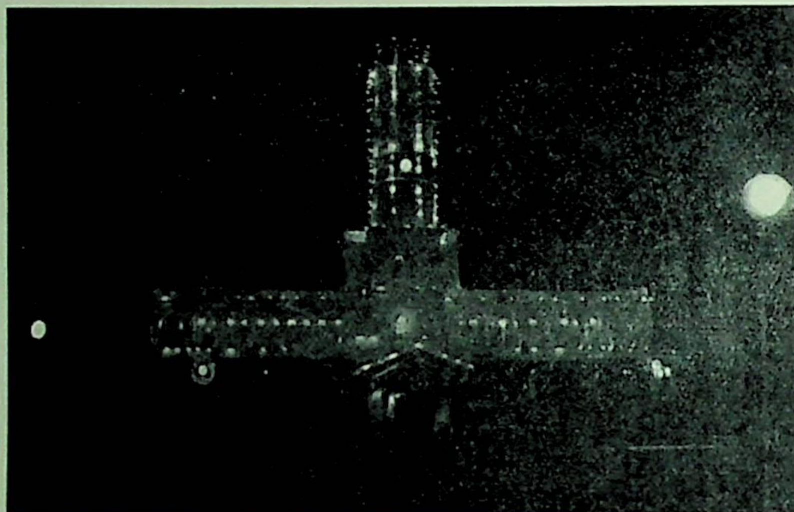
This Section has been arranged in Alphabetical order. It contains authoritative present-day accounts of leading Non-Salute Indian States, dealing with their historical, political, social, and economic aspects. In most cases the information has been obtained from the States or official sources.

Section 2*a*

Akalkot State



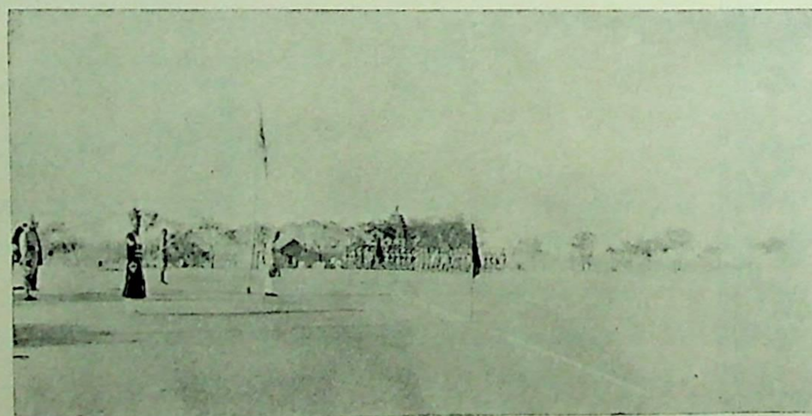
KALKOT is a progressive Marhatta State with a romantic history at its back. The proper history of the State begins from the early part of the eighteenth century with the gift of the Akalkot *Pargana* to Fattehsinh Bhonsle, the ancestor of the Rajas of Akalkot, as a logical culmination of a series of heroic and romantic episodes with Raja Shahu's historic struggle for his heritage after his liberation from captivity. His march to the Deccan to get back his kingdom, supported by several Maratha officers and leaders, met with a strong opposition from Tarabai, who declared him to be an imposter. On his way Shahu went from Ahmednagar to Parad. The headman, a Maratha named Lokhande, held the village in Moghul interest. He closed the gates, fired on Shahu's outposts and shot dead the royal messenger who called on him, as a loyal subject, to admit him into the town. Shahu decided to make an example of the truculent peasant. He sent for his artillery and battered a breach in the walls. As he was about to order the assault, the headman's daughter-in-law rushed out of the village and put her baby at the King's feet and begged him to spare it. The King greeted the young woman kindly and, after having her taken to a place of safety, ordered the attack. The troops poured through the breach and put to the sword Lokhande and most of the villagers. Gratified with this success, the King, on his return to camp, adopted the Lokhande baby as his own, gave him the surname of Bhonsle and called him Fattehsinh or the Lion of Victory. He gave him also the fief of Akalkot.



Silver Jubilee Festivities.

A series of successes, which Shahu attributed to the baby, drove Tarabai to Kolhapur, and Shahu was crowned at Satara in 1708. Fattehsinh grew such a favourite of the Raja that he had a separate suite of apartments built for him in the Palace at Satara. In 1710 Fattehsinh received the *Jagir* of Akalkot and the title of Raja—a title which has been recognised by the British Government, but without the prefix of His Highness. After Shahu's death Fattehsinh retired to Akalkot where he ruled with consummate ability and wisdom, made many improvements in the administration of the State, and built part of the Palace and the Rama's Temple. Fattehsinh was a great soldier, had a good physique and was a towering personality in his time. Fattehsinh died on the 20th November, 1760, at an advanced age.

On the death of Fattehsinh his adopted son, Shahaji Raja, succeeded him. Shahaji's reign was rendered unhappy by several revolts and expeditions and the Sardeshmukhs of Bargaon were a cause of frequent anxiety and trouble. On the death of Shahaji I, in 1789, his son, Fattehsinh II, succeeded him. During his time disputes between his brother, Tuljaji, and himself led to the grant to Tuljaji of the village of Kurla in the Satara District for maintenance of the younger branch. Fattehsinh III died in 1823 and was succeeded by his son, Maloji I, who died prematurely in 1828, leaving his minor son, Shahaji II, to succeed him. Shahaji II died in 1857 and was succeeded by his son, Maloji II. Maloji died in 1870 and was succeeded by his minor son Shahaji III. Owing to his minority the State remained under British management till 1891. Shahaji III died in 1896 without any male issue and was succeeded by Fattehsinh III, adopted by Shrimati Laxmibai, widow of Shahaji III. The State was again under British management for a good many years and Fattehsinh III got powers in 1916. Raja Fattehsinh was endowed with singular intelligence and energy and remarkable administrative capacity. Unfortunately his happy and eventful rule did not last more than seven years, but within this short time he made his mark as a wise and efficient ruler, not to speak of his brilliant military and academic career. At the height of glory as a successful and popular ruler, the Raja died of accidental poisoning and a useful and gallant life full of beneficent activities and radiant hopes thus came to a tragic end to the inconsolable



Silver Jubilee Festivities.

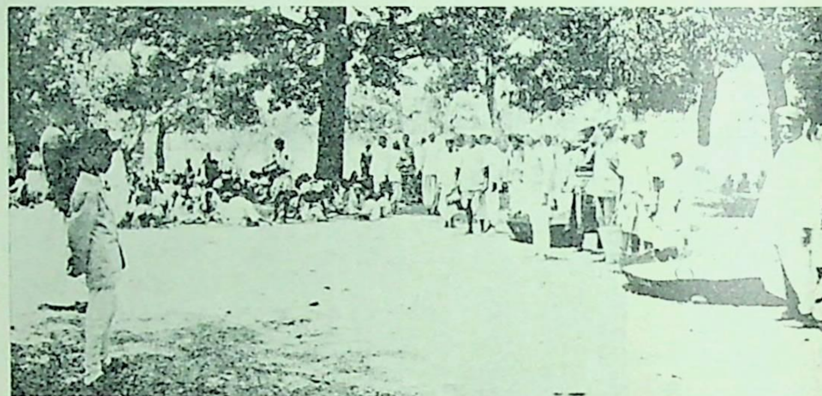


Raja Shrimant Vijayasinhrao Fattehsinhrao Bhonsle, Akalkot State.

grief and irreparable loss of the State subjects. Fattehsinh III was succeeded by his eldest son, Vijayasinhrao, the present Ruler, in 1923. During his minority the State was administered by the Dowager Rani Sahiba Shrimati Tarabai Bhonsle as Regent, who was invested with wide powers of administration to be exercised with the help of a Government Advisor.

The Regent Rani Sahiba made many improvements in the State, notably in education and public works. In the words of His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, late Governor of Bombay, the Regency Administration was " marked by silent but steady progress in all directions " and was a " shining example of sound, progressive and careful administration." A large balance was built up and many useful public works such as the new Water Works, the new Girls' School and other buildings are nearing completion in addition to many other improvements in roads and public buildings. The congested state of the town is being removed by road-widening and development of the town outside the present limits.

Raja Shrimant Vijayasinhrao Fattehsinhrao Bhonsle was invested with full powers on the 27th February, 1936. He has taken a diploma from Rajkot College and has studied also at Deccan College, Poona. He has also received administrative training for a-year-and-half at Bangalore. He is very fond of shooting and had shot two tigers when in Rajkumar College. He has also got great liking for riding, tennis, cycle, polo, billiard and other games. In short, he is a thorough sportsman.



Silver Jubilee Festivities.

Akalkot celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee with due pomp and enthusiasm. The contributions to the Jubilee Fund amounted to Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 5,000 were contributed by the Regent Rani Sahiba. The celebrations began with a parade and were followed by prayers in Hindu temples and Mohammadan mosques as well as distribution of food and clothing to the poor and sweetmeats to school boys and girls. Wrestling matches were among the many spectacular demonstrations enjoyed by huge crowds of people. A gorgeous display of fireworks brought the functions to a close at night preceded by a ceremonial Durbar and illuminations in the Akalkot town and State villages. It may be said that Akalkot yielded to none in the expression of loyalty and devotion to the Crown.



Taluqdar Khachar Shri Desa Bhoj, Anandpur Taluka.

With the memory of these happy celebrations still fresh, the sad and shocking news of the death of King-Emperor George V evoked genuine outbursts of grief throughout the State. Both the Ruling House and the State subjects observed mourning with unmistakable sincerity and proper thoroughness.

Anandpur Taluka



NANDPUR TALUKA is in the Eastern Kathiawar Agency of the Western India States Agency, having direct political relation with the Political Agent, E. K. Agency. It consists of 19 villages and the annual revenue amounts to Rs. 16,000. The President Talukdar Khachar Shri Desa Bhoj was born on 15th December, 1879. He was educated at Talukdari Girassia College, Wadhwan. He enjoys the powers of a third-class Magistrate and the Taluka is placed in the sixth class.

The Talukdar is of kind, benevolent nature and enjoys the esteem and affection of his people. He is always eager to see his people happy and prosperous.

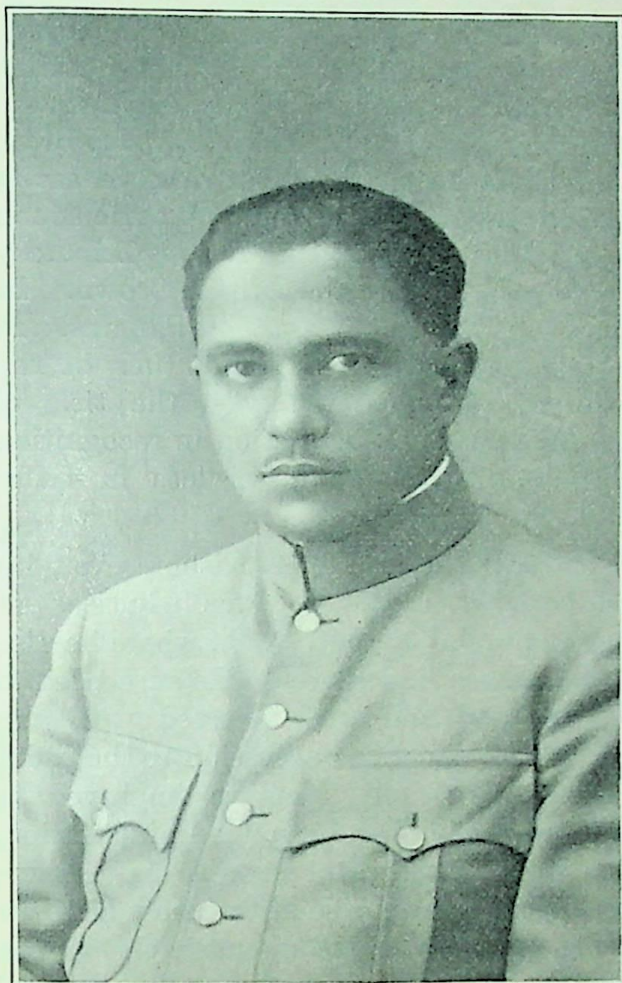
Athgarh State



THGARH is one of the States in the Eastern States Agency lying between 20·26′ and 20·41′ N. and 84·32′ and 85·52′ E., with an area of 168 square miles. The average income of the State is Rs. 1,54,884 with a population of 50,148 souls.

The State is bounded on the north by the Dhenkanal State, on the east and south by the Cuttack District, and on the west by Tigiria and Dhenkanal States. The country is level, low-lying and subject to inundation. The soil is fertile, and the cultivation consists chiefly of rice, sugarcane, pulses and groundnuts. There are in the State 211 villages of which the principal is Athgarh Town, the residence of the Ruler. It is now steadily developing into a typical modern town. The State is traversed by the old highroad

from Cuttack to Sambalpur and by the newly opened Cuttack-Angul-Sambalpur road. The State maintains 38 miles of roads exclusive of 9 miles of roads connecting the Athgarh Town with the nearest Railway Station, Raj-Athgarh, within the State on the Bengal-Nagpur-Railway, Puri-Talcher branch. The Mahanadi river runs along the southern boundary and is navigable by boats all the year round.



Raja Srikaran Radhanath Beberta Pattnaik, Athgarh State, (E.S.A.).

According to old records and traditions, Athgarh originally belonged to the Kings of Orissa. The founder of the State was Srikaran Niladri Beberta Pattnaik who belonged to the Karan caste. In the middle of the twelfth century A. D. he came into prominence by his intellect, character and a keen and comprehensive insight into the ways and affairs of the world. Attracted by his fame the King of Orissa invited him to his place and honoured him with the portfolio of Beberta or Dewan of his Kingdom. The King conferred on him the title of Raja and gave him Athgarh as a reward for his services in that high and responsible capacity or according to another account as a dowry on his marriage with the King's sister. At any rate, this is clear enough that his was such a towering personality at the time that even the King sought consolidation of friendship with him by marriage ties.

Raja Srikaran Niladri Beberta Pattnaik ruled from 1187 A.D. to 1226 A.D. and during this pretty long period consolidated the foundations of the State to an extent commensurate with his intellect, wisdom and high administrative capacity. After him 29 Chiefs have ruled in this State. Since the State came into political relations with the British, its Rulers have been noted for their sincere and steadfast loyalty to the British Crown. The title of Raja was made hereditary for its Rulers in a *Sanad* granted in 1874.

Raja Srikaran Biswanath Beberta Pattnaik Bahadur, father of the present Ruler, was an able administrator and effected many important reforms and improvements in the State. He was loved and esteemed by his subjects for his earnest and constant solicitude for their moral and material well-being and was respected by the British Government for his sincere and unfailing attachment to the British Crown. During the Great War he placed his entire resources at the disposal of Government and offered also his personal services. He contributed to the War loans and the different War funds according to his means and helped the British Government in various other ways. His services were highly appreciated by Government. He died on the 22nd June, 1918, deeply mourned by his loving subjects and was succeeded by his only son, the present Ruler, then a minor. The administration of the State was accordingly taken up by the British Government.

The present Ruler, Raja Srikaran Radhanath Beberta Pattnaik, was born on the 29th November, 1909, so that he was only about eight and-a-half years of age when he succeeded to the *gaddi*. The young Chief married the daughter of the Ruling Chief of Hindol on the 4th December, 1929. The State was released from the administration of Government on the 5th September, 1932, and the Chief was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the same date.

Raja Sahib was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. He is an enlightened and progressive Ruler and is immensely popular with his subjects. The State is advancing in all directions. Primary education is imparted free all over the State and scholarships are provided for higher and technical education. The State has a well-equipped charitable dispensary managed by two Sub-Assistant Surgeons. There is a Supreme Court, presided over by the Ruler himself, which is the Court of final reference. The original Court is the Court of the Dewan who excercises supervision and control over the other four Subordinate Courts of the State.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with befitting eclat under the enthusiastic guidance of the Ruler and the State officials.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.

Athmalik State

ATHMALIK STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 711 square miles in area with a population of 64,276 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,10,000.

The Rulers of Athmalik State are Kadamba Bansi Rajputs named after Kadamba flower (Neuclea Orientalis) which is the emblem of the family. They originally hailed from the Ruling families of South India. They invaded Orissa in the 11th century when the Kesari Kings were the suzerain Rulers there. The Ruling family of Athmalik has also blood relations with the Ruling families of Bonai and Rairakhol. These Rajput warriors deserve credit for civilising a thoroughly nomadic tribe and teaching them the ways of settled life and agriculture. After the treaty engagement of 1804 by the Hon'ble East India Company with the Tributary Mahals of Orissa the Ruling House of Athmalik has ever been loyal to the British Crown. In 1874 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Ruler, till then addressed as Samant, and in 1890 Raja Mahendra Deo, grandfather of the present Ruler, was honoured with the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction in recognition of his able administration and services in times of scarcity.



Raja Kishore Chandra Deo, Athmalik State, (E.S.A.)

The present Ruler, Raja Kishore Chandra Deo, was born in 1904. He was educated at Rajkumar College at Raipur, C. P., where he also excelled in games and sports. He succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1918 and was invested with full powers in 1925. Since his accession to the *gaddi* he has been sparing no pains to improve the State from every point of general administration. Under his vigilant care the revenue has shown an appreciable increase. The State now bids fair to claim the foremost place amongst the Orissa States of the Agency in point of progress and prosperity. The State has generously contributed to every deserving cause when it was brought to their notice by the Government of India. Public charities in deserving causes have always received the first attention of the Ruling Chief. The State maintains a Post and Telegraph Office with branches at its own cost. The problem of education commands the best attention of the Ruler. The State awards a number of scholarships for higher studies in Medical and Engineering schools and colleges. Development in agriculture, gardening, forest and irrigation departments is equally manifest. The State abounds in untapped mineral resources such as manganese, coal, petrol, mica, cement. Developments in prospecting, &c., are receiving the best attention of the Ruler. A well-equipped Sub-Division has just been opened at Kishorenagar.

Mr. B. Misra, B.A., the Dewan and Sessions Judge of the State, having a wide and varied experience in many other bigger States, ably assists the Ruler in all his ambitions and enterprises.

During the Great War the State served the Empire to the best of its means and power.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with befitting eclat. The Ruling Chief was duly conveyed the warmest congratulations from Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon on the splendid results obtained and her very grateful acknowledgment for all the care and labour that was unstintingly devoted to the work for the Silver Jubilee Fund.



Shrimant Raja Bhawanrao Shriniwasrao *alias* Balasahib Pant Pratinidhi, Aundh State.

Aundh State

AUNDH STATE is one of the Satara *Jagirs* granted by Rani Tarabai Bhonsle in 1700 A.D. to Shrimant Parashram-Trimbak along with the title of Pant Pratinidhi. The State is 501 square miles in area, with a population of 76,507 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 4,50,000.

The present Ruler, Shrimant Raja Bhawanrao Shriniwasrao *alias* Balasahib Pant Pratinidhi, was born in 1869. He is a graduate of the Bombay University, an artist, author and a model Ruler in every way. The eldest son, Shrimant Parashuramrao *alias* Appasahib, is a B.A. of Oxford University and is studying for the Bar. The administration of the State is highly progressive in every respect. The State has a Legislative Assembly with elected majority and has an elected Minister. There is a complete separation of executive and judicial functions.

Baghat State

BAGHAT STATE, in the Simla Hills, is 33 square miles in area with a population of 9,725 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,50,000.

The founder of the ruling family is stated to have been Basant Pal or Hari Chand Pal, a Panwar Rajput, from Dharanagri in the Deccan.

Rana Durga Singh, the present Ruler and the seventy-sixth Rana in the ruling family of Baghat, was born on the 12th September, 1901. He was only 11 years old when his father died. He was admitted in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, in September, 1912, where he studied all the subjects taught in academic institutions, distinguished himself among his class-fellows by his good industrious work and was awarded many medals, prizes and certificates by the College authorities, the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla and others. The Rana Sahib was always appreciated by all for his good conduct and gentle and polite manners. During his minority the State was managed by his uncle, Rai Sahib Kanwar Amar Singh, who was appointed a manager by the Government soon after the demise of the late Rana Dalip Singh Sahib. He was never found lacking in the loyal discharge of his duties and ever satisfied his superiors by his work in connection with the Great European War.

The State was ever prompt in facilitating recruitment, raising War Loans and other subscriptions for the War. The young Rana, in spite of his being a minor, placed all the resources of the State in men and money as well as his personal services at the disposal of the Government in the very commencement of the War on August 4, 1914.

Balson State (Simla Hills)

THE BALSON STATE lies about thirty miles to the east of Simla across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The Ruling family are descended from the Raja of Sirmoor's ancestors. Rana Jog Raj, to whom, after the expulsion of Gurkhas, the State of Balson was granted by a *Sanad* in 1815, loyally served the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857. For his loyal services he was awarded the title of Rana. Rana Jog Raj died in 1867 and was succeeded by his grandson, Rana Bhup Singh. Rana Bhup Singh died in 1884 and was succeeded by his grandson, Bir Singh. Rana Bir Singh effected considerable progress in the State. He died in 1919 without leaving any male issue and was succeeded by his younger brother, the present Ruler.



Rana Attar Singh, Balson State.

The present Ruler, Rana Attar Singh, is immensely popular with his subjects. Under his able and energetic guidance marked improvements are being effected in State administration. His only son, Tika Ranbahadur Singh, is a promising young Prince. The State befittingly observed the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935. Mourning over the death of King-Emperor George V was properly observed throughout the State.

Bamra State

BAMRA is one of the 1st class States in the Eastern States Agency, being in direct relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General. It is 1,988 square miles in area with a population of 1,51,259 souls and an annual income of Rs. 7,85,459-12-1. The Ruling family are Gangabansi Rajputs. The Chief received an adoption *Sanad* in 1865 and one in 1867 which was revised in 1915. The State was under the control of the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh but was transferred to Orissa Group in 1915. The Chief of Bamra, by the term of the *Sanad*, has full jurisdiction in all matters, whether Criminal, Civil or Revenue.

The Headquarters of the State are at Deogarh, and there are three sub-divisions with Headquarters at Kuchinda, Barkut and Gobindpur. There are 4 hospitals, 14 Police Stations and 75 schools, including one High School and two Middle English Schools. The administration of the State is carried on on very efficient lines and much has been done towards opening out of the State by the construction of good roads. The Capital, Deogarh, is situated in a region of unsurpassed natural beauty and is proud to possess two magnificent waterfalls which have always an attraction for visitors. The falls have been harnessed to give to the Capital its electric installation and water-works, which, along with other amenities, make Deogarh one of the most decent towns in this part of the country.

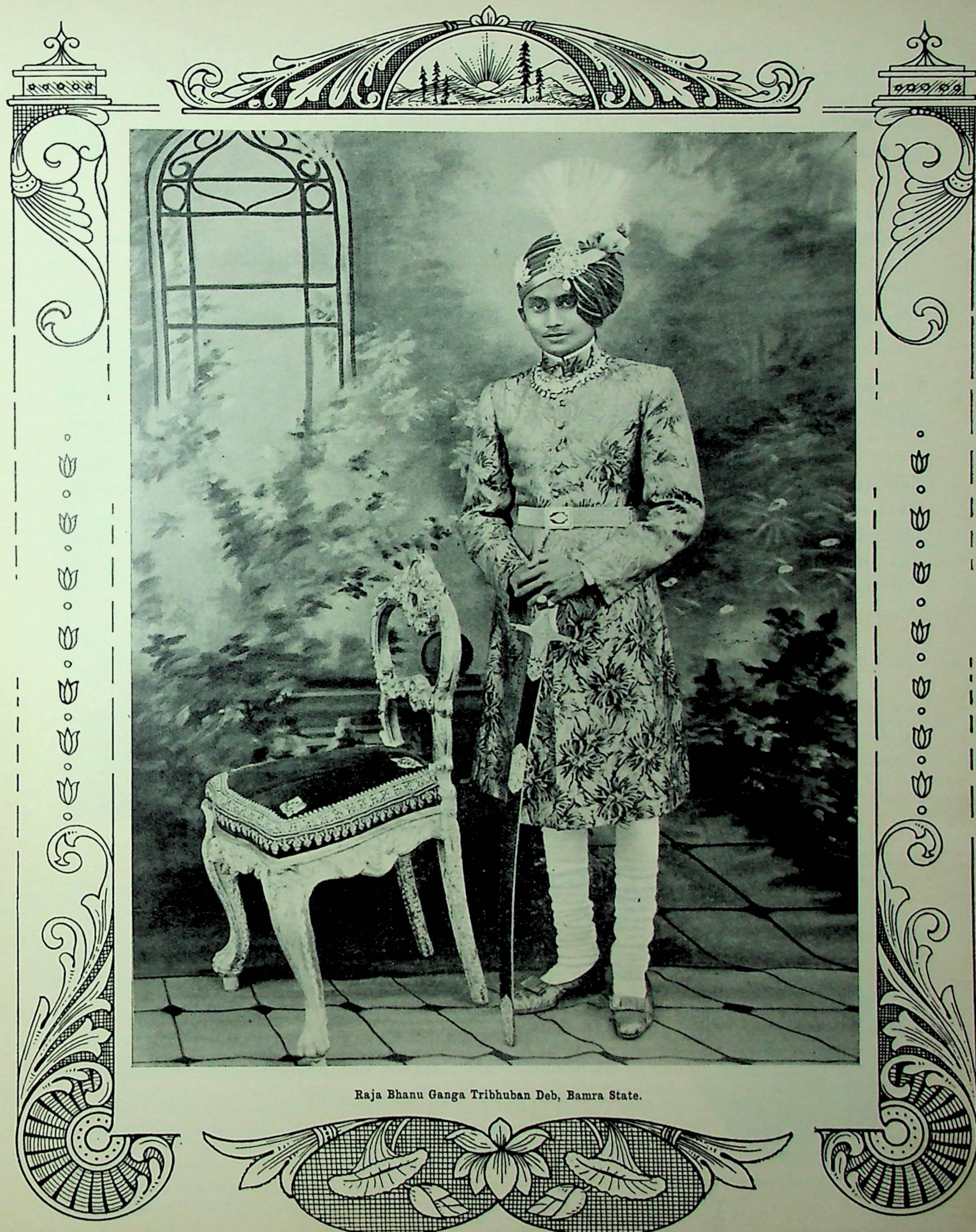
According to tradition, Saraju Deb, the first Raja of Bamra, was stolen from the Raj family of the Patna State, which then belonged to Gangabansi Rajputs, and was made Chief here by the Bhuyans and Gonds. The emblem of the State is a Sankh (conch-shell).

The State rose into prominence during the able rule of Raja Sir Basu Deb Sudhal Deb, great-grandfather of the present Ruler. His efficient administration and magnetic personality arrested the attention of Government and he was created a K.C.I.E., being the first Knight in the Agency in the eighties of the last century. He was succeeded by Raja Satchidananda Tribhuban Deb, who was a great patron of art and literature and a great poet and noble administrator. In 1916 he was succeeded by Raja Dibyashankar Sudhal Deb, but his rule was cut short by premature death in 1920. He served the Empire with exemplary devotion during the Great War and his services were recognised by the grant of the honour of C.B.E.

The present Ruler, Raja Bhanu Ganga Tribhuban Deb, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 1st January, 1920, on the premature death of his father, Raja Dibyashankar Sudhal Deb. On the 17th January, 1935, the State was released from Government management and the Chief was invested with full ruling powers.

He obtained his Diploma from the Rajkumar College, Raipur, in 1933, and before receiving full powers had thorough training at Sambalpur as well as in the State in matters of administration. He is a fine sportsman and first-rate *Shikari* and takes keen interest in all out-door games. He is a popular Ruler with progressive ideas.

His Majesty's Silver Jubilee was celebrated in the State on the 6th and 7th of May with due pomp and eclat. The town of Deogarh, Capital of the State, and the seats of Sub-Divisional Headquarters were very beautifully decorated. Flags were hoisted on all public and private buildings. Water-pitchers were placed in front of each house and plantain trees were planted in Oriental style. The whole town presented a very imposing and gala appearance.



Raja Bhanu Ganga Tribhuban Deb, Bamra State.

The proceedings opened in the morning of the 6th May with thanksgiving services in all temples and mosques. At 7 A.M. a Police parade was held and a band played the National Anthem. The Ruler took the salute with the booming of 31 guns. *Nagar Sankirtan* continued for four hours and party after party paraded all the streets at Deogarh and in the Sub-Divisional Headquarters.

In the afternoon alms and clothes were distributed to the poor at Deogarh. At 5 P.M. a rally of boy scouts was held in the High English School compound. At evening all the buildings were illuminated. A State Durbar was held at 7-30 P.M. in which Jubilee medals were distributed. The Ruler delivered a speech befitting the occasion and expressed his loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor. Prayer was offered to the Almighty to grant Their Majesties long life and prosperity, the Band playing the British National Anthem.

After the close of the Durbar fireworks were displayed. At 10 A.M. a drama was staged in front of the Rajbati and local *Jatras* were arranged in different places of the Deogarh town for the entertainment of the general public for the whole night.

Next morning there were *Nagar Sankirtans*, Changu and Kol dances and selling of flags at different centres of the State. In the afternoon the school children marched in procession. At Headquarters sports were held and the winners were given prizes. Before dusk a grand procession of decorated elephants went round the town, the portraits of Their Imperial Majesties and Union Jack being carried on them. In the night theatrical performances and local *Jatras* were arranged.

The whole town was astir with intense joy and delight. In fine, these two days were spent in mirth and merry-making, the like of which was never witnessed within living memory.

The death of King-Emperor George V on the 21st January, 1935, was deeply mourned all over the State.



Khan Shri Sherkhanji, Bantva Taluka.

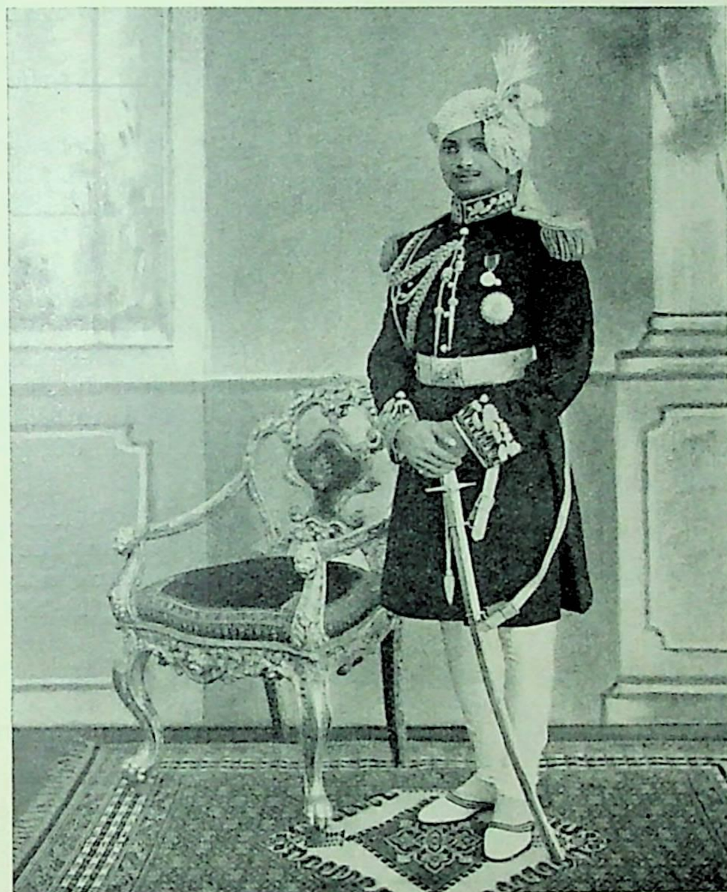
Bantva Taluka

THIS *Taluka*, in the Western India States Agency, is a Mohammadan principality with an area of 56·2 square miles, a population of 7,838 souls and an average annual revenue of about two lakhs of rupees. The Ruling family of this Taluka comes of the same stock as that of the Junagadh State. The present Chief, Khan Shri Sherkhanji, was recognised as jurisdiction-holder on the 19th February, 1934, after the death of his father, Khan Shri Sherbulandkhanji. He administers his *Taluka* with consummate ability and is universally popular for his many high qualities of head and heart.

Baramba State

THE BARAMBA STATE, in Orissa, is 142 square miles in area with a population of 46,688 souls and an annual income of one lakh of rupees. It lies along the left bank of the river Mahanadi and is surrounded by the States of Khandpara, Narasinghpur, Hindol, Dhenkanal, Tigiria and Banki Government Estate. Cattle rearing and agriculture are the main occupations of the general mass. Forest materials are also exported in large quantities. Home industries include cloths, baskets, ornaments, ivory works, brass-wares, &c. The State is famous for its Maniabandhi cloth.

Baramba, with other States of Orissa, was ceded by the Mahrattas to the British Government in 1803-04. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,398 annually to the British Government.



Raja Shree Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangaraj Mahapatra, Baramba State.

During the Great War the State rendered valuable services in sending men to Mesopotamia for war service and extending pecuniary help in the shape of war loan and subscriptions for the supply of war accessories and necessaries for wounded and sick soldiers.

The present Ruler Raja Shree Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangaraj Mahapatra is the 22nd descendant of the dynasty which commenced in 1305 A.D. He is Kshatriya by caste. He was born in 1914 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1922. After finishing his education at Rajkumar College, Raipur, and Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, and practical training as Hon. Assistant Magistrate and Assistant Commissioner at Sambalpur, he was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 16th January, 1935. He married the eldest princess of late Raj-Kumar Dayanidhi Deb and grand-daughter of Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb, K.C.I.E., late Rajah of Bamra on the 24th May, 1934. A son and heir was born to him on the 19th April, 1935, and has been named Yuvaraj Shree Krishna Chandra Deb.

Compulsory free primary education is imparted throughout the State. Several schools have been opened to encourage education of aboriginal classes. Secondary education is also encouraged at a nominal charge. For higher studies and technical training State stipends are granted. Sanskrit education is also imparted free in the State.

Madat (prepared opium) and liquor are strictly prohibited in the State. People receive every sort of medical help free from two charitable dispensaries maintained by the State.

The State maintains Medical, Vaccination, Police, P. W. D. and Jail staffs. Executive and judicial functions are conducted on British Indian lines. The State has provided ample facilities for religious institutions.

The Royal Silver Jubilee was befittingly celebrated throughout the State. The State made a donation in addition to the money raised by the officers of the State. Some of the officers and gentry of the State also purchased Silver Jubilee medals. The ceremony was successfully performed under the direct supervision of the Ruler with pomp and grandeur. All the institutions got holidays from 6th May to 8th May. On the 6th, school children and scouts marched round the town singing, "Long Live Their Majesties." The town and civil buildings were decorated and prayers were offered by priests and Brahmins for Their Majesties' long life. At night there was bonfire on the top of a high hill. On the 7th, the poor were fed. On the 8th, State Durbar was held and 31 bombs were fired. In his speech the Ruler expressed loyalty to His Majesty and gratitude for honouring him with Their Majesties' Jubilee medal. A Jubilee medal was then formally presented to Babu Dinbandhu Choudhury, son of late Rai Sahib Madan Mohan Subudhi, for his philanthropy towards imparting English Education in the State.

Baudh State

BAUDH STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 1,264 square miles in area with a population of 1,35,248 souls and an annual gross income of Rs. 4,50,000.

Baudh is an ancient principality founded in the early part of the 11th century A.D. by Ananga Bhanj Dev, a scion of the Keonjhar Raj family. By the 15th century the boundary of the State extended over 4,000 square miles. Prior to the advent of the British in Orissa in 1803 A.D. some portions got dismembered permanently for maintenance to a branch of the Raj family. Other alienations took place after the occupation of Orissa by the British Government. Without the said dismemberments, the State would have occupied the second place among the States of Orissa and the 27th place amongst the States of India.

The Raj families of Baudh, Daspalla, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj belong to the same stock and are Kshattriyas of the Solar race.

During the periods of Hindu, Moghul and Marhatta supremacy the Chiefs of Baudh enjoyed full sovereignty both internally and externally.

The relations between the State and the British Government are regulated by the *Sanad* of 1894, which was revised in 1908 and 1915.

The present Ruler, Raja Narayan Prasad Dev, was born at Baudhgarh on the 14th March, 1904, and educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, where he achieved brilliant success in the Diploma Examination of 1922, heading the list of the successful candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 10th March, 1913, and married the second sister of the present Ruler of Athmalik State in 1923. He attained majority and was installed on the *gaddi* on the 14th March, 1925. He is an able and sympathetic Ruler and is held in high esteem by his subjects and officials alike. During the last ten years of his rule all the Political Officers of the Government, who visited the State from time to time, left the State with a very high impression about his administration. He was invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge in 1933. He represented the Rulers of Orissa States at the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) for 1929-31 and has again been re-elected this year for another term. There have been vast and marked improvements in all branches of administration during his rule, and further improvements are in the offing. Among the manifold improvements the following deserve mention :—

Prior to his accession there existed a charitable dispensary at the Headquarters. The Ruler has established two outlying, fully-equipped hospitals at Kantamal and Harbhanga. The one at Sadar has been raised to a hospital with modern equipments. One veterinary hospital has also been started under a duly qualified Surgeon. The total annual expenditure of the State at present in this department is Rs. 22,000, about 5 per cent. of the gross income.

Previously there were a few Primary Schools in the interior and only one Middle English School at Headquarters. The Ruler has established a High School at the Headquarters, two Middle English Schools in the interior and has greatly increased the number of Primary Schools. The total annual expenditure is at present Rs. 46,800 or 10·4 per cent. of the gross income.

Numerous buildings for State institutions, both at Headquarters and in the interior, have been constructed. Further constructions and improvements of roads and irrigation schemes are in hand.

The Ruler has also taken up construction of telephone lines throughout the State connecting the Headquarters Station with all the nine administrative centres in the interior.

During the Great European War of 1914-18 the State and its people loyally and cheerfully supported all projects and funds started to help the men in the front.

The contributions and subscriptions of the State towards the War loans and the various War funds amounted to Rs. 2,90,385. In the matter of recruitment for Labour Corps the State did its best to encourage recruitment in spite of the natural timidity of the people who are unaccustomed to leave their hearth and home for distant places. The State, however, made a good start by recruiting 61 men in the first attempt of 1917-18 and in the next year 100, when recruitment was ordered to be closed.

Besides all these, since the year 1925 the Ruler has made a good many contributions and donations, out of which the following are worthy of mention :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Irwin Fund, Rajkumar College, Raipur	10,000	0	0
Viceroy's Earthquake Fund (Bihar)	1,000	0	0
„ „ „ (Quetta)	1,000	0	0
Orissa Flood Relief Fund	500	0	0
Purnachandra Oriya Bhashakosha	8,000	0	0
His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund	15,078	14	6

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with befitting eclat under the enthusiastic guidance of the Ruler and the State officials.

The death of King-Emperor George V. in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.



Raja Narayan Prasad Dev, Baudh State.

Beja State



Thakur Puran Chand, Beja State.

THE BEJA STATE, in the Simla Hills, is 4 square miles in area with a population of 994 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 10,000. Beja was once a much larger State, including Kasauli in its territory. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas from Simla Hills it was restored by the British Government to Thakur Man Chand, great-grandfather of the present Chief. Thakur Man Chand died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son, Partap Chand, who died in 1841. Partap Chand was succeeded by his son, Udai Chand, who died in 1905.

The present Chief, Thakur Puran Chand, was born in 1896, succeeded in 1905 as a minor, was formally installed by the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, on the 22nd January, 1918, and was invested with powers in 1921. He has a son born on the 21st March, 1916, who is now being educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

Bhadarwa State



Shrimant (Namdar) Thakore Sahib Shri Natversinhji Ranjitsinhji, Bhadarwa State.

SHRIMANT (Namdar) THAKORE SAHIB SHRI NATVERSINHJI RANJITSINHJI, Ruler of Bhadarwa, was born in 1903, educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1935.

Bhadarwa is a progressive little State in the Rewa Kantha Agency and is situated on the bank of River Mahi. Its Rulers belong to the Vaghela clan of Rajputs. The State was founded by Thakore Sahib Prathamsinhji in 1483 A.D. with its Capital at Jaspur. The seat of Government was transferred to Bhadarwa from Jaspur in 1732. At present it comprises an area of 27 square miles with a population of 11,048 souls. The State possesses also several *wantas* in the Baroda State. The annual income is Rs. 1,10,000.

The State is loyal to the British *Raj*. During the Great War it helped the British Government with men and money to its utmost capacity.

The present Ruler is a young man and takes keen interest in the welfare of his subjects.

The State is progressing in all directions. Survey settlement system has been introduced. Education is free. Farmers have been given rights over the lands. The Capital is supplied with electricity and waterworks.

Karbhari of the State:—Shivshanker J. Trivedi, B.A., LL.B.

Munsiff:—J.M. Vachharajani.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was befittingly celebrated in the State under the energetic guidance of the late Ruler, Thakore Sahib Shri Ranjitsinhji. For four days, which were observed as holidays, the whole State was *en fete* with prayers, sports, scout rally, Durbar, illuminations, distribution of sweets to school children, fodder to the cows and cattle, and alms to the poor and deserving.

Bonai State



Raja Dharanidhar Indradeo Deb,
Bonai State.

BONAI, (Eastern States Agency), area 1,298 square miles, population 80,144, revenue Rs. 2,00,000, is rich in timber and minerals, chiefly manganese and iron ore in the hills, and gold obtained from river-washings. Manganese is being worked by Tatas and other parties. The scenery is exceptionally fine, and the Khandadhar waterfall (800 feet, the second highest in India) has been described as "the beauty spot in Orissa." Big game is available in abundance. Bonaigarh, the Capital, is reached by motor bus (daily service) from Rourkela, B. N. R., 42 miles.

Rates of rent are very low. Transfer of land from aboriginals to non-aboriginals is forbidden, except under special sanction.

The Raj family claims descent from Kadamba branch of Rathor Rajputs. The present Chief, Raja Dharanidhar Indradeo Deb, was born in 1884, received education at home, and married, in 1901, Rani Amravati, daughter of Maharaja Sir Sudhal Deb, K. C. I. E., of Bamra, a pious lady with liberal ideas. Having no children, the Ruling Chief has adopted as Tikayat and Heir-apparent his brother's son, Kadambakeshari Deo, now in his eighth year and studying in Rajkumar College, Raipur.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was befittingly celebrated in Bonai. The Ruling Chief received the Silver Jubilee Medal.

Chhuikhadan State



CHHUIKHADAN STATE (Eastern States Agency) is situated at a distance of thirty-two miles north-west from Rajnandgaon, a railway station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Its area is 153 square miles and population 31,668.

The founder of the ruling family, Mahant Rup Das, was Sishodiya Kshattriya and was distantly related to Maharana Arisingh of Chittor (Udaipur). Owing to some petty family feuds, he left Udaipur and went over to Panipat (Punjab). There he got himself initiated into the principles of Vaisnava sect. Subsequently he came to Nagpur with his nephews in the middle of the 18th century. There he was entrusted with responsible authority in the Military by Bhonsla Raja Raghoji II. Being pleased with his valuable services, the Nagpur Durbar granted him the Chhuikhadan *Raj*, formerly known as Kondka Zamindari.



Mahant Bhudhar Kishore Das,
Chhuikhadan State.

Tulsidas, nephew of Rup Das, was recognised as his successor by the Bhonsla Raja in the year 1780. Tulsidas was succeeded by his son Balmakund Das. In 1845 A. D., Laxman Das succeeded his father, Balmakund Das. In 1865 A. D., Sir John Lawrence, the then Governor-General of India, conferred on Mahant Laxman Das the status of Feudatory Chief. In 1887 Mahant Laxman Das was succeeded by Mahant Shyam Kishore Das who died in 1896 A. D. and was succeeded by Mahant Radha Ballabh Kishore Das. In 1896 there was a conspiracy by the younger branch of the family to supplant the other with a result that the Chief Mahant Radha Ballabh Kishore Das and his second son died of arsenic poisoning. Mahant Radha Ballabh Kishore Das was succeeded by his eldest son, Digvijai Yugal Kishore Das. He died in 1903 while still a minor and his younger brother, Mahant Bhudhar Kishore Das, the present Chief, who was born in 1891, was recognised as a successor. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and was installed in the year 1915. He has three sons and three daughters, the eldest son and heir, Kumar Rituparna Kishore Das, being born on the 3rd July, 1922. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

The hereditary title of the Rulers of the Chhuikhadan State is "Mahant".

Daspalla State

DASPALLA, a State in the Eastern States Agency, lies between Longitude 84′-35″ and 84′-55″ East, and Latitude 20′-35″ and 20′-55″ North and its area is 568 square miles. The Ruling House is of the Bhanj family of the Solar dynasty. Sal Bhanj, brother of Bir Bhanj, the then Ruler of the Baudh State, founded this State in 1495 A.D. Joroom, a *pargana*, was annexed to it in 1775 A.D.

The State pays no tribute for Daspalla proper, but for the annexed portion, Joroom, it pays a small tribute. It supplies timber for the construction of the car of Lord Jagannath at Puri for which the Ruler of the State enjoys certain high privileges while visiting the Puri temple.

The present Ruler, Raja Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj, is the 17th Ruler of the State. He has passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Raipur. He was vested with Ruling powers on the 3rd March, 1930, after practical training in judicial work as Honorary Assistant Commissioner in Raipur District and a year's administrative training in the State. He married the only sister of the Ruler of Bamra State in February, 1931. The Heir-apparent, Purna Chandra Deo Bhanj, was born in 1932. He has since been blessed with another son, Patait Bijoya Chandra Deo Bhanj, and a daughter, Sreemati Trailokya Sundari Debi.



Raja Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj, Daspalla State, (E.S.A.).

Various improvements have been effected in the State during the present Chief's rule. Staffs have been re-organised and put on better scale of pay with benefit of Provident Fund and time-scale pay. The Police department is efficiently organised leading to rapid decrease of crime.

The main dispensary has been housed in a more up-to-date building and two new dispensaries have been opened in the interior. The foundation-stone of a set of a more up-to-date indoor ward was laid on the day of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee.

The Court and the school buildings have been extended. The Headquarter has been connected with the nearest Railway Station by an all-weather road with *pucca* bridges.

Selective compulsory Primary education has been adhered to. Primary schools have been centralised and spacious buildings provided.

There has been a gradual decrease in excise shops at a considerable sacrifice of revenue.

Kandh-mal rules protect the aboriginals from being cheated by wily money-lenders.

As a result of various agricultural reforms and improvements the tenants have a good market for their crops and the State collects cent. per cent. land revenue without difficulty in these hard times even. To further help the agriculturists a " People's Trust Fund " is run by the State.

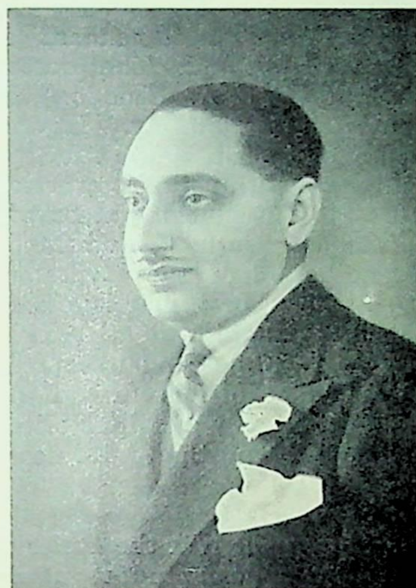
Annual fairs and weekly markets have been established. Home industries are also encouraged. To make State people efficient, fit candidates are sent for training at State expense and provided when they come back.

His Majesty's Silver Jubilee was performed with great enthusiasm. Apart from the Raja Sahib and Rani Sahiba making contributions, the officers, businessmen and people in general contributed to the fund. The programmes included a Police Parade, laying of the foundation-stone of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Indoor Ward, a Durbar, scout rally, sports including acquatic sports, and prizes, dramatic society staging plays, country *nautches*, prayers at all principal temples, processions, general illumination and feeding of the poor, school boys and the prisoners. The returnable portion of the Jubilee contribution, when received, will be utilised in putting one of the muffasil dispensaries on more up-to-date lines.

Dhami State

DHAMI STATE, in the Simla Hills, Punjab, is 29 square miles in area with a population of 6,000 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 50,000. The Ruling family are Surajbansi Rajputs and are descended from the great and illustrious Warrior King Prithviraj Chowan of Delhi. Dhami is the only Chowan State in the Simla Hills.

The Ruling House of Dhami took great interest in establishing firmly the far-flung British Empire in the Punjab, and these services were appreciated by the British Government by granting the remission of half the tribute due from it.



Rana Shri Dalip Singhji Bahadur, Dhami State.

The present Ruler, Rana Shri Dalip Singhji Bahadur, was born on the 5th November, 1908. He assumed full powers in 1931. He was educated at the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, and Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He received training in Settlement, Revenue works, Forest, Politics and Judicial work, etc., under able British officers. Rana Sahib is very popular as a Ruler for his broad sympathies and progressive ideas. He has also made his mark in shooting, tennis and other manly games.

He married the daughter of the Ruler of Tharoch State.

Heir-apparent, Shrimant the Yuvraj, was born in 1928. Shrimati Rajkumari and Shri Rajkumar were born in 1926 and 1933 respectively.

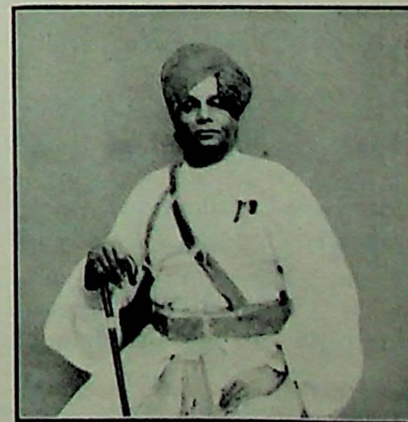
Communications and buildings greatly improved in the State during the present Rana Sahib's rule.

The representative of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, His Excellency the Viceroy, on invitation, honours the Ruler and his State by paying visits almost annually to the State.

Residence and address of Rana Sahib—Tha Palace Dhami, Dhami State (Simla Hills), Punjab.

Garrauli State

GARRAULI STATE is situated in Central India (Bundelkhand) and its area is 39 square miles. The present Chief, Dewan Bahadur Chandra Bhan Singh, is the great-grandson of Dewan Bahadur Gopal Singh, who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government.



Dewan Bahadur Chandra Bhan Singh, Garrauli State.

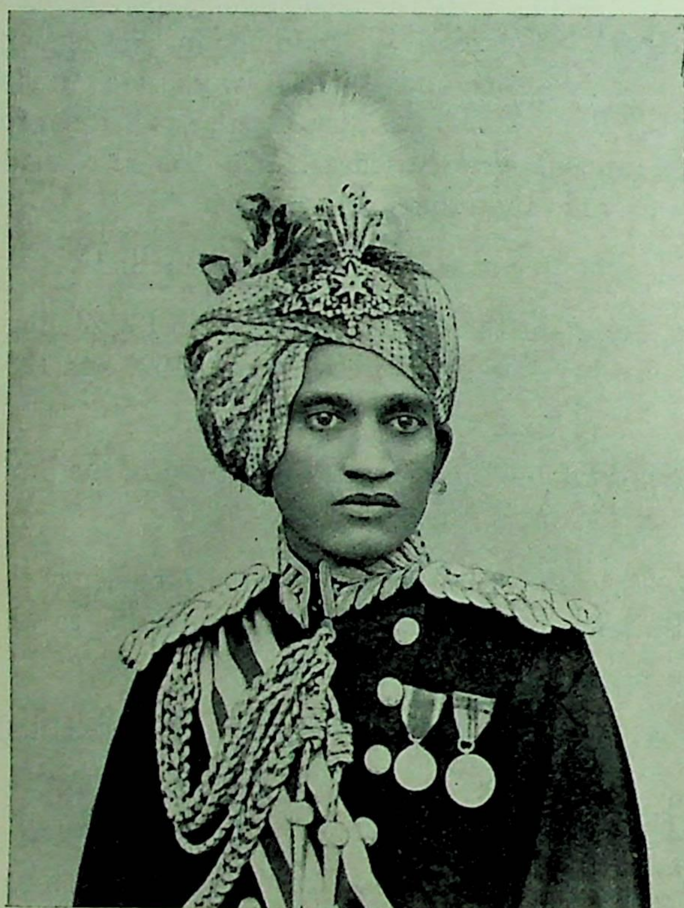
He was made Honorary Captain of Chhatrasal infantry on 20th January, 1925, from Panna State. He has two sons, Kumar Raghuraj Singh (Heir-apparent) and Kumar Pratap Singh.

The Chief was educated in Rajkumar College, Nowgong, and gained a remarkable knowledge in Vernacular. He composed three books, *i.e.*, *Premsatsah*, *Neh Kikunj* and *Bhrinman*.

Hindol State

HINDOL STATE in Orissa is 312 square miles in area. About one-third of the total area is under cultivation. The rest is forest, famous for its timber and bamboos which are exported in large quantities. The population is 48,897, all Hindus save a few Mohammadans. The gross income is about one lac and a half. The State is believed to possess rich mineral resources, but owing to its geographical isolation from the commercial towns of India they have not yet been explored. The Talcher Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway passes through the borders of this State, the distance from the Capital of the State being 18 miles. There are good metalled roads connecting the adjacent States and touching all important villages in the interior.

The State was founded in 1554 A. D. by Uddhab Dev, a Kshattriya Prince, a descendant of Kapilendra Dev of the Ganga Dynasty, the famous sovereign of the defunct Orissa Kingdom. The present Ruler, Raja Bahadur Naba Kishore Chandra Singh Mardraj Jagdeb, M. R. A. S., F. R. S. A. (London), is twenty-second in descent from Uddhab Dev. He was born in 1891, succeeded his father in 1906 at the age of fifteen and was invested with ruling powers on the 20th October, 1913. He was educated at first in Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack, and finally passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College at Raipur, C. P. His first marriage took place in 1913 with the eldest daughter of the Raja Sahib of Khariar in C. P., a descendant of the Chouhan origin. On the demise of his first Rani, the Ruler married again the only daughter of the Raja Sahib of Thuamul Rampur of the well-known Nag family.



Raja Bahadur Naba Kishore Chandra Singh Mardraj Jagdeb, M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A. (London), Hindol State, (E.S.A.)

During the Great European War the Ruler of Hindol raised a handsome War loan and regularly contributed to the other funds in connection with the War. If there is one trait in the character of the Chief which seems to outshine all others, it is his whole-hearted loyalty and devotion to the Crown. The Chief was awarded for his loyalty the Coronation Medal in 1911 and the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction in 1921. He was also once elected as a representative to the Chamber of Princes from the Orissa States.

The Ruler is much interested in Astrology, Ayurved, Homoeopathy and Engineering. He takes keen interest in P. W. D. and spends about a quarter of the land revenue for the maintenance of the roads and buildings and for the purpose of irrigation as well. The Capital of the State is provided with electric light. The State is also served by a telephone system which connects the nearest Railway station, official quarters and all institutions in Sudder and Muffasil.

The Raja Bahadur is very simple in dress and frugal in habits, quite in keeping with the principle of plain living and high thinking. His many estimable qualities of head and heart have endeared him to all classes of his subjects. He has introduced many reforms in the State on modern lines and has established educational, industrial and charitable institutions of various types. Vernacular education is imparted free and scholarships have been founded for higher education.

The Royal Silver Jubilee 1910—35 was most successfully celebrated in the State, the following programme being strictly adhered to:—

Police Parade and Flag Salute. *Pujas* and prayers in temples. Rejoicing by school children. Durbar and distribution of Silver Jubilee Medals to the deserving persons of the State. Alms to the poor and feeding the school students. Procession and *Nagar Kirtan.* Illuminations, fireworks and bonfires. Feasts, dances and *Jatras.*



Shrimant Narayanrao Babasahib Ghorpade, Ichalkaranji State.

Ichalkaranji State

SHRIMANT NARAYANRAO BABASAHIB GHORPADE, of Ichalkaranji, S.M.C., was born in 1870. He was adopted to the *gaddi* and invested with powers in 1892. He was educated at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and Elphinstone and Law College, Bombay. He represented the Sardars of Deccan in the Bombay Legislative Council for 12 years with a marked ability. He has travelled far and wide and visited England and the Continent thrice. During the 43 years of his illustrious rule various reforms have been introduced in the *Jagir*, such as free Primary education, industrial development, rural uplift, promotion of higher education, co-operative societies, etc., etc.

Ilol State

THE ILOL STATE, in the Sabar Kantha Agency, under the Western India States Agency, is 19 square miles in area with a population of 4,662 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 55,000. The chief production is cotton. There are also stone quarries and mines of white, yellow and red clay deposits. The Ruling family are Suryavanshi Zala Makwana Rajputs. The rule of premogeniture prevails in the State.



Thakore Shree Shivsinhji Vijaysinhji Zala Makwana, Ilol State.

The present Ruler, Thakore Shree Shivsinhji Vijaysinhji Zala Makwana, was born in 1910, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1927 and was invested with full jurisdictional powers in 1935. He was educated in England. He is free from any vice and worldly temptations. He chooses to live the life of a bachelor. He is a popular Ruler with progressive ideas. The State is advancing in every direction. Almost every village has a primary school. There are schools also for depressed classes. There is an English school in the Capital, Ilol. Education is free.

During the Great War the State served the Empire to the best of its means and power.

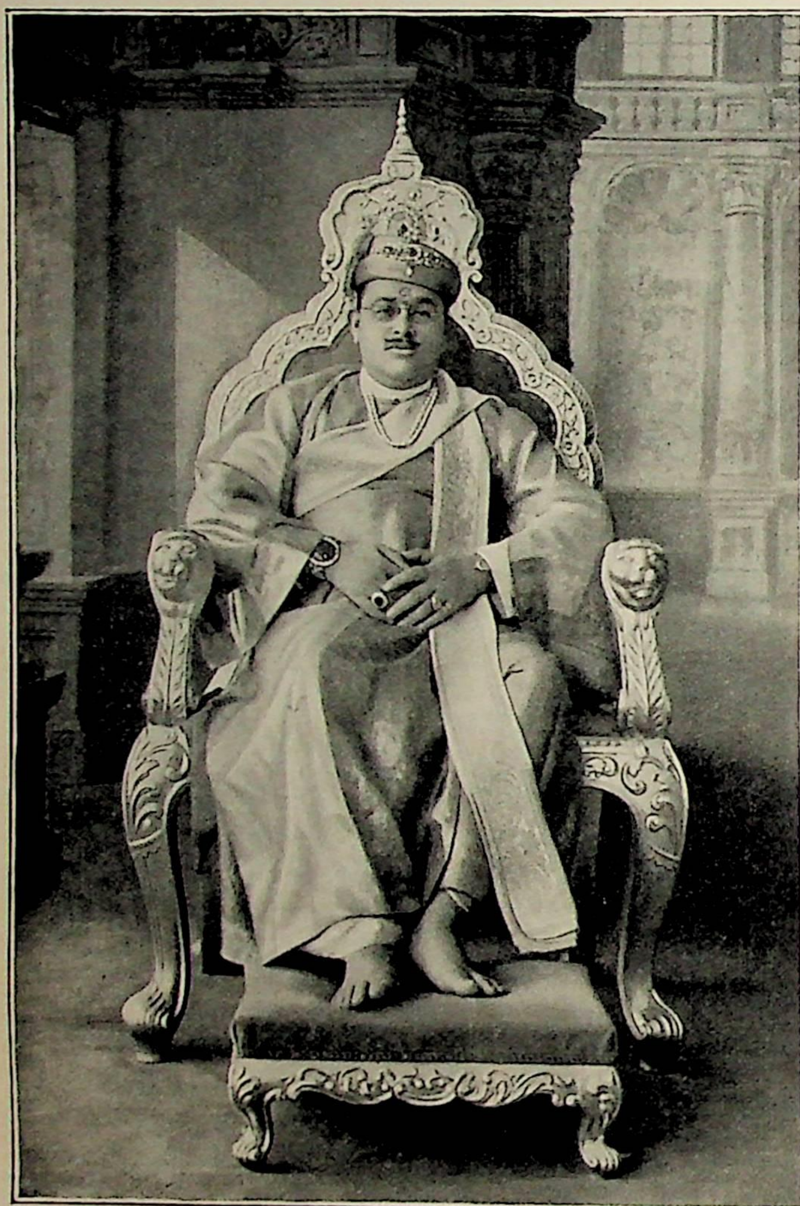
The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was befittingly celebrated in the State under the enthusiastic guidance of the Ruler and State officials. The programme included salute, parade, public prayers, prizes and sweets to school children, distribution of flags, feeding the poor, public Durbar, sports, illuminations, &c. The State contributed its mite to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund. No funds were raised from the people on account of their having been seriously affected by the preceding winter's frost.

Jamkhandi State

JAMKHANDI, in the Deccan States Agency, is, in the words of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, "a State with as assuredly a prosperous future as it has had a brilliantly historic past." It is one of the most important States in the Deccan, representing the senior branch of the Tasgaon Jahagir of the Patwardhan family which has carved its name deeply in the annals of Hindustan. Their ancestor, Harbhat of Kotwada, had a reputation for religious piety and devotion. He migrated to Maharashtra. Three of his seven sons were destined to play an important part in the history of the Maratha Empire in the eighteenth century.

By the close of the 18th century the Patwardhans had established a reputation of being, in the words of the famous Duke of Wellington, "the most ancient friends" and "staunch allies" of the British Government. The first ancestor of the Rulers of Jamkhandi to rise to prominence was Harbhat's son, Ramchandrarao, who, as a Commandant of Horse under Chimaji Appa, the Peshwa's brother, exhibited great personal valour and military skill. His only son, Parashuram Bhau, distinguished himself even in his teens as a great General. Parashuram Bhau's services to the Peshwas and to the British fill one of the brightest chapters in the history of India. He received the Tasgaon Jahagir as a Saranjam from the Peshwa in 1763-64 and fresh grants were added in 1772 in recognition of signal military services. Parashuram Bhau reached the pinnacle of martial glory when, as the Commander-in-Chief of the combined Maratha forces of Scindia, Holkar and other Maratha Sardars, he led his side to a decisive victory in the battle of Kharda in 1795 in the wars with the Nizams. In the wars with Tipu Sultan, Parashuram Bhau, the "Bhow" of the Duke of Wellington's despatches, rendered signal services to the British forces under Captain Little, and the Marathas, under his brilliant leadership, "proved to be the most important friends that fortune ever sent to their relief since they took the field in Hindustan."

When the Maratha Empire fell to pieces amidst the thunder of guns at Kirkee, Gopalrao, the grandson of Parashuram Bhau, then ruling over Jamkhandi, was confirmed by the surpreme Power. During the comparative peace that followed he brought his State to a position of prosperity and made full use of his marked administrative abilities.



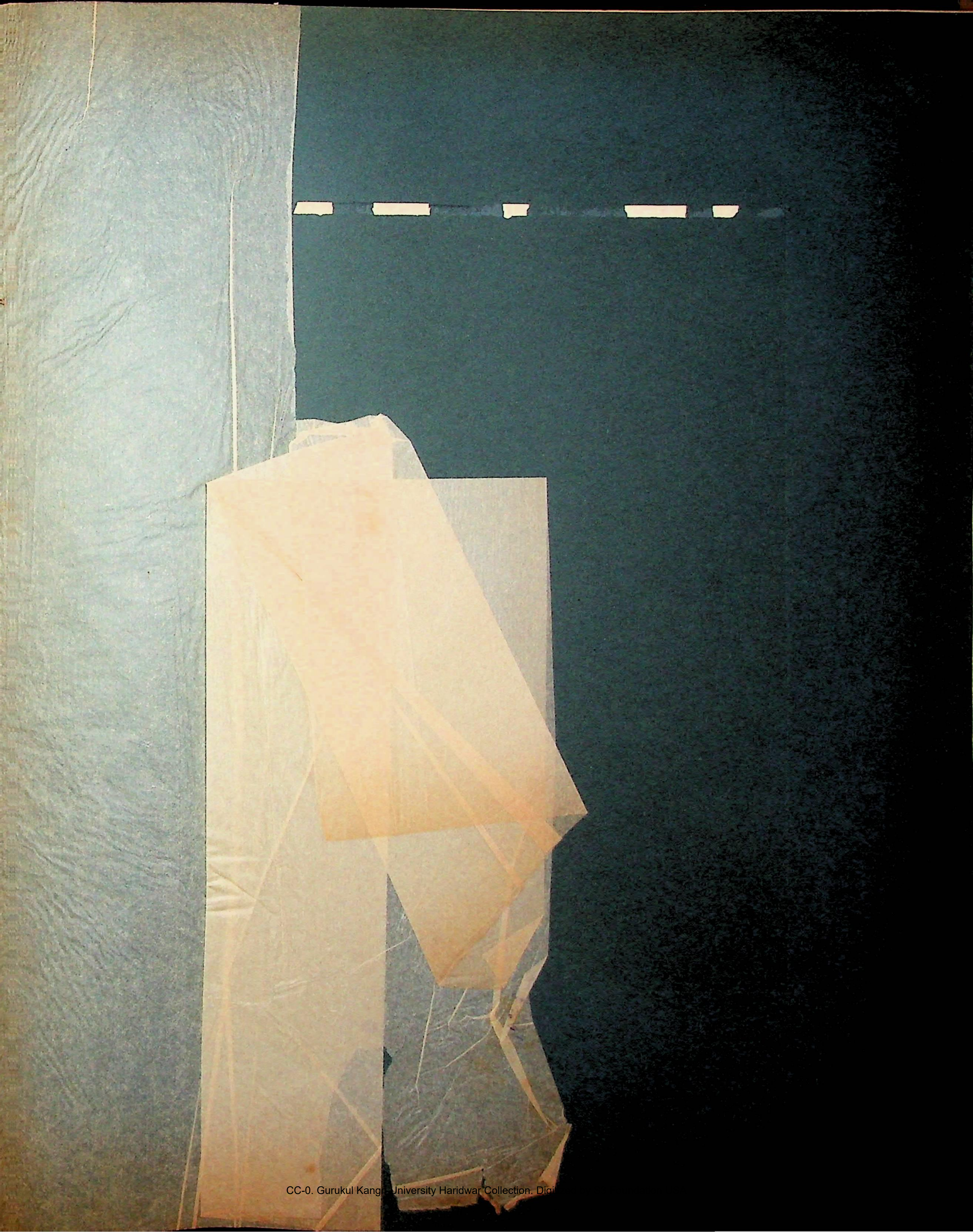
Shrimant Raja Shankarrao Appasahib, Jamkhandi State.

His adopted son, Ramchandrarao, better known as Appasahib, enjoyed a peaceful and prosperous rule of over half a century. He brought the whole administrative machinery to a high state of efficiency on modern and up-to-date lines and undertook the mighty task of imparting free primary and secondary education to his subjects. Jamkhandi owes much to Appasahib for his ability to keep pace with other premier States in the Deccan.

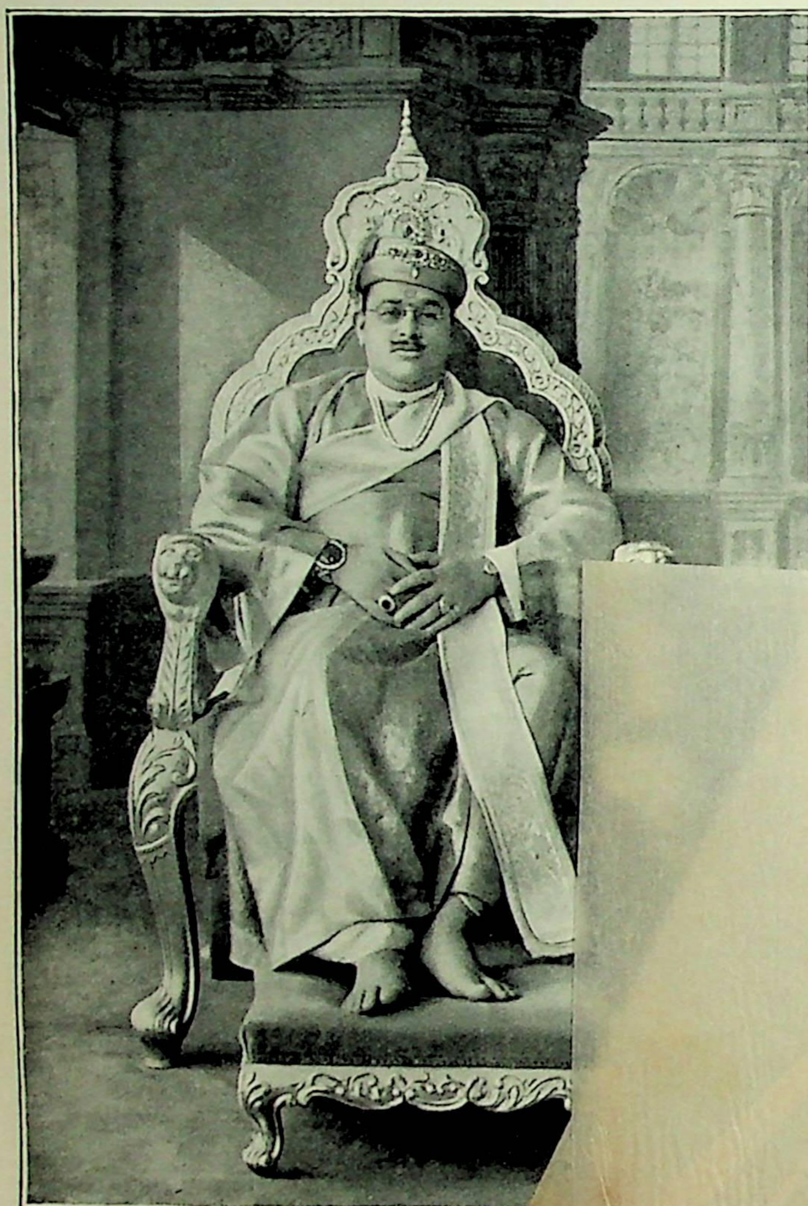
His successor, Parashuramrao Bhausahib, the father of the present Ruler, was installed on the *gaddi* in June 1903. He revealed great administrative abilities and within a decade of his assuming control of his State had them recognised by the conferment on him of the K.C.I.E. by His Majesty the King-Emperor. He proved to be a worthy descendant of his namesake, the great Parashuram Bhau, by his prompt and spontaneous offer of his personal services to the British Empire in the World War. He was on active service with an Ambulance Corps on the Western Front and also served on the Red Cross Commission in Mesopotamia. He received the King's Commission in 1918 and the honour of a personal salute of 9 guns. He had the honour of being an Honorary A. D. C. to three successive Governors of Bombay.

The present Ruler, Shrimant Raja Shankarrao Appasahib, the Rajasahib, was invested with full powers in May, 1926. He has a high conception of his duties as a Ruler and has given ample proof of his solicitude for the welfare of his subjects. "In the welfare of my subjects will be my main object in thought, word and deed and in their happiness my coveted reward!" these words expressed by him with his characteristic sincerity on the occasion of his installation in 1926 have been the key-note of his administration. He has introduced various reforms in the administration of the State and under his guidance Jamkhandi has been flourishing exceedingly. The Sanal Water Works, Electric Power Supply, the inauguration of a separate High Court Bench, the renaming of the New Poona College as the "Sir Parashuram Bhau College" as a fitting memorial to his illustrious father, together with fifty endowment freeships, the completion of the Betdur Nala Dam, and the inauguration of the Jamkhandi State People's Representative Assembly are achievements of which any young ruler could justly be proud. He is the President of the Shikshan Prasarak Mandli of Poona and has been for over seven years an elected member of the Chamber of Princes. He was an Honorary A.D.C. to two successive Governors of Bombay until the transfer of the State to the Government of India for purposesof political relations.

The Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V was celebrated all over the State amidst great rejoicing and enthusiasm and the success of the celebrations owes much to the Rajasahib himself. The Rajasahib is one of the recipients of the Silver Jubilee Medal. The conferment on him of the hereditary title of "Raja" on the auspicious occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor in June, 1935, has added to the dignity of the State and augurs well for the Rajasahib and his State which is forging ahead under his benevolent and enlightened rule.



When the Maratha Empire fell to pieces amidst the thunder of guns ... Gopalrao, the grandson of Parashuram Bhau, then ruling over Jamkhandi, was confirmed by the sur... Power. During the comparative peace that followed he brought his State to a position of prosperity ar... full use of his marked administrative abilities.



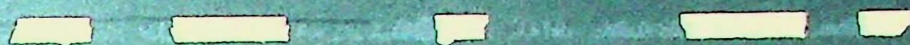
Shrimant Raja Shankarrao Appasahib, Jam...

His adopted son ... Ramchandrarao, better known as Appasahi... enjoyed a peaceful and prosperous rule ... half a century. He brought the ... administrative machinery to a hig... state of efficiency on modern and up-to-... lines and undertook the mighty task of ... free primary and secondary educ... subjects. Jamkhandi owes m... to Appasaheb for his ability to keep pac... with ... States in the Deccar...

His successor, P... the father of th... present ... was installed on the g... He revealed great adn... and with ... his ... con... Ma...

tion in 1926 have been the key-note of ... administration of the State and under his gu... Water Works, Electric Power Supply, t... the New Poona College as the "Sir Parashu... together with fifty endowment freeships, ... the Jamkhandi State People's Representativ... justly be proud. He is the President of th... years an elected member of the Chamber ... Governors of Bombay until the transfer o... relations.

The Silver Jubilee of His Ma... George V ... great rejoicing and enthusiasm and the succes... celebrations ... The Rajasahib is one of the recipient... Silver Jubile... hereditary title of "Raja" on the auspicious ... Birthd... in June, 1935, has added to the dig... and his State which is forging ahead under his benevole...





Jath State

HE JATH STATE is one of the best known States in the Deccan under political relations with the Agent to the Governor-General at Kolhapur. It is bounded by the State of Sangli to the west, by the British District of Belgaum to the south, Sholapur to the north and Bijapur to the east. It is 9,808 square miles in area with a population of 91,099 souls and gross revenue of Rs. 353,494 a year. There are six miles of Railway and forty miles of metalled road in the State. There are flourishing cottage industries like leather work, hand-spinning and weaving, carpentry, poultry, etc., as subsidiary occupations of the agriculturists. The State pays to the British Government Rs. 11,247 in all by way of tribute. The Durbar also maintains a very efficient Police Force which is divided into two branches, *viz.*, the C. I. D. Force and the other the armed Force consisting of two Platoons known as the Jath Guards. The latter is commanded by able military men. The State entered into treaty relations with the British Government in 1820.

Ancient History.

The Jath State was founded by Satwajirao, the son of Lakhamojirao Yaldojirao Chavan, Patil of Daflapur, a village in the Jath State. His bravery attracted the notice of Alli Adilshaha, the King of Bijapur, who took him in his service in 1672 and conferred upon him in perpetuity the Deshmukhi Watan of the four *Mahals, viz.* Jath, Karajagi, Bardol and Vanwad, on payment of a *Nazar* of 3,000 *Mohars.* Satwajirao continued to be one of the leading noblemen of the Bijapur Court until its final overthrow by the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1686.

After the downfall of the Bijapur kingdom Satwajirao assumed complete independence and began to exercise his own authority over a large portion of the kingdom. Emperor Aurangzeb ordered his General to capture Satwajirao and to convey him to the Royal Court. Failing to secure Satwajirao the Moghul General captured his brother Dhondjirao and took him to the Emperor. Out of affection for his brother Satwajirao surrendered himself to Aurangzeb promising to serve him faithfully. The Emperor took his son, Bavajirao, in his army and raised him to a very high position. In 1700, during the siege of the fortress of Ajimatara in the District of Satara, Bavajirao was the first to leap into a breach in the wall and plant the Moghul Emperor's flag on the bastion which is still known as the "Dafle's Bastion". He died of many serious wounds received in the battle. Pleased with Bavajirao's gallantry, the Emperor bestowed on Satwajirao in 1704 the Jagir of Jath and Karajagi Mahals along with command of 5,000 horses.

Satwajirao then made the town of Jath his Capital. He thus rose from the ordinary rank of a Patil to that of a ruling Chief. But he did not survive long. The death of his second son, Khanajirao, had a great effect on him and he passed away in 1706. On his death his widowed daughter-in-law, Yesubai *alias* Ausahib, succeeded him. She was very pious and ably managed the State.

A succession of Rulers occupied the *gaddi* with varying success until the ninteenth century when we find the State from 1810 to 1822 in the hands of Renukabai, widow of Khanajirao, a worthy descendant of the House founded by Satwajirao. It was during her efficient rule, that is, in 1820, that the State entered into Treaty relations with the British Government.

Towards the middle of the nineteenth century, in the absence of any direct descendant of the House, the *gaddi* passed to Bhimrao, adopted from the Dafle Bhauband of Umarani. The Dafles represented a branch of the Rajmandal Jagirdars, enjoying the distinction of the Royal Insignia of Morchal, in the time of the Moghuls. Bhimrao ascended the *gaddi* in 1846 by the name of Amritrao *alias* Rao Sahib.

On the death of Amritrao in 1892 issueless, the *gaddi* was conferred on Buvajirao, the fourth son as Parasharamrao Dafle of Umarani and father of the present Ruler. After completion of his education in Rajkumar College, Raikot, and a proper course of administrative training, Buvajirao was installed on the *gaddi* on the 11th July, 1907, by the name of Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao *alias* Abasahib Dafle. He was married to Shrimant Putala Raje, second daughter of the late Raja Sahib of Akalkot. She was in every respect a worthy consort of her noble husband.

As Head of the Jath State for 21 years Shrimant Ramrao proved a most progressive and sympathetic Ruler, zealous and untiring in his efforts to advance the moral and material well-being of his subjects. He made education free and compulsory throughout the State and established a High School in Jath. To improve the conditions of the agriculturists he started institutions like Jath People's Bank and Famine Relief Fund. He improved the architectural appearance of Jath by erecting several imposing buildings. He offered many facilities to the Barsi Light Railway introduced in the State to develop the trade of the town and the State. He also introduced the Boy Scout movement in the State in 1923, which through the active participation of his three worthy sons in the same, grew immensely popular. In his private life Shrimant Ramrao was amiable and courteous and was loved by all who came in contact with him. He died prematurely on the 14th August, 1928, leaving behind three sons and two daughters. His untimely passing away was deeply mourned by his loving subjects.

Present History.

The present Ruler, Shrimant Vijaysinhrao *alias* Babasahib Dafle, was declared by the Government as heir to the *gaddi* on the 30th September, 1928, and was installed with due ceremony on the 12th January, 1929.

He was born on the 21st July, 1909. He passed the Matriculation examination with distinction in 1928. He was studying in the Deccan College when he was called back owing to the serious illness of his late lamented father. The late Ruler lost no opportunity in initiating the present Ruler in all the aspects of State administration. Since his accession to the *gaddi* he has endeavoured to be in closest touch with the working of all departments and he proved, at so young age, a singularly smart and promising Ruler. Like his illustrious father, he is intelligent, industrious and courteous. He is an all-round sportsman and a good cricketer. His sportsman-like qualities and his great kindness to his people have made him immensely popular. Like his father, he personally hears the complaints of his subjects and is approachable to all alike at any time of the day.

Within so short a period as six years of his beneficient and progressive rule he has introduced many useful reforms in the State. Thanks to his benevolence, the State is now in the happy possession of a Local Board, a High Court, and one more charitable dispensary for the benefit of distant villages. He has also done much to improve the lot of the agriculturists, his main work in that direction being the creation of the "Hospet Tank" for supplying water to neighbouring villages for agricultural purposes all the year round.

The Scout movement also has received a great stimulus during his reign. He is the Chief Scout of the Jath State.

When India's destiny was on the anvil, the present Ruler was given an opportunity to be present at the third Round Table Conference and he made many attempts to better the position of the Satara and S. M. C. States.

He holds the King's Commission in the Royal Indian Navy, having spent four months in the Royal Indiau Navy in training, being attached to H.M.I.S. "Pathan." He is now a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy.

The long contemplated marriage of Shrimant Vijayasinhrao Ramrao was celebrated on the 27th March, 1929, with great pomp and splendour, with Shrimant Lilavatiraje, the eldest daughter of the late Raja Sahib of Akalkot. Thus the two illustrious Houses of Jath and Akalkot were once more united and the old relations were doubly connected.

Members of the Ruling Family.

The Ruler's younger brother, Shrimant Rajkumar Ajitsinhrao Dafle, is in England to qualify himself for the Bar. He is a fine sportman, a winner of many prizes.

His youngest brother, Rajkumar Udayasinhrao Dafle, studying at school, has been an outstanding figure in Cricket Shield Matches at Poona.

His elder sister, Shrimant Soubhagyavati Pramila Raje, is married to Shrimant Maharaj Kumar Vikramasinhrao Powar, Yuvraj and President-in-Council, Dewas Senior State.

His second younger sister Rajkumari Kamala Raje, yet unmarried, is being educated privately.

Shrimant Bhagirathibaisahib, Dowager Ranisahiba of Jath, stays with the Ruler.

Shrimant Yeshodabaisaheb *alias* Akkasahib, daughter of adoptive mother of Shrimant Chhatrapati Bhosale of Satara, a descendant in direct line of Shivaji the Great, is another member of the Ruler's family.

Leading Sardars.

1. Meherban Buvajirao Parasharamrao Dafle, Saranjamdar of Umarani.
2. Meherban Balasahib Ajarekar.
3. Meherban Anadrao Khanvilkar.
4. Meherban Balavantrao Savant.
5. Meherban Yeshavantrao Savant.
6. Meherban Narayanrao Dafle.
7. Meherban Yaldojirao Dafle.

Officials.

1. Rao Bahadur V. M. Karnik, B. A., Minister.
2. M. P. Ankalikar Esqr., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, High Court Judge.
3. M. S. Kori Esqr., Revenue Officer.
4. A. V. Khasnis Esq., B.A., LL.B., Nayadhish.
5. Dr. G. C. Pendse, L.C.P.S., Ag. Chief Medical Officer.
6. D. N. Pradhan, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., Huzur Secretary and Police Subha.
7. K. G. Limaye, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., S.T.C., Private Secretary to the Ruler.
8. B. V. Lale, Esqr., Principal, Jath High School.
9. B. G. Phadake, Esqr., Treasury Officer.
10. Honorary Major Abdul Rahiman Khan, Commander, Jath Guards.

Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

A special programme of three days was arranged to celebrate the happy and auspicious occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Their Imperial Majesties, and was observed with befitting pomp and splendour.

Shrimant Chief Sahib of Jath held a special Darbar in honour of the great occasion which was attended by all sections of people in the State.

Shrimant Chief Sahib delivered an appropriate address wherein he specially referred to the inherent devotion of Indians to the Crown and gave enthusiastic expression, on behalf of himself and his subjects, to a deep sense of loyalty to Their Imperial Majesties. He referred also to the just, benign and wise policy of His Majesty and His Majesty's Government.

He prominently pointed out the way in which the British Crown came out successful in spite of the difficult conditions and commotions arising throughout the world since the time of the Great War.

All this he attributed to Their Majesties' deep sense of love and regard for their subjects, their anxiety to protect the weaker nations and their regard for Truth, Justice and Peace in the world. He also

referred to the prestige and progress attained by British India and also Indian India during the regime of Their Majesties and expressed his pleasure in noticing the closer union between these two parts of India which he attributed to the wise and generous policy of Their Majesties.

Shrimant Chief Sahib announced a contribution of Rs. 5,000 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund and promised a substantial aid to hospitals in the State, particularly to the Maternity Ward of the Jath State Hospital. Shrimant Sahib was pleased to remit on that happy and memorable occasion the arrears of land revenue in his State to the extent of Rs. 11,000 and promised to start village *Panchayats* for the general uplift and economic improvement of the villages in his State by passing an appropriate Act if necessary.

He concluded by wishing a long and prosperous life and regime to Their Majesties and further wishing the occasion in due course to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Their Imperial Majesties.

Shrimant Chief Sahib, who takes a special interest in the Scout movement, arranged a rally of the Scouts in the Jath State ceremonial parade of the State Guards along with a review of the Jath Camel *Topkhana* ending with a salute of 31 guns. Entertainments to school children and the giving of alms to the poor formed no insignificant part of the celebrations.

Jubbal State

JUBBAL lies east of Simla between Sirmoor and Rampur. It is 288 square miles in area with a population of 27,124 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 8,50,000. Ranwin and Dhadi are the tributaries of this State. The State forests are among the best and most valuable of the kind in India and are worked departmentally. The Ruling family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and is connected by relations to Orchha, Jhalawar, Gondal, Bilaspur, Narsingarh, Keonthal and Khilchipur States.

The present Ruler, Raja Rana Sir Bhagat Chandra Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born in 1888 and succeeded his late brother, Rana Gyan Chandra, in April, 1910. He was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and was married to Kumari Shri Lailaba, daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Thakore Sahib, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., of Gondal. The title of Raja, as an hereditary distinction, was conferred on the Ruler in 1918. Raja Sahib attended His Majesty's Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911, was created C.S.I. in 1928 and promoted to K.C.S.I. in 1936. He represents the Simla Hill States in the Chamber of Princes.

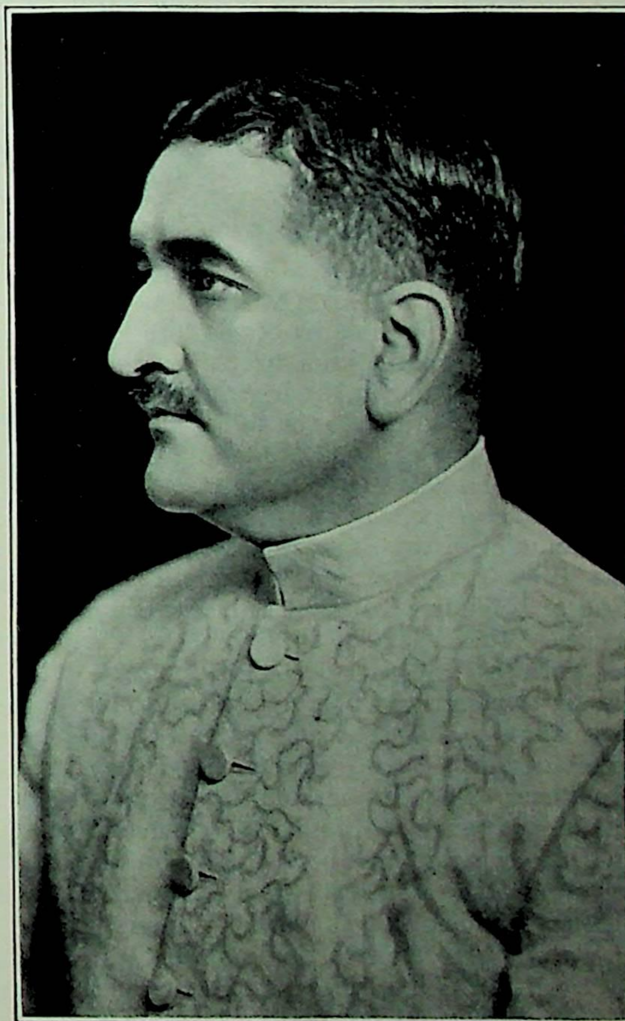
During the Great War he offered his personal services and placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. He supplied 132 recruits to the Army and subscribed Rs. 11,00,000 to the War loans and Rs. 1,50,000 to different War funds.

Raja Sahib has acquired and owns extensive estates in British India at Doiwala in the Dehra Dun District, Simla, Delhi, Jagadhri and Hardwar.

The entire management of the State is under the personal control of the Raja Sahib and under his wise, sympathetic and progressive rule the State is prosperous and the people are happy and contented. He has made education and medical relief free in the State and by creating an Endowment Trust has made them independent of State revenues. Service in the State has been made pensionable by him. A unique feature of land revenue administration in the State is that the lands on which widows and minors depend are free from land rent. In all, during his twenty-six years' rule, the Raja Sahib has spent Rs. 40,00,000 on education, medical relief, roads, buildings, and other objects of charity and public utility. In 1935 his loving subjects celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his enlightened and benevolent rule with great eclat and offered a purse of Rs. 50,000 to be spent at his discretion. In return, Raja Sahib, besides abolishing all taxes in the State, remitted one year's land revenue and granted Rs. 2,00,000 for creating a fund to maintain temples and other charitable annuities.

The State was visited by three Viceroys in the past—Lord Lansdowne, Earl of Minto and Lord Irwin. Lord Irwin went to Jubbal twice during the period of his Viceroyalty.

Accompanied by the Rani Sahiba, Raja Sahib made a tour round the world in 1932-33.



Raja Rana Sir Bhagat Chandra Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Jubbal State, (Simla Hills).

The Heir-apparent, Tika Digvijai Chand, was born in 1913 and educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and is working as Diwan in the State. The second and third sons, Kumar Narbirchand and Kumar Lokendrasingh, are at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and the fourth son, Kumar Birendrasingh, is at Royal Military College, Dehra Dun.

Residence :—Jubbal, Punjab, and Hainault, Simla E.

Jobat State



Rana Bhim Singh, Chief, Jobat State.

JOBAT is a State in the Malwa Agency, paying no tribute either to British Government or to any other State. It has an area of 131 square miles, with a population of 20,152 according to the Census of 1931. The average annual revenue is Rs. 78,653.

The Headquarters town is named Ghora. Post and Telegraph Office is Jobat. The nearest railway stations are Dohad and Meghnagar on the main line of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, Bombay to Delhi. A metalled road has been constructed from Ambua to Bagh through Jobat connecting Dohad with Indore, about 160 miles.

Jobat Chiefs are Surya Vanshi Rathor Rajputs, claiming their descent, as an offshoot ofAlirajpur family, from the Kannauj House of Raja Jai Chand.

The present Chief, Rana Bhim Singh, was born in November, 1915, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in May, 1917. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, whence he passed the Matriculation Examination, then studied at the St. John's College, Agra, and passed his F.A. in 1935.

He was invested with ruling powers on the 14th March, 1936.

Kalsia State

KALSIA is a Sikh Cis-Sutlej State, originally constituting one of the twelve Sikh confederacies formed after the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Its area is 192 square miles (including forests) ; population, according to the Census of 1931, 59,848 and total annual revenue about Rs. 400,000.

The present Chief, Raja Ravi Sher Singh Bahadur, was born in 1902 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1906. During the Raja Sahib's minority the State was managed by a Council. The Raja Sahib attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in 1911 and the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December, 1912. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and was invested with full ruling powers in 1922. The Raja Sahib Bahadur is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He is a Representative Member of the Chamber of Princes. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January, 1916.



Raja Ravi Sher Singh, Chief, Kalsia State.

Kawardha State

THE KAWARDHA STATE lies on the north-west corner of the Chhattisgarh plain and the adjacent hills. The area of the forest is 474 square miles ; the rest is open country. The name of Kawardha is a corruption of *Kabirdham*, meaning the seat of Saint Kabir, who flourished as a great religious reformer in the beginning of the 17th century.

The State is 805 square miles in area, has a population of 72,820 souls and yields an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,77,025. It pays an annual tribute of Rs. 30,000 to the British Government. The Capital of the State is Kawardha.

The present Ruling family of the State trace their descent from the Rajgond Rulers of Mandla. The founder of the State was Mahabali Singh, a brother of the Zamindar of Pandaria (Bilaspur district). The State was granted to him in recognition of his military services by Raghoji Bhonsla, the then Bhonsla King of Nagpur. In 1863 Bahadur Singh was recognised as Chief of Kawardha but died shortly afterwards. He was succeeded by his nephew, Rajpal Singh, who was born in 1849. Thakar Jadunath Singh, who was born in 1886 and succeeded his uncle, Thakur Rajpal Singh, in 1891, died on the 4th February, 1920, leaving two sons. The elder and the Heir-apparent, Thakur Dharmaraj Singh, the present Chief, born on the 18th August, 1910, succeeded him. He, along with his younger brother, Kumar Padmaraj Singh, who was born in May, 1915, was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, from where both of them took their Diplomas. The Honourable the Ruling Chief, Thakur Dharmaraj Singh, was married to the daughter of Thakur Janardhan Singh, a noble and premier Jagirdar of Maihar State (Central India) in February, 1932. An Heir-apparent was born to him on the 18th February, 1932. The Ruling Chief was invested with full powers by the Political Agent at a grand Durbar held at Kawardha on the 15th April, 1932. He was blessed with a second son on the 26th February, 1935.

There are two Zamindaries, *viz.*, Bhonda and Rengakhar.

Mr. S.K. Srivastava, B. Sc., is the Dewan of the State.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 was contributed by the Ruling Chief towards Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.

A first-class hospital, with all the modern medical equipments, has lately been constructed at the Headquarters of the State at an approximate cost of Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) and named 'The Silver Jubilee Hospital' to commemorate the Jubilee of His Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty King George V. The opening ceremony of the same was performed by Colonel G. P. Murphy, the Political Agent, Sambalpur, on the 10th February, 1936. Over and above this a remission of Rs. 25,000 was made in State dues as a measure of relief to the subjects on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations.

The present Chief is a very progressive Ruler and is highly interested in the welfare of his subjects.



Raja Balabhadra Narayan Bhunj Deo, Keonjhar State.

Keonjhar State

THE KEONJHAR STATE is the third largest of the Orissa States, having an area of 3,217 square miles with a population of 4,60,609 souls and an average annual income of 15 lakhs of rupees. The tribute paid to Government amounts to Rs. 1,710-1-3. The Capital of the State, Keonjhargarh, is about sixteen hundred feet above sea-level. The Ruling House represents the Kuchhwaha clan of Suryabansi Rajputs and belongs to the same stock as the Ruling House of Jaipur in Rajputana.

In 1098 A.D. one Joti Singh, son of Man Singh, a Chief of Jaipur, came on a pilgrimage to Puri, where he married the daughter of the Ruling Chief of Puri and received as dowry the territory of Hariharpur which comprised modern Mayurbhunj and Upper Keonjhar. Of this union two sons were born and were named respectively Adi Singh and Joti Singh. Their father before his death divided his territory of Hariharpur between them.

On or about 1128 A.D. the first forts erected by these two brothers were Adipur in Mayurbhunj and Jotipur in Keonjhar, both on the opposite banks of Baitarani.

Later the younger brother, Joti Singh, moved to a more central spot, eventually settling at a place called Kendujhar which has been corrupted into Keonjhar. The Keonjhar State gained in fresh accessions by grants from the Emperors of Delhi and the Maharatta Sovereigns.

The title of Bhunj (Bhunjan—to break) was given to Adi Singh by the Chief of Puri for subduing an obstinate Chief, Mayurdhwaja. This title has remained in the two families of Mayurbhunj and Keonjhar.

Later on a Prince and Heir-apparent of the Ruling family of Keonjhar, Govind Bhunj, falling out with his father, took military service with the Puri Ruler. By his bravery and military genius he gained a decisive victory in a big battle at Kanchi-Kaveri (Kanjeveram, Madras Presidency), and as a reward was awarded by the Puri Ruler, on his succession to the *gaddi*, the Zamindary of Athgarh, better known as the Anandpur Sub-division, which still forms a very important part of this State.

The next additions to the State were the villages of Rachipur and Jujhpada by Raja Pratap Balabhadra Bhunj in 1751 A.D. and recognised by the East India Company as part of the State when making a treaty with Raja Janardan Bhunj.

Keonjhar is divided into two widely dissimilar tracts. Lower Keonjhar (Anandpur Sub-division inclusive of Jujhpada) is a region of valleys and lowlands, while Upper Keonjhar (Sadar Sub-division including Bhunya and Juang Pirhs and Champua Sub-division) consists of mountainous highlands, the highest peak, Mankarnacha, being 3,639 feet.

The principal river in the State is the Baitarani. The main road, running a distance of 87 miles from north to south of the State, forms part of the road route from Calcutta to Cuttack *via* Ranchi and is bridged throughout. There are some very beautiful temples in the State.

Keonjhar is renowned for its jungles which cover more than half the area of the State and are the home of practically every kind of Indian game found in the plains except wild buffalo.

The State is rich in minerals. During the last decade very great quantities of iron and manganese ore have been mined and exported by Messrs. Bird & Co. of Calcutta. The Tata Iron and Steel Company also hold mines leases over large tracts in the State.

Raja Balabhadra Narayan Bhunj Deo, the present Ruler of the State, is the 39th of the Chiefs who have held the *gaddi*. He was born on the 26th December, 1905, and educated in the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C.P. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 12th August, 1926, after the death of his father and was formally installed on the 29th November, 1926. He was

invested with Ruling powers on the 13th January, 1929. The commencement of his rule was signalised by the installation of electricity at the headquarters town.

Religion plays an important part in the life of the present Ruler who is a very staunch supporter of his faith. He married, on the 15th June, 1929, the eldest daughter of the Ruling Chief of the State of Kharsawan, one of the 26 Orissa States.

Raja Sahib is a cultured and progressive Ruler and is very desirous of bettering the lot of his subjects. Since his accession to the *gaddi* things have been moving forward in the State.

The State is well equipped in respect of public works. There are excellent well-built public buildings at the Capital and the headquarters of the two outlying Sub-divisions.

Medical relief has been receiving special attention. There is a well-equipped hospital at the Capital along with five outlying dispensaries. There are two Veterinary hospitals in the State.

Education has been and is making marked progress. Primary education is free throughout the State and a system of selective compulsion has been enforced. There are 107 Primary and Secondary schools in the State with one High English school at the Capital.

The administration of the State forests is run on modern scientific lines with due regard to principles of sylviculture and conservancy. The Department has a trained, well-paid and efficient staff.

The State has 14 *thanas* and outposts and the Police administration is sound and efficient.

The State has three Sub-divisions—Sadar, Anandpur and Champus—each under the charge of a Sub-divisional Officer with subordinate officers all vested with civil and criminal powers. All Judicial officers are experienced men, qualified in law and procedure. There is perfect security of tenure and absolutely no interference with the judicial discretion of Courts.

The State has an independent Judiciary. The State Judge, who is absolutely independent of the Executive, hears first appeals against the orders of all subordinate courts and final appeals lie in the Court of the Raja and Ruling Chief.

The Revenue administration of the State has been placed on a sound footing. A regular survey and settlement was completed in 1914-15. There are well-paid Revenue officers attached to each Sub-division.

The Heads of all Departments in the State are working under the immediate control and supervision of an experienced Dewan, to whom, as well as to the Ruler, the subjects have free access.

Consistently with its liberal and enlightened administration the State has safeguarded the interests of all aboriginal tenants by the enactment of a law forbidding transfers of their holdings to Aryan cultivators.

Routrai Basudev Bhunj Deo, step-uncle of the Raja, gets a monthly allowance of Rs. 450. Chotrai Lakshmi Narayan Bhunj Deo, B.A., younger brother of the Ruling Chief, assists his brother in all his beneficent activities.

Ever since his treaty with the British the State has been sincerely and steadfastly loyal to the British Crown. During the Great War it served the Empire to the best of its means and power.

The Royal Silver Jubilee was celebrated with befitting eclat throughout the State, the Chief taking a keen personal interest in the same. An elaborate programme was observed at great expense, prominently including Durbars, prayers in temples, feeding the poor, distribution of sweets to school children, sports, fireworks, illuminations, &c.

The death of King-Emperor George V was deeply and widely mourned in the State.

Khairagarh State

HAIRAGARH is one of the premier States in the Eastern States Agency, lying between 21·4° and 21·34° N. and 80·27° and 81·12° E. with an area of 931 square miles, a population, according to the Census of 1931, of 157,400 and an average annual income of more than six lakhs of rupees.

The State consists of three separate sections, and is situated on the western border of the Drug District, with which, and with the States of Chhuikhadan, Kawardha, and Nandgaon, its boundaries interlace. Of these three sections, the small *Parganah* of Kholwa to the north-east was the original domain of the Chiefs of Khairagarh. Khamaria on the north-east was acquired from the Kawardha State at the end of the eighteenth century in lieu of a loan. Of the main area of the State in the south, the Khairagarh tract was received at an early date from the Mandla Rajas and that of Dongargarh represents half the estate of a Zamindar who rebelled against the Marhattas and whose territory was divided between the Chiefs of Khairagarh and Nandgaon as a compensation for the labour and expense involved in the measures taken by the said Chiefs in crushing that rebellion.

There are, in the State, about five hundred inhabited villages and one respectable town, Dongargarh. The headquarters are at Khairagarh, once a flourishing village and now steadily developing into a typical modern town. It is situated about 24 miles from both the Dongargarh and Raj-Nandgaon stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The population of the State has been steadily increasing since its appreciable decrease due to a severe famine more than thirty years ago. Gonds, Lodhis, Chamars and Ahirs are the most important castes numerically. The people belong almost entirely to Chhattisgarh and the language generally spoken is a loeal dialect of Eastern Hindi named after that tract.

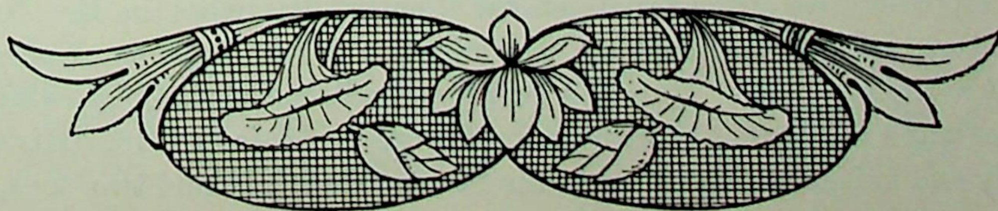
The State is hilly in its western tracts, while in its eastern tracts it is a level black-soil plain of great fertility. Over six hundred square miles of the total area of the State are utilized for cultivation. *Kodon* covers about 26 per cent. of the cropped area, rice about 22 per cent, wheat 15 per cent and linseed 10 per cent. About 165 square miles are covered with forest, the principal species being teak, *bija*, *sal* and bamboo. The chief industries of the State are brass vessels and wooden furniture, and carpets of a good quality are produced in the jail. The rolling of indigenous cigarettes gives employment to a considerable number of persons.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway passes through the south of the State, with the stations of Bortalao, Dongargarh and Musra within its limits. About 63 miles of embanked and 57 miles of unembanked roads were constructed over thirty years ago, the most important being those from Dongargarh through Khairagarh to Kawardha and from Khairagarh to Raj-Nandgaon. Some 65 miles of new road have been constructed since.

The incidence of land revenue is about Rs. 1-1-0 per occupied acre. A regular cadastral survey had been carried out and the method of assessment is that prescribed for British districts. The revenue is settled with the headmen of villages who are allowed a commission of 20 or 30 per cent of the assets but have no proprietory rights. The rents of the cultivators are also fixed at settlement. The State is distinctly progressive in regard also to education, sanitation, medical relief, &c.

The Ruling family are Nagvansi Rajputs and their pedigree dates back to 740 A. D. They are descended from Raja Fanimukut Rai of Chhota-Nagpur, where he had established a kingdom of his own. A descendant of his, Raja Prithivikaran Rai, had two sons, Partap Karan Rai, the Heir-apparent, and Lakshminidhi Karan Rai. On his death, his two sons quarrelled between themselves, with the result that Lakshminidhi Karan Rai left his native place for good in 1484. He migrated to Garha Mandla, took military service under Maharaja Arjun Shah and, before long, by a remarkable display of valour and military genius, won a victory for his master against

Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh, Khairagarh State.



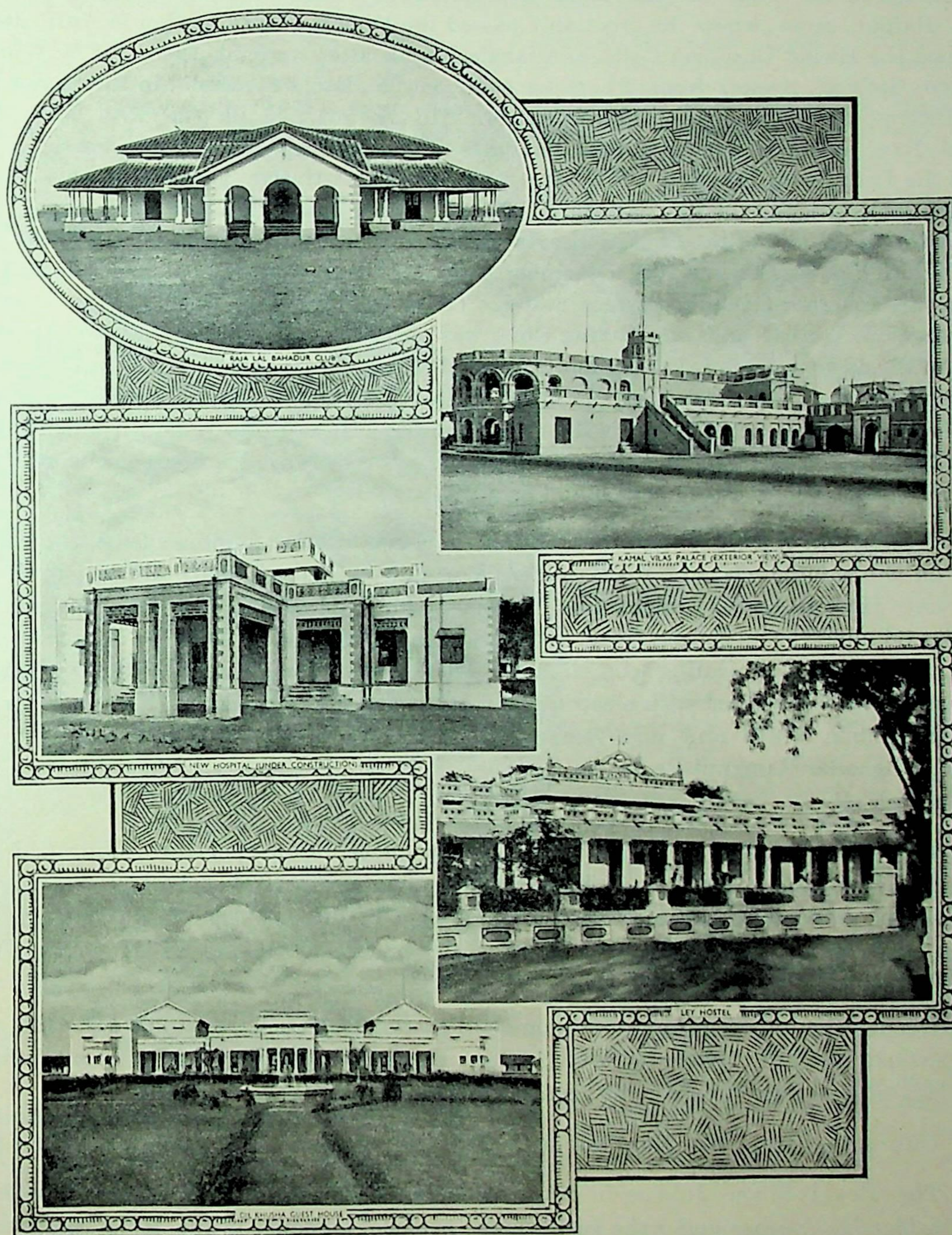
the Bundelas in the year 1487. In recognition of that meritorious and momentous service, the *Parganah* of Kholwa in Chhattisgarh was awarded to him in the year 1487.

One of his descendants, Raja Ghanashyam Rai, defeated in 1540 a Gond army of Chhattisgarh, which was on its march against the Maharaja of Mandla, and in return got Bodagarh *Parganah*, which is now called Khairagarh. One of the Chiefs of this line named Kharag Rai laid the foundation of Khairagarh town in the year 1755 on the confluence of the rivers Amner, Muska, and Piparia and named it after himself.

Raja Tikait Rai was an outstanding personality in his time, reputed far and wide for his gallantry and wisdom. He extended the principality in various ways. He added the Khamaria *Parganah* to his territories and obtained the Singarpur and Dongargarh *Parganahs* from the Raja of Nagpur for arresting the rebel Raja Ghasidass in the year 1816 in compliance with the wishes of Sir Richard Jenkinson, then Resident at Nagpur. Raja Tikait Rai left two sons—Drigpal Singh, the Heir-apparent, and Mahipal Singh. As Drigpal Singh had no issue, Mahipal Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1854.

On his death his son, Raja Lal Fateh Singh, succeeded to the *Gadi* and was invested with full powers in 1865. He was succeeded by his liberal-minded and generous son, Raja Lal Umrao Singh. On his death, his son, Raja Lal Kamal Narain Singh, grandfather of the present Ruler, succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1890. He had received his education at the Rajkumar College. Jubbulpore, and was immensely popular with his subjects as a cultured, energetic, just and generous Ruler. In his time a severe famine broke out in the State, but owing to his munificence the sufferings of the people were considerably alleviated. He was the only Chief of his family who extended his connection with the Rajas of other Provinces by means of relationship and friendship. He died in 1908, deeply mourned by his loving subjects, and was succeeded by his son, the late lamented Raja Lal Bahadur Singh, the father of the present Ruler.

Raja Lal Bahadur Singh was born on the 11th June, 1889. After receiving his primary education at home, he joined the Rajkumar College, Raipur, in 1900. He returned from the College in 1905 and was trained in the work of administration by the late Khan Bahadur Moulvi Mohammad Husain, E. A. C. Raja Lal Bahadur Singh was married to the daughter of General Padma Jung Rana Bahadur of Nepal at Allahabad. He was installed on the *Gadi* in 1912 and invested with full powers in 1915. He was a very enlightened Chief and fully maintained the traditions of his House in regard to justice, generosity and nobility of manners and consequently enjoyed to the fullest degree the esteem and affection of his subjects. Nothing gave him more pleasure than any opportunity to advance the welfare and happiness of his subjects. During the time of his father, Khairagarh had become renowned for its Dasehra and other festivities which were unique in the State. Raja Lal Bahadur Singh made it of practical use to his subjects by the holding of an Agricultural Exhibition and other useful gatherings during the Dasehra week. He was a keen sportsman, a fine cricketer, a formidable tennis-player and a magnificent *Shikari*. He was very amiable, generous and accessible to the poorest of his subjects. As a result of his good nature he had won the genuine friendship of Lord Chelmsford, Sir Bampfield Fuller, Sir James Meston and Sir Benjamin Robertson. A notable achievement of his life was re-establishment of relations with the original House of his forefathers at Palkotgarh in Chhota-Nagpur. As a representative of the Chiefs of the Central Provinces in the Narendra Mandal (Princes' Chamber), he got the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College recognised for admission into the College Class. He was a very kind and benevolent Chief, whose brilliant and promising career was suddenly cut short by the influenza epidemic in 1918, His untimely passing away was deeply and universally mourned in the State. He left behind two sons, Raja Birendra



Some of the important State Buildings in Khairagarh.

Bahadur Singh and Rajkumar Bikram Bahadur Singh, and three daughters. Owing to the minority of the Raja, the State was taken under Government management.

Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh, the present Ruler, was born on the 9th November, 1914, and succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 22nd October, 1918. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, from where he creditably passed the Diploma Examination in April, 1932. He then joined the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, and, after studying there for a year, joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, from where he came out creditably successful in the Senior Diploma Course Intermediate Examination in May, 1934. He was married on the 28th May, 1934, to Shrimati Rani Padmawati Devi Sahiba, daughter of the late Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E., of the Partabgarh Estate (Oudh). He received administrative training in his own State under the able guidance of Rai Bahadur Ramanuj Prasad, Superintendent of the State (an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Government on deputation), and was invested with full ruling powers on the 10th December, 1935, by Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Meek, C. M. G., Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States. Great festivities were held on the occasion of the Investiture Durbar and the Ruling Chief was pleased to announce a remission of Rs. 60,000 in rents to the agriculturists in commemoration of this memorable event. He was blessed with a daughter on the 16th February, 1936, at Calcutta. He has already proved in every way an eminently worthy representative of his illustrious House. He is a broad-minded and sympathetic Ruler. The moral and material well-being of his subjects is always his first consideration. He is naturally greatly loved and respected by his subjects.

During the minority administration, along with other improvements, the State spent liberally on public buildings and roads. The New Guest House, Court House, Indian Guest House, Ley Hostel, Lady Butler Girls' School and quarters for officers were constructed along with about 65 miles of first-class road. The foundation was also laid for a new up-to-date hospital, which is now nearing completion. The town has almost all the signs of modernity in that it has also been provided with electric installation and water-works. The total expenditure on original public works and impovements amounted to nearly Rs. 10,00,000 during the last 19 years. Rai Bahadur Ramanuj Prasad as Dewan of the State has been giving a highly creditable account of himself.

Rajkumar Bikram Bahadur Singh, the younger brother of the Ruling Chief, passed his Diploma Examination from the Rajkumar College, Raipur, in 1934 and after studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, for some time joined the Police Training College at Hazaribagh. He has now been attached to the Sambalpur District for practical training as Honorary Assistant Superintendent of Police.

During the minority administration the Private Department was under the able management of Shrimati Rani D. Kumari Devi Sahiba, Dowager-Maharani Ma Sahiba of the State. She is a lady of enlightened views and visited England during 1930.

During the Great War the State helped the Empire to the best of its means and power.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with befitting eclat and at considerable expense under the enthusiastic personal guidance of the Ruler and the State officials. The programme included royal salute, police parade, sports, Durbar, presenting of Jubilee medals, feeding of the poor, distribution of sweets to school children, fireworks, bonfires, illuminations, &c.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned in all sincerity throughout the State.

Khandpara State

HANDPARA is a progressive little State in Orissa, 240 square miles in area, with a population of 77,929 souls and a gross income of Rs. 1,47,013. The Ruling family are Baghel Kshatriyas and are descendants of a former Raja of Rewa in Indore Agency.

Khandparagarh, a pretty little town, is the Capital of the State. Kantilo, the next important place to Headquarters, is picturesquely situated on the bank of the river Mahanadi. It is a trading centre of brass and bell-metal works which find ready market not only in Orissa but also in far away provinces like C. P., U. P., and Madras. It boasts of a temple older than the famous Puri temple. On *Magh Ekadasi* day pilgrims from all parts of Orissa come to this temple to worship the deity, Nilmadhab Jew. The town holds an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition every year.

The present Ruler, Raja Sree Sree Harihar Singh Mardraj Bhramarbar Roy, is thirteenth in descent in order of succession and is the adopted son of the late Chief Raja Ram Chandra Singh Mardraj Bhramarbar Roy. He was born in 1914, succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1922 and was invested with full powers in 1935. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P., securing the final Diploma in 1933. He was an all-round sportsman in College, winning several distinctions. Before taking up reins of administration he had received administrative training at Sambalpur under the Deputy Commissioner. He married, in June, 1934, a princess of the Mayurbhanj Raj family.



Raja Sree Sree Harihar Singh Mardraj Bhramarbar Roy, Khandpara State.

The State is making rapid progress in all directions. Medical treatment and attendance are given free to the people. Compulsory and free Primary education is imparted in all the Primary schools of the State. The State also maintains an M. E. School for higher English education and awards scholarships annually for further higher English education in High English Schools.

For the improvement of the State *bunds* and embankments have been erected to protect the State from floods, an electric plant has been installed, a permanent club has been started and an athletic sport is being held every year, and medals and cups awarded. In the tournament, teams from neighbouring States take part. This has given a new life to the public and has inspired the people with high hopes for future.

The State is proud of having given birth to the greatest astrologer of India, the late Mahamahopadhyaya Chandrasekhar Singh Samant, who was awarded a literary pension of Rs. 50 p. m. on the recommendation of the Government of India. He was a member of the Raj family. His famous book in Astronomy is *Sidhanta Darpan* from which the present *Panjika* is calculated.

During the Great War the State served the Empire to the best of its means.

The Royal Silver Jubilee was befittingly celebrated by the State with Durbar, *Puja* and prayer in the temples; hoisting Union Jack on main public buildings; presentation of Guard of Honour and march past through the town; scout and school children's procession; feeding the poor and invalid; bonfires and illuminations; local theatre at Headquarters, etc. Rs. 1,733-11-5 was contributed to the fund by the State and its people. Rs. 1,111 has since been returned to the State. It has been decided to devote this sum to the relief of sufferers in flooded areas.

Korea State

KOREA is an important State in the Eastern States Agency with Surguja State in the east, Rewa State in the north and west, and Bilaspur district in the south. It has an area of 1,647 square miles and a population of 90,000 souls. The present income is about Rs. 3,00,000. The State is divided into two Sub-divisions and four Tahsils for purposes of administration. There are one High School, 29 Primary schools and three hospitals. A network of motorable roads and telephone lines link up all the important places in the State. The State abounds in mineral wealth and there are three coal mines working at Jhagrakhand, Chirmiri, and Khurasia. There are other deposits of coal and other minerals in the State also awaiting to be developed. The State also has rich forest resources- Prominent among the forest produce, besides timber and bamboos, are lac, mirabolam, Tendu leaves, catechu, etc. There are two Railway stations in the State—Manendragarh and Chirmiri. The Capital of the State is Baikunthpur situated at a height of 1,850 feet above sea-level and at a distance of about thirty miles from the Manendragarh Railway Station. The average rainfall is about 65 inches and the climate is moderate and dry.



Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, B.A., Korea State.

The Ruling family belongs to the celebrated Chauhan clan of Rajputs. It represents the same stock as Prithwiraj and has been ruling the State for about eighteen centuries. The Ruling House has relationships in Rajputana, United Provinces and Chota Nagpur.

The present Ruling Chief of the State, Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, B.A., was born on the 8th December, 1901. He was educated in the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and at the Allahabad University from where he graduated in 1924. As a student he won the praise of his Professors and Principals for his singular intelligence, commendable application to studies, nobility of manners and genial temperament.

He assumed Ruling powers in 1925. During his ten years' rule he has proved a model Ruler—cultured, kind-hearted, and responsive to the urge of the times. Under his beneficent and enlightened rule the State has been advancing on progressive lines. The moral and material well-being of his subjects is always his first consideration. He is accessible to the humblest of his subjects. Naturally he is immensely popular with his people. By efficient administration of his State he has also raised himself in the estimation of the British Government. He has been a representative of the Chamber of Princes for the last ten years. He was also selected as a delegate to the Round Table Conference. He is a fluent and impressive speaker.

The State is fortunate in having an able Diwan in Mr. A. N. Aindley.

During the Great War the State served the Empire to the best of its means and power.

It celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, with befitting eclat.

The death of King-Emperor George V was deeply mourned in the State.

Khirasra State



Thakore Shri Sursinhji Balsinhji, Khirasra State.



KHIRASRA STATE, in Western Kathiawar, is 47½ sq. miles in area with a population of 4,658 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 70,000.

The present Chief, Thakore Shri Sursinhji Balsinhji, is a Jadeja Rajput and is closely connected with the ruling families of Bansda, Bhavnagar, Kishengarh and Alwar. He was born in 1890 and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1920. He was educated in England and received military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. He has travelled in Switzerland, France and other countries. He attended His late Majesty's Coronation in London in 1911.

The Thakore Sahib has five sons of whom the Heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Prabalsinhji, was born in 1918 and has been receiving education in Rajkumar College, Rajkot, with his two younger brothers.

The State exercises Criminal jurisdiction up to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5,000 and Civil jurisdiction up to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Kumarsain State (Simla Hills)



THIS grand old State, with a history at its back extending over two thousand years, is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, forty-seven miles from Simla, north of Naokanda, a beautiful hill-station and a summer resort of the Viceroy and many high officials of the Government of India. Its area is 100 square miles and population 13,000, mostly Hindus. The annual income is seventy-five thousand rupees from all sources.

The Ruling family represents the Gor clan of Surajbansi Rajputs. The founder of the State, Maharaja Kirti Singh, flourished as ruler of Kanauj and Gaya in the period corresponding with the conquest of Britain by Julius Cæsar.



Shri Rana Vidyadhar Singh, Kumarsain State.

Shri Rana Vidyadhar Singh, the present Ruler of the State, is fifty-sixth in descent from Maharaja Kirti Singh. He was born on September 24, 1895, educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, ascended the *Gadi* on August 24, 1914, on the death of his father, Rana Hira Singh, and was invested with full powers in 1920. The interval between the completion of his education and ascension to the throne was utilized by him in receiving practical training in all departments of administration. He has proved a singularly capable, progressive and popular Ruler. The State can now boast of useful public works, good roads, free schools and a well-equipped *Aushadhalaya*. He has found an able adviser in Kunwar Dina Nath, B.A., (Hons.) LL.B., the Wazir.

During the Great War, Rana Sahib contributed sixty thousand rupees as War Loan and subscribed over five thousand rupees towards different War funds. He personally took keen interest in recruiting, remained with Captain Stokes throughout the tour and enlisted one hundred recruits from the *Ilaqa*.

He and his subjects celebrated Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee with great pomp and enthusiasm. Rana Sahib contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Jubilee Fund and has decided to construct a bridge on the river Giri after the name of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

Tika Someshwar Singh, Heir-apparent, was born on March 24, 1930.

Kurundwad (Senior) State

THE KURUNDWAD (SENIOR) STATE, in the Deccan States Agency, represents one of the principal divisions of the estates held by the illustrious Patwardhan family under the Peshwas. It is 182·5 square miles in area with a population of 44,204 souls and a gross annual revenue of about Rs. 2,74,315. It enjoys unrestricted Civil and Criminal jurisdiction and has the power to frame its own laws and regulations.

The present Chief, Meherban Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao *alias* Balasahib Patwardhan, is a First-Class Sardar of the Deccan. He is taking his education in the Irwin Christian High School, Kolhapur, and is in the Matriculation Class this year. Being a minor, the administration is conducted by his mother, Shrimant Ranisahib Sitabaisahib *alias* Maisahib Patwardhan, as Regent with the help of the State Karbhari.

During the Great War the State helped the Empire to the best of its means and resources.



Meherban Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao *alias* Balasahib Patwardhan, Kurundwad (Senior) State.

Kurundwad (Junior) State

THE KURUNDWAD (JUNIOR) STATE, in the Deccan States Agency, is 116·02 square miles in area with a population, according to the Census of 1931, of 39,583 and a gross income, on the average of past five years, of Rs. 2,38,702. The Capital of the State is Madhavpur-Vadgaon, not far from the town of Belgaum.



Shrimant Ganpatrao Madhavrao *alias* Bapusahib Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Junior) State.

The two Chiefs of this State belong to the illustrious Patwardhan family whose members were Sardars and held Jahagirs for military service under the Peshwas. Descended from Trimbak Hari, the third son of the famous Harbhat—the common ancestor of all the Patwardhan Chiefs—the Chiefs of this State represent the most Senior line among the Patwardhan Chiefs. After the defeat of the Peshwa in 1818, the British Government concluded in 1819 a treaty with Keshawrao Babasahib, the then Chief of Kurundwad. In 1855 this Kurundwad Jahagir was partitioned among the four sons of Keshawrao Babasahib; and the territory that fell to the share of the eldest brother became the Kurundwad (Senior) State, and the total territory that fell to the shares of the three younger brothers together formed the Kurundwad (Junior) State. The three younger brothers lived together jointly, and the powers of the Chief of Kurundwad (Junior) State were exercised, with the consent of all, by one of them. Since then the Kurundwad (Junior) State has been treated by the Government as a distinct and separate entity from the Kurundwad (Senior) State, and the relations of the Kurundwad (Junior) State with the Government have been all along governed by the Treaty of Kurundwad of 1819. Arrangements regarding lands for the railways, the *Abkari*, the opium and a host of other such subjects have been entered into by the Government independently with the Kurundwad (Junior) State.

One of the three Chiefs of this State having died issueless in 1869, the Government rejected the claim of the Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) to his share and ordered in 1872 that it should be merged into the shares of the remaining two Chiefs of this State. Consequently the Chiefs of this State are now two, and one of them exercises the powers of the Jurisdictional Chief over the State as a whole. The Revenue, Civil and Criminal jurisdiction and the powers of legislation and taxation and of general administration enjoyed by the Chiefs of this State are quite identical with those of the other Chiefs of the Patwardhan family in the Deccan States Agency.



Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao *alias* Tatyasahib Patwardhan, (Non-Jurisdictional) Chief of Kurundwad (Junior) State.

Meherban Ganpatrao Madhavrao *alias* Bapusahib, one of the two Chiefs, was born in 1900 and succeeded his father in 1931. He is at present the Jurisdictional Chief, having been recognised as such by Government in October, 1932. Of the two Chiefs of this State he belongs to the Senior line, having been

descended from Hariharrao Keshawrao, the eldest of the three original Chiefs of this State. He exercises all powers appertaining to the State without any restrictions. He is well-educated and a popular Ruler. He has two sons by name Raghunathrao Dadasahib and Gajananrao *alias* Dilip-Raje, and two daughters.

Meherban Ganpatrao Trimbakrao *alias* Tatyasahib is now the other Chief of this State. He being a minor, his mother, as his guardian, manages all the affairs appertaining to his *Khasgi* and State share.

Kushalgarh State

KUSHALGARH STATE, in Mewar Residency and Southern Rajputana States Agency, is 340 square miles in area with a population of 35,564 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,38,000. The Chief is Rathor Rajput, descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great-grandson obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from Emperor Aurangzeb.

The present Chief, Rao Ranjit Singh, was born in 1882 and succeeded to the *Gaddi*, on the death of his father Rao Udai Singh, in 1916. On the outbreak of the Great War the late Rao placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and offered his personal services and also those of his sons.

The present Rao has four sons and a grandson by his deceased eldest son, Brij Behari Singh, who died in 1933.

Kuthar State



Rana Krishna Chand, Kuthar State.

THE KUTHAR STATE, in the Simla Hills, is 20 miles in area with a population of 3,700 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 14,000.

The Kuthar family came to the Simla Hills originally from Rajouri in Jammu. In early times it was a tributary in turn to Nalagarh and Bilaspur. At the time of Gurkha invasion it was tributary to Keonthal. During the Gurkha occupation of the Hills, Rana Gopal Singh took refuge at Manimajra in Ambala district. He died on his way back to Kuthar at the end of the war and the State was accordingly conferred on his son, Bhup Singh. Rana Bhup Singh died in 1858 and was succeeded by his minor son, Jai Chand, to whom a *Khillat* of Rs. 600 was granted in recognition of the services rendered by the State in the Mutiny of 1857. Jai Chand died in 1896 and was succeeded by Jagjit Chand. Rana Jagjit Chand was well educated and was connected by marriage with the Chiefs of Kunihar, Dhami, Keonthal and Kotkhai. He abdicated in favour of his son and died shortly afterwards on the 19th of November, 1930.

Rana Krishna Chand, the present Chief, was born on the 23rd of August, 1905, and was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He was installed as Rana on the 4th of October, 1930. The Rana Sahib is a fine sportsman and hunter of big game.



Thakore Sahib Shri Prahladsinhji, Lathi State.

Lathi State

HE STATE OF LATHI, in Kathiawar, is 41·8 square miles in area with a population of about ten thousand souls and yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,86,387. It comprises three *Mahals*—Lathi, Bhurakhia and Valukad. Lathi is a Railway station on the Gondal State Railway. Brass, candle-stands, boxes, paper weights, etc., are chief manufactures of the State. There is also a ginning factory at Lathi.

The Rulers of Lathi State are Gohel Rajputs and are descended from Sarangji, a son of the famous Sejakji, the common ancestor of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi Houses. Nonghaji, the grandson of Sarangji, obtained possession of Lathi by force of arms. Subsequent Rulers considerably extended the territorial possessions of Lathi, but these gradually diminished through repeated attacks by the Rulers of Bhavnagar, Palitana and the Kathia Chiefs. Thakore Sahib Sursinhji, grandfather of the present Chief, was best known as "Kalapi" for his poetic genius which might well be said to have shed a lustre over the literary life of modern Gujarat.

Thakore Shri Prahladsinhji, the present Chief, was born on the 31st March, 1912, and succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 14th October, 1918, on the death of his father, Thakore Sahib Shri Pratapsinhji, but on account of his minority the State was placed under Agency management. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and, before formal installation on the 9th February, 1931, had received practical administrative training in various departments of the Wankaner State under the able supervision of His Highness the Maharana Raj Sahib. On the 10th February, 1931, the Thakore Sahib married Suryakunverba, daughter of the late Thakore Sahib of Kotda-Sangani situated in Kathiawar. The Heir-apparent was born on 27th November, 1935.

The Thakore Sahib made Primary education free at the time of his formal installation and organized a Praja Pratinidhi Sabha to learn public opinion on matters of public interest.

The Thakore Sahib enjoys Civil jurisdiction as a mark of personal distinction to the extent of Rs. 20,000 and Criminal jurisdiction to that of seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 10,000. The rule of primogeniture governs succession.

The Rulers of Lathi State have ever been noted for their fervent loyalty to the British Crown. During the Great War, the State served the Empire to the best of its means. It also took a prominent part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations.

As soon as the intention of the Government of India to celebrate the 25th anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne was made known, the Thakore Sahib Shri Prahladsinhji, the Ruling Chief, appointed an influential committee under the presidentship of Mr. Keshavlal K. Oza, B.A., LL.B., the Karbhari, to make arrangements to celebrate the auspicious occasion in a befitting manner, the State contributing Rs. 501 to the Jubilee Fund. The occasion was properly celebrated on the 6th and 7th of May. The Ruling Chief sent a congratulatory message to Their Majesties, wishing them long and happy life, through the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency.

The town, including State buidings, was decorated with flags and buntings. State and private buildings as also the bazar were profusely illuminated in these two nights.

A ceremonial parade was held on the morning of 6th May on Kalapi ground and Union Jack was hoisted and *Feu de joie* were fired. School children presented a picturesque sight when they assembled for offering prayers for the long life of Their Majesties. Sweets were distributed and flags presented to each of them. Prisoners were also given sweets and a holiday.

A special Durbar was held on the 7th of May when the Silver Jubilee Medal was awarded to Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Hothibhai, Superintendent of Police. The Thakore Sahib made a short speech dwelling on the personal services rendered and interest taken by His Majesty during the Great War and His Majesty's efforts to bring it to a close successfully. Reference was also made to His Majesty's keen interest in education and philanthropic activities evinced by His Majesty as also to the political advancement of India during His Majesty's benign reign of 25 years. He wished in the end long and happy life to Their Majesties. K. S. Harischandrasinhji, the Karbhari, and others also made short speeches befitting the auspicious occasion.

The Thakore Sahib received a Silver Jubilee Medal on this occasion as a personal souvenir from His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The death of King-Emperor George V on the 21st January, 1936, plunged the whole State in gloom and sorrows. Mourning was properly observed all over the State.

Madhan State (Simla Hills)

Area 28 square miles, population 5,000, annual income Rs. 30,000.

THE PRESENT CHIEF, THAKUR RANDHIR CHAND, is 27th in descent from Raja Bhim Chand, founder of the State, a scion of the Chandeli clan of Rajputs, who settled first in Garwal, then in Bilaspur, and finally in the territory under notice, conquering it from Thakur Been. He also annexed Pargaun Palli, a tributary of Suket State, after killing its Chief, Rana Charagu. He further conquered Kapu, Khakhar, Duttnagor and Nirmand. The conquest of these *Ilaqas* form the subject of a popular couplet which time seems to have failed to efface from public memory. It runs as follows :—

Kapu, Khekhar, Kheksu, Duttnagar, Nirmand,
Dohai pare Raja Bhim Chand ki log Bhare sab dand.



Thakur Randhir Chand, Madhan State.

Thakur Randhir Chand, the present popular Chief, was born in 1887 and ascended the *Gaddi* in 1905 on the retirement of his father, Thakur Bishen Chand, in pursuit of a religious life. Thakur Sahib and his younger brother, Kunwar Udham Singh, were educated at home. Thakur Sahib is well versed in Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu.

His principal hobbies are *Jotish* and practising the *Vedic* system of medicine. He distributes medicine free to his subjects. He has delved deep in religious lore of Hindus.

His reign has been as glorious as of his father. Since his ascendance to the *Gaddi*, he has effected useful reforms in land and forest settlements in his State. He has constructed fine roads and opened a school at his Capital to impart free education to his subjects.

Thakur Sahib is always accessible to his subjects. He is very generous and amiable. He is also an excellent *Shikari*.

The Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties was celebrated by Thakur Sahib and his subjects with great pomp and enthusiasm. He also contributed handsomely to the Silver Jubilee Fund.

Mahlog State (Simla Hills)

MAHLOG STATE is 47½ square miles in area with a population of 8,155 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 43,000. The Ruling house is Surajbansi Rajput. The founder of the family came originally from Ajudhya and settled at Bhawana. Raja Saralpal of this House fell fighting against Mohammad Ghouri during his invasion of India. In the beginning of seventeenth century, annoyed by the oppression of Emperor Jehangir, Raja Sukhpal fled to Kot Mahlog and settled there. On account of the smallness of this *Ilaqa* the Rulers came to be called Thakurs instead of Rajas.



Tika Narindar Chand, Mahlog State (Simla Hills).

In 1803 Thakur Sansar Chand, driven out by the Gurkhas, took shelter with Raja Ramsaran Singh of Nalagarh who treated him well. In 1915 the Gurkhas were expelled by the British from the hills and the dethroned hill Chiefs were restored to their States. Thakur Sansar Chand was granted the *Sanad* for Mahlog State on the 4th December, 1815. Since then the Chiefs of his family have been ruling the State with full ruling powers under the British Government as Paramount Power.

In 1898 the title of Rana was conferred on Raghunath Chand, grandfather of the present Chief, as a personal distinction. He was an efficient administrator. On his death his son, Durga Chand, succeeded him with the title of Thakur.

Thakur Durga Chand breathed his last in 1934, leaving behind three minor sons—Tika Narindar Chand and Kanwars Mahindar Singh and Ravindar Singh.

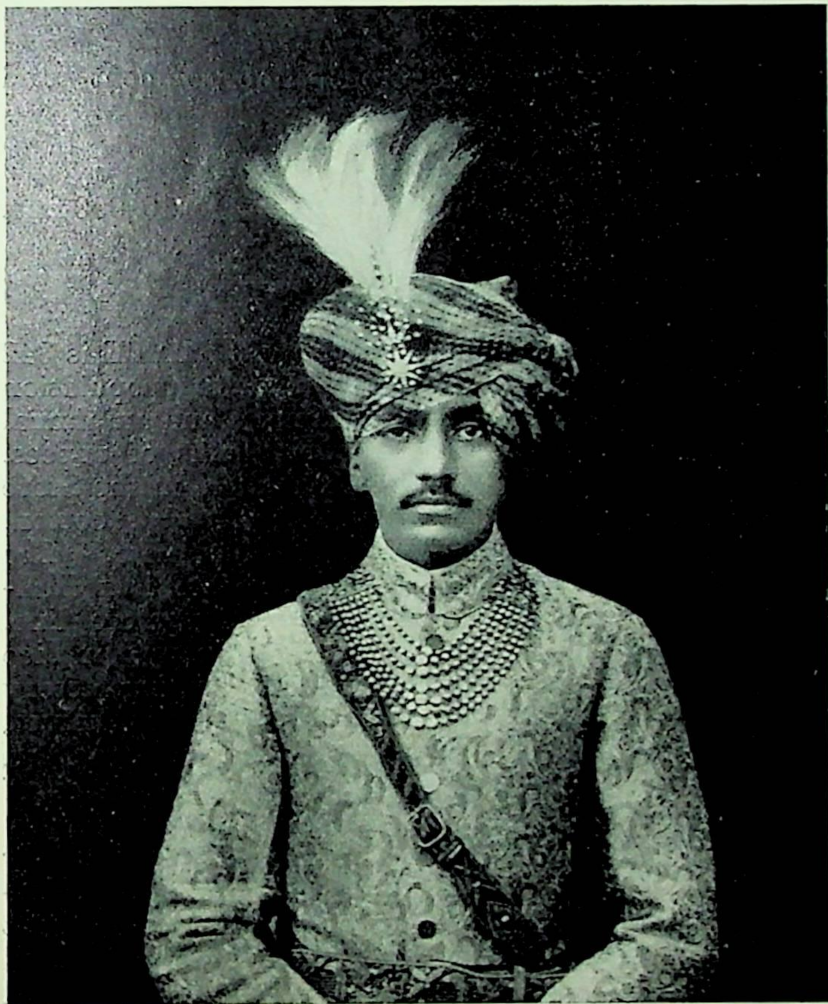
Tika Narindar Chand was born in 1921. He is receiving education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and the two Rajkumars are reading at Kasauli under the charge of a tutor, and will shortly be sent to the Queen's Mary College, Lahore. The State is under the management of the British Government with M. Amin Chand as the present Manager.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with great eclat. On the 6th May prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of Their Majesties at every temple, *gurdawara* and mosque in the State under different officers. Free kitchens were opened and salutes were fired. All sorts of congregations and entertainments were held and merriments continued till the next day. No taxes or subscriptions were realized or accepted.

Malpur State

MALPUR is a well-known State in the Western India States Agency with a history dating back to the middle of the fifteenth century. The Ruling House of the State represents a branch of the famous Rathor dynasty associated with Rajchakarwarti Jai Chand, the Ruler of Kanauj (1193 A. D.) On the fall of Kanauj Jai Chand's elder son, Shivaji, established the present line of the ruling family of Jodhpur and his younger son, Sonangji, that of Idar. In 1466 A.D. Vaghsinhji, a prince of the Ruling House of Idar, attacked the Bhil Ruler of Malpur and conquered it from him and settled there.

During the Mutiny of 1857 the State rendered great help in suppressing disorder and preserving peace in the adjoining country. During the Great War, too, it rendered all possible help.



Raolji Shri Gambhirsinghji, Malpur State.

The present Ruler, Raolji Shri Gambhirsinghji, was born on the 27th October, 1914, and was invested with powers assigned to his State on the 16th February, 1935. He celebrated the occasion by announcing valuable loans to agriculturists and promising to establish a separate Anglo-Vernacular School at the Capital. He received his education at Scott College at Sadra and at Mayo College at Ajmer. Though young in age he possesses remarkable intelligence and great insight into State affairs. He enjoys the sincerest affection and esteem of his subjects.

The State has made rapid progress in all directions including education and medical relief.

The present Ruler married last year the eldest daughter of the Heir-apparent of the Rajaji Sahib of Khandela, an old illustrious Shekhavat dynasty in Jaipur.

Raolji Shri Gambhirsinghji took keen interest in the celebration of the historical event of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee in 1935. A varied programme was enthusiastically observed throughout the State including parade, salute of 31 guns, public prayers at the places of worship, Durbars and meetings for thanksgiving services, feeding the poor, distribution of prizes and sweets to children, scouts' rally, athletic tournaments, police sports, fairs, magic performances, Durbar for presenting Jubilee medals, illuminations, fireworks, bonfires, etc.

The death of the King-Emperor George V on the 21st January, 1936, plunged the whole State in genuine sorrow. Mourning was duly observed throughout the State.

Manavadar (Bantwa) State

MANAVADAR STATE, in the Western India States Agency, is 101 square miles in area with a population of 20,084 and an average annual income of Rs. 6,37,000.

The Taluka has been in possession of the present Ruling family since 1733 A.D. The Chorashi Parganah, which included Manavadar, Bantwa, Gidad, now called Sardargarh, and other Talukas, was granted by Sherkhan Babi to his brothers Diler Khan and Sher Zaman Khan after their expulsion from Gogha. The grant was held by the two brothers jointly as long as they had to fight for their existence, but when they finally became established they divided it. The elder brother Diler Khan took Manavadar. The younger brother Sher Zaman Khan took Bantwa and Gidad and to equalise the shares Diler Khan got also a share in Bantwa, which his descendants enjoy to this day.

The present Chief of Manavadar, Khan Shri Gulam Moinudinkhanji, was born in 1911, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1918 and was invested with the full powers of the Taluka in 1931. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

The jurisdiction over the *Majmu* share of the three shareholders is exercised by them with the following powers :—

Civil :—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 5,000.

Criminal :—Sentences restricted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine.

The Taluka of Manavadar has the following powers :—

Civil :—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal :—Sentences restricted to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs.10 ,000 fine.

Miraj (Senior) State



Shrimant Raja Sahib Sir Gangadhar Rao Ganesh *alias* Balasahib Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Miraj (Senior) State.

THE MIRAJ (SENIOR) STATE is 342 square miles in area with a population of 93,957 square miles and an annual gross revenue of six lakhs of rupees. The main articles of production in the State are wheat, maize, gram, *jowar*, *bajra*, cotton, sugarcane, groundnuts, chillies, etc. The Miraj town, the Capital of the State, is a Railway junction on the Poona-Bangalore line. It has an electric supply company, an ice factory, a cotton ginning and pressing factory and a State workshop turning out knives, locks, scissors, food-carriers, nut-crackers, etc. The State possesses many fine pieces of architecture of historic interest.

The present Chief, Shrimant Raja Sahib Sir Gangadhar Rao Ganesh *alias* Balasahib Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., was born in 1866 and was adopted and installed on the *Gaddi* in 1875 and got his powers in 1887. Under his long and beneficient rule the State has made good progress in all directions. There is a High Court, a Legislative Council and an efficient Municipality. The State is also widely known for its medical facilities.

During the Great War the State served the Empire to the best of its means. It celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, with befitting eclat, the Chief taking a keen personal interest in the same.

Mourning over the death of King-Emperor George V was also duly observed in all sincerity throughout the State.

Miraj (Junior) State

MIRAJ (JUNIOR) STATE is a progressive little Brahmin State, 196·43 sq. miles in area with a population of 40,686 souls according to the Census of 1931 and a gross revenue of Rs. 3,60,745.

The ruling family represents the illustrious line of Patwardhans. After the downfall of the Peshwas, the Rulers of the different States of the Patwardhan family helped the East India Company a great deal in the consolidation of British Rule and the peaceful settlement of the country.

Meherban Madhavrao Hariharrao *alias* Babasahib Patwardhan, the present Ruler, is the second son of late Shrimant Balasahib Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Sr. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the Chiefship of the Miraj Junior State and was adopted in December, 1899, by Lady Parwatibaisahib, the mother of Laxmanrao Abnasahib, who died prematurely on the 7th February, 1899. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and was invested with full powers of the State on the 17th March, 1909. He was recipient of the Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911.



Meherban Madhavrao Hariharrao *alias* Babasahib Patwardhan, Miraj (Junior) State.

He is married to Shrimant Thakutaisahib, daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Peshwe of Barreilly. He has three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Shrimant Chintamanrao Balasahib, is married to Shrimant Lilawatitaisahib and is blessed with a son, Kumar Shrimant Vinayakrao Bhayyasahib, and a daughter.

Shrimant Babasahib has proved in every way a model Ruler and is immensely popular with his subjects. Under his able and energetic guidance the State is making rapid progress in all directions. He has made elementary education free in his State. He has introduced all the laws in force in British India. He has also established a Rayat Sabha in the State.

The State is a full-powered State, being in direct political relations with the Government of India.

In Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B.A., LL.B., the State is fortunate in having an able and energetic Diwan.

On the 6th and 7th of May, 1935, the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King-Emperor George V was celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the State with great enthusiasm and in a manner most befitting that happy and auspicious occasion. The 6th and 7th of May were observed as public holidays in the State.

The death of King-Emperor George V on the 21st January, 1936, evoked sentiments of genuine grief and sorrow all over the State and mourning was duly observed in all sincerity throughout the State.

Mong Raj

MONG RAJA, one of the three Chiefs of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal, is the descendent of the Royal family of Aracan. The title "Mong Rajagri" was the family title of that King. Of the successive Mong Rajas, Raja Nephru Sain ruled from 1893 to June, 1933. His highly educated and accomplished daughter, Mong Raja Nanoomah, the widowed daughter-in-law of the late Bohmong Raja Chailafru, acted as Chief from June, 1933, during his father's illness and after her father's death in March, 1936, she was proclaimed Chief in May, 1936, and was installed to the Chiefship in November, 1936. She is a good administratrix and is specially remarkable for her charity and donations. She is the recipient of the King's Silver Jubilee Medal awarded to her at a Durbar at Rangamati on 12th June, 1935. Her only son, Kumar Momfru Sain, married the daughter of Raja Bhuban Mohan Roy, the Chakma Chief. Thus the boy is connected with the families of all the three Chiefs of this District, *viz.* the Chakma Chief, the Bohmong Chief and the Mong Raja.



Mong Raja Nephru Sain. Born 3-3-71. Died 17-3-36. Ruled from 1884 to March 1936.



Mong Raja Nanoomah, present Mong Raja, Lady Chief of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Proclamation, May, 1936. Installation, November, 1936.



Kumar Momfru Sain.

Multhan

MULTHAN is on the Mhow-Neemuch road, the nearest Railway Station being Runija. The Estate covers an area of 100 square miles with a population of 11,800. Wheat, maize, gram and cotton are the chief produce.

The present Chief, Dharmalankar Dharma Bhushan Dharma Divakar Shreeman Maharaj Bharat Singhji, is a direct descendent of Maharaja Ratan Singhji, founder of the Ratlam State, and second son of His late Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singhji of Sailana. The Government of India sanctioned his adoption in 1901. He was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. In 1914 he was invested with full powers by the Government of India through Mr. Crump, Political Agent.

Since his accession to the *Gaddi* many marked improvements have been effected in the Estate, including good roads, stately buildings, beautiful gardens, etc. The Bharat Raj Bhavan, constructed in 1929 at considerable cost, can boast of a unique scenery in Nazarbag with a tank full of lotus flowers in front. Charitable institutions and temples worth thousands of rupees have been built such as Hospital, School, Dharamshala, Satyanarayan and Charbhuja temples besides a grand building for offices in the upper storey and motor garage, *baggikhana*, *farashkhana*, etc., in the lower. The whole town is lighted by electricity.

Maharaj Sahib was first married in 1914 to Rani Aman Kunwerji of Achrol. She was an enlightened lady, very keen about female education. She established a girls' school at her own expense. Shreeman has donated a good sum for that school and a good building has been erected and named Shree Aman Kanya Pathshala.

Shreeman's second marriage was celebrated in 1935 with the sister of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Dhrangadhra.

The Chief exercises Judicial and full Revenue powers.

He is a sincere devotee of Shiva and a staunch Sanatanist. He takes special interest in the agricultural classes and has opened Bharat Bank for the benefit of his subjects. He is a keen sportsman and devout scholar and bears a commanding personality.



Dharmalankar Dharma Bhushan Dharma Divakar Shreeman Maharaj Bharat Singhji, Multhan.

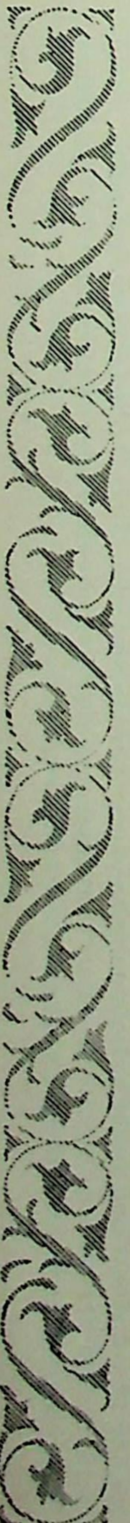
He holds Directorship of the following companies:—The Adarsha Bima Company, Allahabad; the Indo-Asiatic Insurance Company, Ajmer; the Delhi Color and General Works, Delhi; the Swastika Dry Ice Company, Delhi; the Ratlam Electric and Weaving Mills Company, Ratlam; the Medical Supply Laboratory Company, Lucknow; Chancellor, Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares; and Vice-President, Mimansa Grantha Prakashaka Samiti, Poona.

His earnestness, untiring zeal and keen devotion to duty have won him the high regard of his people. He is equally esteemed by *Sadhus* and *Mahatmas*, being a philosopher. The Estate is progressing under his efficient rule. Mr. Crump, then Political Agent, styled him as a 'Model Ruler.'

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was befittingly celebrated in the Estate under the enthusiastic guidance of the Chief.

The death of King George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the Estate.





Raja Jogindar Singh, Nalagarh (Handur) State.

Nalagarh (Handur) State

ALAGARH (HANDUR) STATE is 256 square miles in area with a population of 50,016 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 2,16,257.

The Ruling family belongs to the Chandrabansi clan of Rajputs who hailed from Chanderi and settled in Kahlur (Bilaspur) State. In 1100 A. D. Raja Ajai Chand, having left his younger brother, Ajit Chand, in possession of the Kahlur State, marched to the adjoining territory of Thakur Handu to carve out a fortune for himself and, having defeated and killed that Chief, founded for himself and his descendants the Handur or Nalagarh State. His firm and just rule continued up to 1171 A. D.

The dynastic table contains a long list of 26 Rulers, but the space at our command permits only brief accounts of some of them. Raja Ram Chand, who ruled from 1522 to 1568, constructed the fort of Ramgarh and built the town of Ramshahr which he made his summer Capital. His successor, Raja Sansar Chand, built the handsome *Diwan-Khana* at Nalagarh and restored the Kalakund reservoir which is said to have been constructed by the Pandawas. Raja Ram Saran Singh, grandfather of the present Ruler, succeeded to the *Gaddi* in 1788 and died at the advanced age of eighty-six years after a reign of sixty years. He was a very brave and chivalrous prince and extended his dominions from Nalagarh to Mattiana and eastwards as far as Ajmirgarh on the Jumna. After the Gurkha invasion he threw in his lot with the British. After the defeat of the Gurkhas at the hands of Sir David Ochterlony the Tehsil of Bharauli was granted to Raja Ram Saran Singh as a reward for his services, but its distance from Nalagarh and turbulence of the people forced him to transfer it to another Chief for a considerable sum. He also received an indemnity of one lakh of rupees on his returning the Satgarh forts to the Raja of Bilaspur State, from whom he had taken them. This sum he expended in improving and strengthening the fort of Palasi. On the death of his successor, Raja Bija Singh, in 1848, the State lapsed to the British Government, but in 1860 it was restored to his brother, Raja Agar Singh, the father of the present Raja. Raja Agar Singh was succeeded by his elder son, Raja Ishri Singh, in 1877 A. D. The Revenue Settlement of the Des (plains) *Ilaqa* was finished in 1899. He died in 1911 without leaving any issue and his brother, Raja Jogindar Singh, the present Ruler, succeeded him in 1912.

Raja Jogindar Singh was born in 1870 A. D. and was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He has been very fond of shooting and manly games from his early years and is a fine sportsman and connoisseur of horses. He had had sufficient administrative training as Wazir during the regime of his elder brother, Raja Ishri Singh. When he was installed to the *Gaddi* the State was in debt and its resources were at their low ebb. By retrenchment and economy in every line and also by husbanding the sources of income for the first three years of his reign he made the State free from debt. Its financial position is now sound in every respect.

Under his energetic and enlightened rule the State is progressing in every direction. Education in all the departments throughout the State is free. The Ishri High School has been raised to the High standard and a network of Primary Schools has been spread in the State. A new dispensary for the Pahar *Ilaqa* was opened at Ramshahr and a veterinary hospital and an Ayurvedic Aushadhalya were started and properly equipped in 1932 and 1935 respectively. The Co-operative movement, introduced in 1924, has now 56 societies with a Central Co-operative Bank at Nalagarh. All the roads in the State verge at Nalagarh. They have all been metalled for several miles round the town which is now connected with the Rupar Railway Station by regular motor-lorry service. The settlement of the Pahar *Ilaqa* was conducted and finished in 1924 and that of the Des *Ilaqa* was revised in 1926. The settlement of the State forests also was satisfactorily concluded in 1932 and a new Working Plan has been in force from 1935.

Raja Jogindar Singh Sahib enjoys the genuine esteem and affection of his subjects for his never-failing interest in their welfare as well as for his winning manners, even-handed justice and hatred of oppression and tyranny. He has given ample proof of his earnest desire to maintain unimpaired his family traditions of loyalty to the Crown. During the Great War, besides placing his personal services and all the resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government, he supplied 169 recruits and gave Rs. 2,25,000 as War loan in addition to liberal donations to the various funds.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated with great eclat throughout the State. Amid the booming of the Royal Salute at 6 A. M. on the 6th May, 1935, the people flocked to their places of worship and offered congregational prayers for the long life and prosperity of Their Majesties. The Raja Sahib laid the foundation-stone of the King George's Silver Jubilee Bridge which he has undertaken to build at an estimated cost of over a lac of rupees on the Sirsa stream. A Durbar was held in which His Excellency the Viceroy's *Kharita* and the Raja Sahib's address expressing his feelings of steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Throne were read out by the able and popular Wazir, Rai Sahib Pt. Laiq Ram. Sweets were distributed among the students and sweet *pulao* among the poor throughout the State. There were gorgeous illuminations and fireworks at night. A sumptuous feast was also given by the Ruler to more than 500 gentlemen. There were general festivities throughout the State for three days.

Narsingpur State

THE STATE OF NARSINGPUR, in the Eastern States Agency, is 207 square miles in area, of which 100 square miles are covered by forests, 50 square miles are rocky lands and 50 square miles are cultivable lands. The population is 40,878 according to the last Census. The State consists of 187 villages, being inhabited mostly by Hindus living chiefly on agriculture. The State possesses rich forests of timber and bamboo of the best quality. The total income of the State is Rs. 1,19,000. The Ruling family are Rajputs.

The main communication is the Narasingpur-Baramba-Tigiria Athgarh Road which leads to the Raj-Athgarh Railway Station on the B. N. R. A bus service is run in fair season only.



Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingha Harichandan Mohapatra, Narsingpur State.

The State was founded in 1292 A. D. by a heroic Rajput prince named Dharma Sinha. The territory comprising the State was originally in the possession of two Khonds, Narsing and Pura, after whom the State is called Narsingpur.

The State entered into Treaty engagements with the Honourable East India Company and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,455-8-3 to the British Government. The emblem of the State is Scorpion.

The present Ruler, Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingha Harichandan Mohapatra, son of the late Raja Sadhu Charan Mansingha Harichandan Mohapatra, was born on the 9th of September, 1908. He was first educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and then at Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. He succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 5th of July, 1921. He married the only daughter of Raja Bahadur Sir Rajendra Narayan Bhanj Deo, Kt., O.B.E., of Kanika in the year 1929 and was formally installed as Ruler on the 4th May, 1931.

The Ruler is blessed with one son and one daughter.

The State has ever been noted for its sincere loyalty to the Crown. During the Great War it helped the Empire to the best of its means and power.

The State also took enthusiastic part in the world-wide greetings and rejoicings over the celebration of the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935. Every attempt was made to make the celebrations in the State a brilliant success.

A progamme was drawn up and published throughout the State to celebrate that happy occasion with due pomp and splendour. The Raja Sahib with his Diwan took keen personal interest and saw that every item of the programme was carried out efficiently.

Early in the morning of the 6th May, 1935, the celebration began with services of *Kirtan* parties from all six Mandirs and religious institutions. The town and roads were beautifully decorated with flags and festoons. Students of the local M. E. School and the Boy Scouts went on marching and saying "God save the King" in the public streets of the town. The State Police force gave a display of their ceremonial drill, which was followed by 31 gun salutes and the hoisting of the Union Jack at the Palace.

A Durbar was held, attended by all local officers, officials and the general public. The functions of this Durbar were conducted mainly with a view to creating an impression upon the minds of the public as to the relations between Their Majesties and every individual subject of the State as well as of the Empire as a whole. In the afternoon arrangements for feeding the poor were successfully carried out with the funds donated by the Silver Jubilee Committee. There were also various sports, games and local dances on the day of the celebration. Bonfire, illumination and fireworks formed the main part of the celebrations in the evening.

Excellent arrangements were reported to have been made in the Moffusil to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner. *Nagarkirtan*, scouting, *jatra* parties and games were regular features of the celebrations in all the villages on both the 6th and 7th May. The children had also a very pleasant time of it in partaking of the sweetmeats provided for them.



Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata, Nayagarh State.

Nayagarh State

AYAGARH STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is situated between 19°53′ and 20° 20′ North and 84°48′ and 85°15′ East, with an area of 552 square miles and a population of 1,42,406 according to the Census of 1931. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 4,25,000.

The founder of the State was a heroic Rajput noble named Surjyamoni Singh from Rewa in the Central Provinces. He established a fort at a place called Gunamati in Nayagarh on his way back from pilgrimage from Puri and was afterwards elected by the people of the country as their Chief. Raja Bagha Singh, the 9th in the line, shifted the Capital to Nayagarh which has since remained the Capital of the State. Raja Gokul Singh, the 14th in the line, temporarily took charge of the administration of Orissa in the year 1672 when Raja Mukand Deb had gone to marry in a district in the Madras Presidency and from that time assumed the hereditary title of Mandhata. Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata, father of the present Ruler, married in May, 1903, the daughter of the Raja of Hindol and died on the 7th December, 1918, being succeeded by his son, a minor.

The present Ruler, Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata, is 26th in descent from the founder of the State. He was born in the year 1911. He married a grand-daughter of His Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 20th July, 1933. A son and heir-apparent was born to him on the 4th September, 1933.

Soon after his accession to the *Gadi* the Ruler began introducing reforms and liberal measures in the administration. Forced labour, which had been prevalent in the State from time immemorial, was totally abolished and tenants were given fuller and better rights of disposition in their landed properties. The Chief went out with Rani Sahiba, the Heir-apparent and his younger brother on a European tour and visited several countries studying modern methods of administration. Since his return from abroad he has applied himself heart and soul to placing the State on the high road to progress on modern lines.

Primary education is free and compulsory on selective basis. The State spends about 10 per cent. of its total income on education, and illiteracy among the populace is fast disappearing. There is a net-work of good roads. There are well-equipped dispensaries and a peripatetic Doctor goes round to give additional medical relief. Keen interest is taken in leprosy relief work.

Religious endowments are numerous. The temples of Raghunath Jiu at Orgaon and of Ladukesh Mahesh at Sarankul attract a good number of pilgrims throughout the year.

The administration is carried on on modern lines with efficient Judicial and Executive staff, the Ruler being the Chief appellate authority in Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters.

The Ruler is immensely popular with his people for his sincere and earnest devotion to the duties and responsibilities of his exalted position and easy accessibility to the humblest of his subjects.

The traditional loyalty of the State to the British Crown was befittingly demonstrated in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in the State. The 6th and 7th May, 1935, were observed as public holidays in the State. The happy and auspicious occasion was most enthusiastically celebrated at Headquarters and at each Thana and Outpost as well as at each school in the interior. Police parades were held at Headquarters. Prayers were offered in the temples at Sadar and in the Moffusil and *Nagar Sankirtan* with a procession of school boys and others were taken out. Alms and clothes were distributed to the poor and the school children were entertained with sweets. The palace and all public and private buildings were gorgeously illuminated. The poor were fed, fireworks displayed and bonfires with Kol dances and local *jatras* (operas) were also arranged.



Raja Shri Kishore Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, Nilgiri State.

Nilgiri State

HE NILGIRI STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 284 square miles in area with a population of 68,598 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 2,31,687. It pays a tribute of Rs. 3,900-7-8 to the British Government. The Chief is a Kshattriya.

The State is bounded on the north and west by the Mayurbhanj State and on the east and south by the Balasore district. The Capital of the State is Raj-Nilgiri. A *pucca* road leads from the Grand Trunk Road to the Western boundary through the headquarters of the State for the convenience of traffic. The nearest Railway Station is Khantapara on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which is nine miles from the headquarters station of the State. The Balasore Railway Station on the same Railway is fourteen miles from the headquarters. The State is famous for its *Mooguni* (black) pot stone.

The State was founded in 1125 A.D. by two heroic Kshattriya brothers from Chhota-Nagpur. The thirteenth Chief of the State was awarded the title of Harichandan by the Maharaja of Orissa for having ably defended the celebrated goddess of the State and her temple from the inroads of Kalapahar. Kalapahar was originally a Brahmin. After conversion to Islam he took military service under the Pathans who were at that time in power in Orissa. He rose to a high rank in the Army and got the nickname of Kalapahar for his ferocious campaign of destruction or disfigurement of the temples and deities of the Hindus. He could not make headway against the then Chief of Nilgiri State. The 15th Chief of the State obtained in 1611 A.D. the title of Mardraj for the assistance he rendered to the Moghuls against the Pathans.

The present Ruler, Raja Shri Kishore Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, was born on the 2nd February, 1904, at Nilgiri, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 6th July, 1913. He married the daughter of H.H. Raja Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.I.E., of Alirajpur in Central India and also the daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Thakurgaon (Ranchi). The State was released from the management of Government and the Ruler was formally installed on the *Gadi* on the 2nd February, 1925. He was vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge on the 28th August, 1933. The Heir-apparent, Sreeman Rajendra Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, was born to the Ruler on the 7th April, 1930.

The present Chief is popular with all classes of people for his progressive ideas and many princely virtues. He is cultured, kind-hearted and accessible to all. The welfare of his subjects is always his first consideration. The State is progressing in all directions. He is assisted in the administration of the State by an efficient staff of officials headed by an able Diwan.

Diwan :—Babu Krishna Chandra Ghose, B.A., (a retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector).

Assistant Diwan :—Babu Mohinimohan Mukherjee, B.L.

Chief Medical Officer and Deputy Superintendent of Jail :—Dr. Motilal Ghosh, M.B.

Private Secretary :—Dr. M. C. Das.

Revenue Officer :—Babu Krishna Prasad Mahapatra.

Deputy Superintendent of Police :—Babu G. N. Mahapatra.

Forest Officer :—Babu Harish Chandra Singh Deo, B.A.

Zamindari Manager :—Babu Fakir Mohan Das, B.A.

During the Great War the State served the Empire to the best of its means and power.

The Silver Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty King George V was celebrated in the State with great pomp. The celebrations covered 13 days of prayers and rejoicings in which the people of the whole State joined. The programme included :—

(1) Worship of gods in temples, (2) Hoisting of flags at the Palace and other State buildings, (3) Salute of 31 guns, (4) Police parade, (5) *Kirtans*, (6) Bonfire, (7) Theatrical performances, (8) Illuminations, (9) *Santal* dance, (10) Feeding the poor, (11) *Jatras*, (12) Prayers in the temples, (13) Cinema show, (14) Entertainment of school children, (15) Durbar announcing the completion of the 25th year of the reign of His Gracious Imperial Majesty King George V.

The death of King-Emperor George V on the 21st January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.



Raja Sarat Chandra Munipal, Pallahara State.

Pallahara State

PALLAHARA STATE, in Orissa, is 450 square miles in area with an annual revenue of about one lakh of rupees. The Ruling family claims descent from the famous House of Raja Bhoj. The present Ruler, Raja Sarat Chandra Munipal, is a fine sportsman and a popular Ruler with progressive ideas. General administration under education, medical relief, agriculture, P. W. D., including communication and irrigation, has shown great progress under his enlightened and benevolent rule with the able management of the Dewan, Mr. Hare Krishna Patnaik, B.A. (Hons.). The State maintains highly efficient staffs in all the departments. The Ruler has three sons and two daughters.

During the Great War the State served the Empire to the best of its means and power.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations were celebrated in a most befitting manner in the Capital town and even in the most interior villages. Both the Ruler and the Diwan were the recipients of Silver Jubilee Medals.

Pataudi State

PATAUDI STATE, in the Punjab, is 53 square miles in area with a population of 18,873 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 1,35,000. The State is within the political charge of the Commissioner of the Ambala Division. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Shaikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of Emperor Akbar. A descendent of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Mahrattas, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. For his distinguished services as a brave and loyal soldier he was granted the Pataudi Ilaqa in perpetual Jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab was conferred on him in the same year.

The late Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December, 1905, and was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December, 1911, and at the Viceroy's State Entry into Delhi in December, 1912.

On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 the late Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan offered his personal services and the resources of the State, and contributed liberally to the War funds.

The present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur, was born in 1910 and succeeded to the *Gaddi* in 1917. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he earned distinction by winning "Blues" for both Cricket and Hockey. He was invested with powers as a Ruler by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab on the 10th of December, 1931. He went to Australia with the All-England Cricket Team in the winter of 1931-32. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Patdi State

THE PATDI STATE, in the Western India States Agency, is 165 square miles in area, has a population of 16,573 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 3,83,000.

The ancestors of the Chief of Patdi came originally from Champaner in the fifteenth century and settled themselves at Viramgam which they raised to wealth and importance. In 1741 the then Chief, Desai Bhavsinhji, was compelled to come to terms with the Moghuls and the Marathas under which he had to surrender Viramgam and retained Patdi and its dependent villages. Since then Patdi has been the seat of his family. The greater part of this State was comprised in the Ahmedabad *Zillah* at the formation of that *Zillah* in A. D. 1818. The State is at present under Regency management on account of the minority of the Chief.

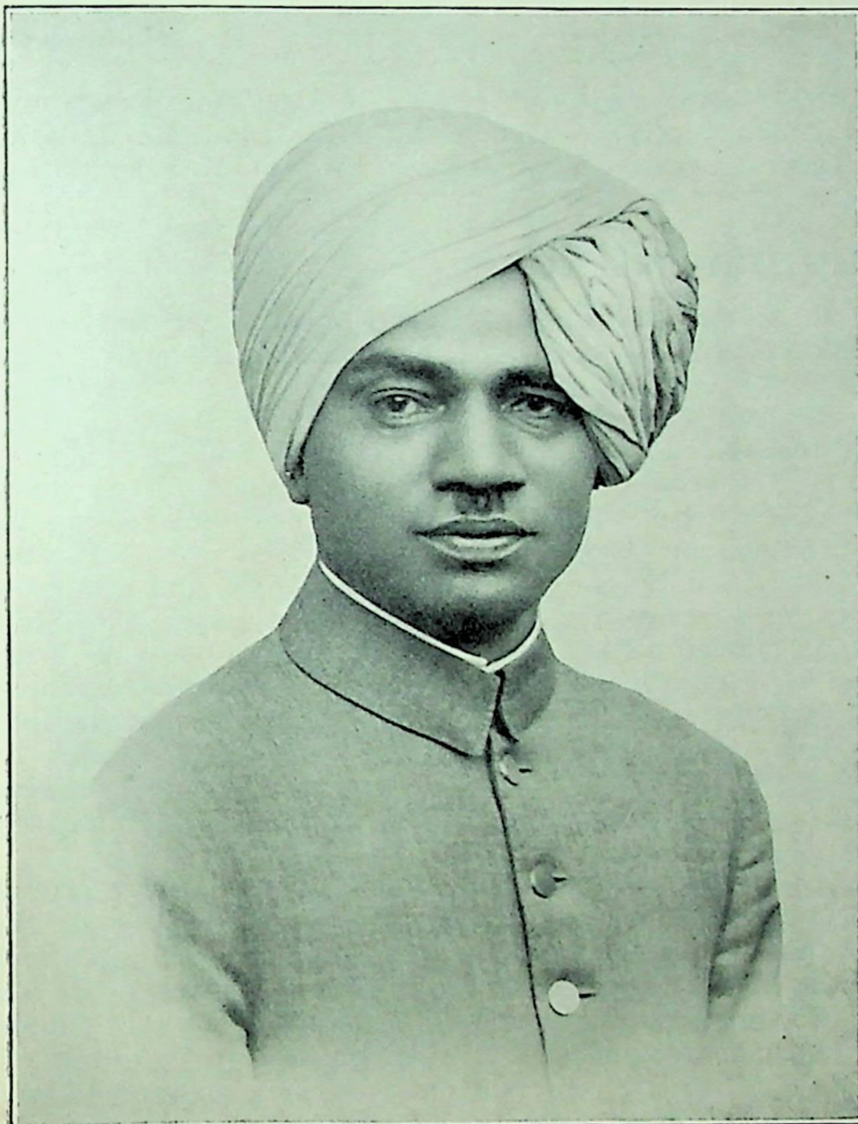
The State exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil: Suits up to the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal: Sentences up to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

Phaltan State

THE PHALTAN STATE, situated to the north-east of the District of Satara in the Bombay Presidency, is one of the oldest in the Deccan, dating its origin as far back as the middle of the thirteenth century. It is 397 square miles in area with a population of 58,761 souls and an average income of Rs. 4,69,000. The Ruling family claims descent from a heroic adventurer from North India named Nimbraj, a scion of the reputed Parmar Rajput clan, who came to the Deccan in 1270 A. D. and contrived to found a principality of his own at the foot of the Shambhumahadev range, an offshoot of the Sahyadri mountains. After a time he finally settled at Nimblak (a village about nine miles to the east of Phaltan) from which the surname of Nimbalkar runs in the Ruling family. In 1327 his grandson, Nimbraj II, as a mark of Imperial appreciation of his father's heroic sacrifice of life in a hard-fought battle in the cause of the Emperor Muhammad Tughlak, received from him a *Jagir* along with the hereditary title of Naik and the right of using *Morchels* and *Gold Toda*, which are regarded as insignia of royalty of a very high order. The Rulers of Phaltan State have all along been so proud of this title of Naik that they were never willing to exchange it for even that of Raja.



Major Shrimant Malojirao IV *alias* Nanasahib Naik Nimbalkar, Phaltan State.

The present Ruler, Major Shrimant Malojirao IV *alias* Nanasahib Naik Nimbalkar, was born on the 11th September, 1896, and installed with full powers of the State on the 15th November, 1917. He is a popular Ruler with progressive ideas and his subjects are happy and contented. An outstanding achievement of his life is the important service which he rendered to the cause of smaller States in connection with the new Constitution. After consulting his brother Rulers he sent Mr. (now Rao Sahib) K. V. Godbole, the Diwan of Phaltan, to London to attend the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences and to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the following ten of the Deccan States, *viz.*, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad Sr., Miraj Sr., Miraj Jr., Phaltan and Ramdurg. The Raja Sahib also followed Mr. Godbole to England and had an interview with the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Godbole was then allowed to place the case of the above-mentioned States before a Special Committee at which the Raja Sahib was also present. Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for India, presided at the meeting. Besides, Mr. Godbole gave his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the 6th July, 1933. During his stay in England the Raja Sahib acquainted prominent people in England, who took a keen interest in Indian affairs, with the position of Smaller States, particularly of the Deccan.

The State served the Empire faithfully during the Great War.

It celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, with befitting eclat. The progamme included Royal salute, ceremonial parade, prayers in temples and mosques, distribution of sweets, Jubilee flags to school children and clothes to the poor, wrestling matches, illuminations, Durbar, presentation of Jubilee medals and a grand dinner by Shrimant Rajasahib to nearly a thousand people from all parts of the State. Nearly seventeen thousand rupees were sent to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India, on behalf of the Ruler, the Durbar and the people of the State. To commemorate the happy occasion the name of the State Charitable Dispensary was changed into that of 'King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Charitable State Dispensary.'

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.

Poonch State

POONCH STATE is a Feudatory of the Jammu and Kashmir State. It has a revenue of about 12 lakhs. The ruling family is descended from Raja Dhyan Singh, brother of Maharaja Gulab Singh, founder of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

On the death of Raja Moti Singh in 1892 he was succeeded by his son, Baldeo Singh. Raja Baldeo Singh was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in January, 1909. For services in connection with the Great War the Raja was granted a personal salute of 9 guns in 1918, and was gazetted Honorary rank of Major in the Army in April, 1916 as a reward for assistance given to Government in connection with recruiting for the Indian Army. He was succeeded on his death in September, 1918, by his eldest son, Sukhdeo Singh. Raja Sukhdeo Singh was granted powers in 1922 by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

Raja Sukhdeo Singh died in 1927 and was succeeded by his brother Jagat Deo Singh, the present Chief, who was formally installed as Raja of Poonch by His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh on the 27th January, 1928. A revised *Dastur-ul-amal* was granted to the Raja by His Highness at the same time.

Raigarh State

RAIGARH is one of the oldest States in the Eastern States Agency with an area of 1,486 square miles and a population of 2,77,569 souls. The surface is generally hilly. In 1800 A. D. Raja Junjhar Singh entered into a subsidiary treaty with the Hon'ble the East India Company on the annexation of Sambalpur by the Marhattas. In 1833 his son, Raja Deonath Singh, a most capable Ruler, crushed a rebellion instigated against the British by Raja Ajit Singh of Bargarh and received the Zamindary of that principality in recognition of that loyal service. During the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. he also assisted in capturing the followers of the rebels, Sundar Sali of Sambalpur and Sheoraj Singh of Udaipur. Another outstanding personality in the Ruling family of Raigarh was Raja Deonath Singh's grandson, Raja Bahadur Bhup Deo Singh. He ruled for 22 years and during this time raised the State from a mere jungle tract to one rich in trade, public buildings and culture. For his even-handed justice and efficient administration he was immensely popular with all classes of people. He was awarded the personal title of Raja Bahadur in 1911. He made very generous contributions to the Red Cross funds during the Great War. He died in March, 1917, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Natwar Singh. After a period of 7 years Raja Natwar Singh died, leaving no issue. He was accordingly succeeded by his younger brother, Raja Chakardhar Singh, the present Ruling Chief.

Raja Chakardhar Singh was born in 1905 and installed on the *Gaddi* in 1927. He is a singularly able and progressive ruler. He has introduced several reforms, is up-to-date in the administration, is a good sportsman and a master musician, besides being accomplished in various other ways. He was selected as Head of the Faculty of Music of the Nagpur University. He is a writer of several Hindi books also. He has shot about sixty tigers and many other wild animals. He is a teetotaler and non-smoker. The Heir-apparent, Kumar Lalit Singh, is 11 years old.

In 1890 the Chief transferred to the British Government a certain quantity of land required for the extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway system and this line now traverses the southern portion of the State for a distance of 35 miles. The State has increased greatly in commercial importance since the opening of this Railway.

There are 45 schools, including two girls' schools, one High School and a Sanskrit school and two hospitals at the headquarters, one for males and the other for females, and three branch dispensaries in the interior.

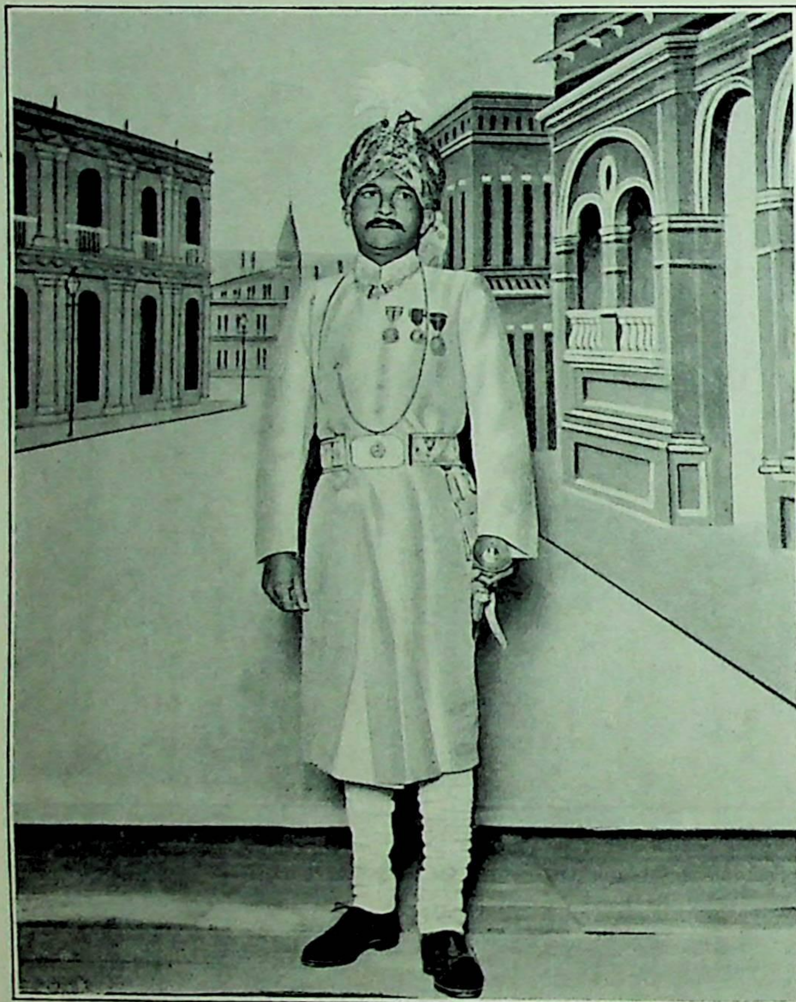
The Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties' reign was celebrated in the Raigarh State in a befitting manner. The programme included salutes of guns, special prayers, feeding the poor, distribution of sweets to school boys, sports, police parade, theatrical performances, fireworks, illuminations, bonfires, etc. The Ruling Chief held a Durbar in the Town Hall where he delivered a loyal speech and unveiled the portrait of the King-Emperor, and also gave away the Jubilee medals to the recipients. The function began and ended with Jubilee songs specially composed by the Ruling Chief. He then performed the foundation-stone-laying ceremonies of the Jubilee Ward, Jubilee Sanskrit School, Rameshwar Dharamshala and Jubilee Orphanage and the opening ceremony of Jubilee *Ghat* amidst great rejoicings. The State and its subjects in all contributed Rs. 15,000 towards the Jubilee Fund.



Raja Chakardhar Singh, Raigarh State.

Rairakhol State

RAIRAKHOL STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 833 square miles in area with a population of 35,715 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 87,000. The State is mostly covered with dense forests and is rich in minerals such as mica, manganese, coal, iron and ochre. Arrangements for the prospecting of these are being made. There is a vast area of virgin soil awaiting developments.



Raja Bira Chandra Jadumani Deo Jenamani, Rairakhol State.

The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 2,000 to the Government. The annual income is about a lakh of rupees.

Rairakhol is about 42 miles from Sambalpur.

The Ruling dynasty are the decendants of the famous Kadamba Bansi Rathor Rajputs who acquired fame in regard to mediæval Rajput chivalry. Historical records prove that they came over from Ceylon and established the Kingdoms of Bonai and Rairakhol.

The Rajas of Rairakhol from very ancient times assumed the title of "Jenamani," meaning jewel of the human race.

The Rairakhol Raj family started with a brilliant record of loyalty to the British Government. During the dark days of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 Raja Bishnu Chandra Jenamani of Rairakhol rendered valuable assistance to the British officers and troops at Sambalpur. In recognition of those services the State was raised to the status of a Feudatory State under a special *Sanad*.

The present Ruler, Raja Bira Chandra Jadumani Deo Jenamani, was born in 1894 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1906 by adoption from the Bonai Raj family. After finishing his education at Rajkumar College, Raipur, he was installed on the *gaddi* with full powers in 1916. He married a sister of the Maharaja of Sonpur, Sir Birmitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., in 1912. A son and heir was born to him in 1914.

The Heir-apparent, Sriman Girish Chandra Deo, was educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur. He is a good sportsman. He is exercising for the present the powers of a Magistrate, 2nd Class, and those of a Munsiff to try Civil suits up to Rs. 200.

The present Chief is a popular Ruler with progressive ideas. The general administration of the State is conducted on efficient lines. The State maintains a well-equipped hospital at the headquarters. Roads have been constructed throughout the State giving impetus to the development of trade. The State has also spent a heavy sum in bridging the *nalas* on the main Cuttack-Sambalpur road. Educational institutions have been started in important places and State aid is being given to deserving students for higher study.

During the Great War the State contributed a decent sum as far as its finances could permit. The great and sincere loyalty of the Ruling family to the House of Windsor was spontaneously displayed during the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in May, 1935. No pains were spared to make the functions a grand success. General illuminations, fireworks, dances, etc., gave a gala appearance to the capital town. The poor were fed and the children were given sweetmeats.

The death of King-Emperor George V in January, 1936, was universally mourned in the State.

Ramdurg State

RAMDURG is a small Indian State in the Deccan States Agency of the Bombay Presidency, with an area of 169 square miles. The State consists of 40 villages and its population, according to the Census of 1931, is 35,454. The Capital town, Ramdurg, has a population of about 10,000. The gross revenue of the State, calculated on the average of the past five years exclusive of recoveries of advances made, deposits, etc., comes to three lakhs of rupees in round figures.

The general appearance of the country is that of a plain surrounded by undulating lands and occasionally interesected by ranges of hills. The greater portion of the soil is black, the remainder sandy-red. The only river passing through the State is Malaprabha which irrigates by its annual flood a large area of the State. The staple crops are wheat, gram, *jwari* and cotton, and the chief industry handloom weaving. The Ruler belongs to the Bhave family. The family has enjoyed possession of the State since 1753.

In 1821 the East India Company entered into an agreement with the then Ruler, Narayanrao. Six years later Narayanrao died without any male issue, and his widow, Radhabai, managed the State most admirably, but her relations with her adopted son, Ramrao, were never affectionate. On her death-bed, however, she sent for him and made over the State to him. Ramrao entered upon the possession of the State in the troubled times of 1857 when his loyalty was severely tested. His brother, the Chief of Nargund, who afterwards broke into open revolt and murdered Mr. Manson, the acting Political Agent, tried to induce Ramrao to join the revolt, but Ramrao stood loyal to the Crown. On his death in 1872 he was succeeded by his adopted son, Yogirao. Yogirao died in 1878, succeeded by his son Vankatrao Balasahib, father of the present Ruler. He died in 1907. The present Chief, Meherban Shrimant Ramrao Venkatrai *alias* Rao Sahib Bhave, was born in 1895 and educated in Rajkumar College, Rajkot, obtaining the Diploma of that College. He was invested with full powers in 1915. The family of the Chief holds a *Sanad* authorising adoptions and follows the rule of primogeniture. The State pays no tribute to the British Government. The family of the Chief consists of himself, Ranisahiba Lady Laxmibaisahiba, Yuvraj Shrimant Appasahib, a second son, Shrimant Bapusahib, and a third son, Arivand *alias* Pratapasinhraje. The Chief of Ramdurg is a full-power Chief. In matters of legislation, taxation and internal administration the Chief exercises unrestricted powers. The laws made applicable in the British territories are made applicable to the State *mutatis mutandis*. Since the present Ruler's accession to the *Gaddi* many new laws have been introduced in the State.



Meherban Shrimant Ramrao Venkatrai *alias* Rao Sahib Bhave, Ramdurg State.

For the purpose of revenue matters the Chief, as the head of the Government, is the final authority. He exercises the powers of the High Court. The Diwan—a retired senior officer of the Revenue Department in British districts—is District Magistrate. The Nyayadhish is First Class Magistrate and First Class Sub-Judge. Primary education has been made free and the number of Primary schools has been increased. There are now two Municipalities in the State. A District Board was established in 1923. People have been given elective franchise within the limits of these two Municipalities. Presidents of the Ramdurg Municipality and the District Local Board are non-officials. Village *Panchayats* have been established in 13 villages, and they are working satisfactorily.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was befittingly celebrated.

Ranpur State

RANPUR is one of the States in the Eastern States Agency of the Orissa Province containing an area of 204 square miles with a population of 47,713. It claims to be the most ancient of all the States in Orissa and the Raj family claims its origin from Solar dynasty from more than 3,000 years. *Kapila Sanhita*, a celebrated treatise among the Hindus, makes mention of its family and refers to a long lineage of powerful and illustrious Chiefs. They were awarded the title of Bajradhara Narendra Mahapatra from some last generations



Raja Birabara Krishna Chandra Singh Deo Bajradhara Narendra Mahapatra, Ranpur State.

for their heroic ability from the then Raja of Puri who was related to the family. The present Ruler, Rajah Birabara Krishna Chandra Singh Deo Bajradhara Narendra Mahapatra, has been managing the affairs of the State with remarkable ability and eminent success. The State maintains one Middle English school, 5 Upper Primary schools and 20 Lower Primary schools. Besides these there are two charitable dispensaries and other public institutions required for the administration of the State. The able and experienced Diwan, Babu Jagannath Mahanti, assists the Ruler in every branch of administration in the official functions. The Rajah and Ruling Chief is always loyal to the British Crown and helped the British Government in subscribing in various manners in War Loan, Cash Certificate and in the Ambulance Fund. The celebration of Jubilee of His late Majesty the King and Emperor was performed with great eclat and for which a Cholera Ward has been established in commemoration for the Jubilee.

The Rajah Sahib is very kind to his subjects, who show him every respect and hold him in great affection. He has improved the State in many ways. It is gratifying to note that there have been no troubles in Ranpur since his accession to the *Gadi*, which testifies, in no small degree, to his tact and administrative skill.



Raja Bahadur Leeladhar Singh, Sakti State.

Sakti State

THE SAKTI STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 130 square miles in area with a population of 48,489 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 1,06,243. The present Ruler of the State, Raja Bahadur Leeladhar Singh, is a popular Ruler with progressive ideas. Since his accession a steady advance in the State has been made all round. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes. His only son and Heir-apparent is Yubraj Jivendranath Bahadur Singh born on 12th August, 1916.

During the Great War the State served the Empire to the best of its means and power. The Royal Silver Jubilee was celebrated in the State in a befitting manner with hoisting of flags on all State buildings, prayers in temples, distribution of sweets to all school boys and girls, feeding of some two thousand poor, illuminations at night, &c. A successful Durbar ended with the presentation by the Ruling Chief of Silver Jubilee Medal to Rai Sahib Pandit Gangadin Sukal, the Diwan of the State.

The death of King-Emperor George V was deeply mourned in the State.

Sandur State

RAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE MAMLAKAT-MADAR SENAPATHI, Ruler of Sandur. Born 1908. Succeeded to the *Gaddi* in 1928. Assumed the reins of Administration in 1930.

Married in 1929 eldest daughter of Major Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole Deshmukh Rustamjung Bahadur of Gwalior. Heir-apparent, Shrimant Morar Rao Ghorpade, born 1931. Second son, Rajkumar Ranjit Singh, born 1933. Daughter, Princess Nirmala Raje, born 1934. In 1923 the State was brought into direct political relations with the Government of India.

The State possesses sandalwood forests and rich manganese mines. Ramandrug Hill Station (altitude 3,500 feet) and Shri Karteekswami Temple are the places of interest. All temples, wells and schools have been thrown open from 1932 to all Hindus irrespective of caste or creed. Education is imparted free in the State up to the Matriculation standard. A State Council was instituted in 1931.

The Ruler and the Rani Sahiba visited Europe in 1935.



Raja Shrimant Yeswantrao Hindurao Ghorpade Mamlakat-Madar Senapathi, Sandur State.

Sarangarh State

THE SARANGARH STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 540 square miles in area, has a population of 1,28,967 souls and an average annual income of Rs. 2,30,463. It pays a tribute of Rs. 4,500 to the British Government. The Capital of the State is Sarangarh.

The Ruling family are Raj-gonds, and the State was originally one of the eighteen Garjat States subordinate to Sambalpur. In 1781 the Saria *pargana* consisting of 84 villages was awarded to Vishwanath Sai of Sarangarh in recognition of military services rendered to the Raja of Sambalpur.

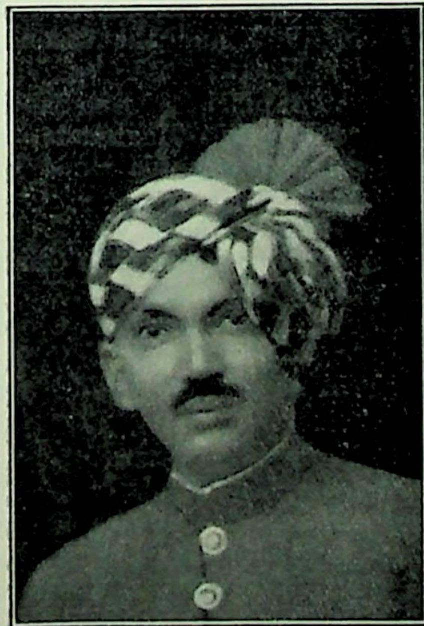
The present Ruler, Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, C. I. E., was born in 1888, succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the death of his father, Raja Raghubir Singh, and was formally installed in 1909. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur. He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1911. He is holder of J. O. Miller's cup for an all-round athlete and of C. P. and Berar Tennis Doubles for three successive years and represented the Hindus twice in the C. P. Quadrangular. He was a nominated member of the C. P. Council (1914-17). He was created Raja Bahadur, 1918, and was a Member of the Chamber of Princes, 1920-24.

He held charge of the Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts for the whole of C. P. and Berar, 1922-26, and was President of the Managing Committee of the Rajkumar College, 1929-32. He was created a C. I. E. in 1934.

He has a son and heir, Kumar Nareshchandra Singh, born in 1908. He married Shrimati Tulsi Manjari Devi, the eldest daughter of Dewan Narayan Singh of Fatehpur Zamindari in the Hoshangabad district, on the 15th April, 1935.

Relatives:—Thakur Gautam Singh—a distant relation of the Ruler and Sardar. He married the daughter of the late Zamindar of Pandaria and is working as Honorary Magistrate at Bilaspur.

Administration:—Pandit Ramdas Naik, B.A. LL.B., Diwan.



Raja Bahadur Jawahir Singh, C.I.E., Sarangarh State.

Savanur State

THE SAVANUR STATE in the Deccan consists of twenty-five villages covering an area of seventy-three square miles, with a population of 20,320 souls and an income of Rs. 2,40,127-3-10 a year. The Ruling family claims descent from the Miyana tribe of Pathans.

Abdul Rauf Khan, founder of the family at Savanur, obtained in 1680, from the Emperor Aurangzeb, the grant of the *Jagir* of Bankapur, Torgal and Azimnagar with a command of 7,000 horses. The family, though connected by marriage with Tippu Sultan, was entirely stripped of its possession by him. The Nawab sought the protection of the Peshwa and received from him a pension of Rs. 48,000 a year. Through the intervention of General Wellesley this pension was subsequently converted into a grant of territory, yielding an equal amount of revenue. The Nawab was also released from the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. In 1857 the then Chief, Nawab Abdul Dalel Khan, having proved an able Administrator, was invested with full Criminal juridiction including the powers of life and death. After three years he received also full Civil jurisdiction.

Abdul Dalel Khan died in 1862 and was succeeded by his son, Abdul Khair Khan, who received in 1866 an adoption *Sanad*. He died in 1868 and was succeeded by his son, Abdul Dalel Khan. Abdul Dalel Khan died in 1884 without any issue and was succeeded by Abdul Tabrez Khan, father of the present Chief.



Major Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Dalair Jung Bahadur, Savanur State.

Nawab Abdul Tabrez Khan died on the 26th July, 1892, and was succeeded on the 30th January, 1893, by his son, Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, the present Chief.

Major Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Dalair Jung Bahadur was born on the 7th October, 1890. Being only two years old at the time of succession he was placed under guardianship. The Nawab was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and after three years' military training at the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, was installed on the *Gaddi* in 1912. The same year he was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Willingdon. He was on active service with the Indian Expeditionary Force in the Persian Gulf in November, 1914, and was mentioned in despatches. In recognition of his War services he was promoted to the Honorary rank of Captain in the Army in 1918. He was also appointed Adjutant to the Body Guard of His Excellency Lord Willingdon. He is now also Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. He offered his personal services during the Afghan War in 1919. He was made Honorary Major in 1931.

The Nawab exercises full powers in Civil and Criminal matters and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The Nawab has three daughters and two sons. Of the daughters the eldest was born in 1914, the second in 1923 and the third in 1927. Of his two sons the Heir-apparent, Prince Abdul Rashid Khan Sahib, was born in 1929, was enrolled as 'Page' by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon on 12th March, 1936, and the second, Prince Abdul Wahid Khan Sahib, in 1931.

The State has an efficient staff of officials. Rao Sahib G. V. Kalkot, B.A., LL.B., retired Resident Magistrate, is now Diwan of the State. His family was granted lands in *Inam* by the State.

Mr. B. B. Sawkar is First Class Sub-Judge.

Mr. Muhammad Sahib Abdul Kadar has been Chief Police Officer since 1922. He was born in 1893.

Mr. Laxman Narayan Gogate, L.M.P., has been Chief Medical Officer since 1931.

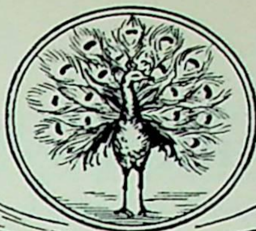
Mr. Joshi, B.A., is acting as Head Master, Majid High School, Savanur.

Mr. S. H. Huddar, Huzur Chithis, represents a loyal and an old Brahmin family of Savanur.

Mr. Rayappa Tammanna Savanur, Magistrate and Sub-Treasury Officer, is also a big landlord.

The Royal Silver Jubilee was celebrated in the State with befitting eclat under the enthusiastic guidance of the Nawab and his officials. The programme included sports, wrestling matches, feeding the poor, distribution of sweets to the school children, opening of waterworks, a gorgeous Durbar, fireworks, illuminations, etc.

The death of King-Emperor George V was deeply mourned all over the State.





Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo, Seraikella State.

Seraikella State

SERAIKELLA STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is 449 square miles in area with a population of 143,525 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 4,50,000. The Ruling family are Rathor Rajputs.

About 900 years ago a scion of the famous Rathor clan migrated from Kanauj, and established a kingdom, which came to be known, after the name of his clan, as "Singhbhum," or the Land of Singhs, or lions.

It is a matter of common historical knowledge how the Kingdom of Gazapati (Puri) and Chauhans (Sambalpur-Patna), under which all the other States of Orissa remained, broke up gradually, and how they came under different powers, such as the Mughals and the Marhattas, until ceded by the latter to the British Government in and subsequent to 1803. Even Maurbhanja, the biggest State in Orissa, had the misfortune of being used as a pawn in the political games of history. Singhbhum, however, never came under the sway of any power, Indian or foreign, till it entered into relationship with the British Government.

Long before the advent of the British a brother of the then Ruler of Singhbhum founded the State of Seraikella by conquering territories from the neighbouring States. His descendants similarly enlarged their dominions and the importance of Seraikella gradually increased to such an extent that, in place of the parent family, the Ruler of Seraikella came to be known as the Raja of Singhbhum.

Consequently in Singhbhum the British looked to Seraikella for help during the Marhatta Wars of 1803. They further sought the help of Seraikella in 1818, and also, subsequently, for the suppression of turbulent and refractory tribes, and the peaceful establishment of their position in the neighbouring districts, and during also the Sepoy Mutiny. Unfortunately the State of Porahat representing the parent family was confiscated by the British Government for treason during the Sepoy Mutiny, and since then Seraikella remains as head of the family to perpetuate the traditions of the ancient House which established the Singhbhum Kingdom, and claims to be one of the most ancient and original families among the States of Orissa.

To quote the *Bengal District Gazetteer*, "Singhbhum was never reduced under the dominions of the Mughals, but has for 52 generations been an independent district in the possession of the present family." "The jurisdiction of the Marhattas had never extended to Singhbhum, nor did they receive the smallest revenue from it." Unlike other States of Orissa, or the Central Provinces, Seraikella was never ceded to the British Government. In 1803, during the Marhatta War, the Marquess of Wellesley caused a friendly communication to be addressed to the Ruler of Seraikella, inviting his assistance in the war against the Marhattas, and assuring him that the British Government would always respect his rights and hold Seraikella tribute-free. Lord Minto, the next Governor-General, similarly addressed the Ruler of Seraikella as an equal rather than a dependent Chief, and recognised him as one of the staunchest friends of the British.

In 1819 Major Roughsedge, under the instructions of the Supreme Government, wrote to the Ruler of Seraikella as follows:—"It is considered necessary to enlist your country also under the protection of this Government. It is intended to preserve and keep intact whatever position, respect, honour, or land you might be holding from before."

Seraikella, which was then fully sovereign and independent, acknowledged, of its own accord, the British Paramountcy, in consideration of the solemn assurance of the British Government to preserve intact the internal autonomy or sovereignty of the State as before, and not to demand any tribute.

Although on the 1st of February, 1820, a *Patta* and a *Kabuliyat* were exchanged between the British Government and Porahat, and although it was, perhaps, intended to exchange similar documents between the Ruler of Seraikella and the British, no documents were so exchanged. The belief that similar documents were so exchanged has led to a confusion and to an assumption that Seraikella stood upon the same footing as Porahat.

The relations between the Ruler of Seraikella and the British Government are regulated by the *kharitas* of Lord Wellesley in 1803 and those of Lord Minto in 1808, which have been supplemented by *Sanads* of 1899 and 1919. The State was transferred to the control of the Political Agent, Orissa States, in 1916, and is at present placed in direct relationship with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States Agency.

The Rajas of Seraikella have always been distinguished for sincere and steadfast loyalty to the British Government. During the Kol rebellion of 1837 Raja Ajamber Singh served the British Government with exemplary devotion, so much so that he died of illness brought on by exposure and fatigue in that campaign.

During the Mutiny of 1857 Rajah Bahadur Chakradhar Singh Deo did signal services and was rewarded with a *Khillat* and the grant rent-free in perpetuity of the Sub-State of Karaikella. He also helped the British Government in putting down the Keonjhar Rebellion in 1861.

Rajah Chakradhar Singh Deo was succeeded by his son, the late Maharajah Udit Narayan Singh Deo. He received the title of Maharajah in 1922 as a personal distinction in recognition of his just and enlightened administration of the State for thirty-nine long years. He rendered invaluable services to the British Government during the Bonai rebellion of 1888 and also in quelling the second Keonjhar rebellion in 1891 which were appreciated by the reward of a *Khillat.*

During the Great War of 1914-18 the State, in common with sister States of India, placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. The Maharajah contributed about Rs. 30,000 to

different War funds and contributed about a lakh of rupees to the War loan. In addition to these a large number of labourers in the State helped to produce various war materials and some 1600 labourers worked in the Government forest for supply of timber to Mesopotamia.

Maharaja Udit Narayan Singh died on the 9th December, 1931, and was succeeded, as his eldest son was dead, by his grandson, the present Ruler.

The present Ruler, Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo, was born on the 30th July, 1887, and is 61st in descent from the founder of the Singh Dynasty in Singhbhum. He had started his administrative career under the guidance of his illustrious grandfather, and after completing his education received further practical training of administration in British Districts under renowned I. C. S. officers. His keen judicial sense received recognition almost in flattering terms from such Political Agents as Mr. Codden Ramsay and Mr. C. L. Philip. It was left to him on his succession to the *Gadi* to organise the administration of the State on modern lines. And he has been doing it with notable success. Since he took over charge of the administration the real revenue has shown a definite improvement by 400 per cent. over the figures of 18 years. Education and Public Works receive his intense and continued interest. The people of the State are fondly devoted to the Ruler for his love towards them and the incessant benefits they continue to receive from him. He is not only their Ruler but a father in every sense of the term. He married the only daughter of the late Maharajah Ram Chandra Singh Deo of the Patna State. A grandson was born to him on the 29th June, 1930.

Tikayet Nrupendra Narayan Singh Deo, B.A., B.L., is the Heir-apparent of the State. He was born on the 21st March, 1908. He married the eldest daughter of the Maharajah of Kalahandi. He is the Chief Member (Vice-President) of the State Council and helps the Ruler in all branches of administration. He received First Class Gold Medal from the late Chief in a State Durbar held in 1931 in recognition of his meritorious services to the State and also the Jubilee Medal in 1935.

The second son of the Ruler, adopted by the late Maharajah of Patna, is the present Maharajah of Patna.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with befitting pomp and splendour. A salute of 31 guns heralded the 6th of May at Seraikella town, the capital of the State, tastefully decorated with flags and festoons. The Brahmins and others offered *Pujas* and Thanksgiving service before the deities in the various temples and other places of worship for the long life and prosperous reign of Their Majesties. At about 7-30 A.M., a ceremonial Police Parade of the Reserved Armed Force of the State was held in the spacious compound within the Palace. The salute was taken by the Ruler of the State in the presence of the members of the Ruling Family and high officials of the State. Between the hours 8 to 9 A.M., students of the Seraikella Raj H. E. School were entertained with dainty dishes of sweets. The Headmaster in charge and his colleagues spared no pains to make the function a success. By this time the boys and girls, numbering about 400, of the five Ward Primary schools of the Capital were served with light refreshments under the able supervision of the S. I. of Schools and the teachers of the respective schools. Similarly the boys and girls of the rural schools of the State, numbering about 2,500, were entertained with dishes of sweets under the supervision of the Managing Committee and teaching staff of the respective schools. At about 10 to 11 A.M., a large number of poor people and children numbering about 1,000 were sumptuously fed within the H. E. School compound. The Headmaster in charge and the teachers, with the help of a batch of enthusiastic school children, worked hard to make the function a grand success. The poor people were much delighted.

In the afternoon an informal Durbar was held by the Ruler of the State, at which the members of the State Council, the Ruling family members, the State officials and the elite of the town were present, and speeches were delivered eulogising the eventful progress of Their Majesties' happy and prosperous reign. In this Durbar the Ruling Chief decorated a number of recipients of the King's Silver Jubilee Medal including himself and the Heir-apparent Tikayet N. N. Singh Deo, B.A., B.L., and Kanwar Sahib B. P. Singh Deo, B.A., F.R.A.S., M.R.S.A., Development Member, and Maharaj Kumar D. R. Singh Deo, Home Member of the State Council.

In the evening all public and private buildings in the Capital were illuminated, the most noteworthy illuminations being those of the public buildings and the Palace for which the P.W.D. did all that could be done in this respect. With tasteful decoration with flags and festoons, and with the blaze of electric and other lights, the whole town presented a gala appearance.

At about 7-30 P.M., there was a big *Nagar Sankirtan* party who paraded the main road of the town. A big crowd assembled to witness this impressive ceremony.

In the interior *Jatra* performances, variety dances by the Hos, Sanhtal and other aboriginal tribes were held at different centres in which the people of the surrounding villages joined and enjoyed a merry and pleasant night.

The villages in the interior were also decorated with mango and other leaves beautifully and presented a unique appearance. The common topic of the day was Their Majesties and their eventful career of 25 years' prosperous reign.

In the noon of the 7th instant the Ruling Chief held a Durbar in the compound of the Victoria Hospital under a *Shamiana* and formally laid the foundation-stone of the Maternity Home to commemorate this happy occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.

The entire cost of the celebrations has been met by the State.

The death of King-Emperor George V on the 21st January, 1936, was deeply mourned all over the State.

Sirguja State

THE SIRGUJA STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is the largest of the transferred Chhota-Nagpur States and lies in the middle of them, bounded on the north by the Mirzapur district of the United Provinces and the State of Rewa, on the east by the Palamau and Ranchi districts of Bengal, on the south by the Jashpur and Udaipur States and the district of Bilaspur and of the west by the Korea State. It is 6,058 square miles in area with a population of 502,058 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 7,94,678. The Ruling family belongs to the Raksel clan of Rajputs. The present Chief, Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 31st December, 1917. He received the title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction in 1918. In 1933 the title was conferred on him as a territorial distinction also.

A large proportion of the area of the State is in the hands of estate-holders, of whom the chief are the estate-holders of the Lakhanpur, Jhilmilli, Dhourpur and Lundra Estates. They used formerly to control their own excise and police, which, however, were subsequently taken over by the State. The name of the Capital of the State has been changed from Bisrampur to Ambikapur.

Sirguja is a secluded basin walled in on the north, east and south by massive hill barriers and protected from approach on the west by the forest-clad tract of Korea. Its most important physical features are the Mainpat, a magnificent table-land forming the southern boundary of the State, and the Jamirapat, a long winding ridge which is a part of its eastern boundary. From the Jamirapat isolated hill ranges, and the peculiar formations locally known as Pats, rise to an elevation of 3,500 and 4,000 feet, forming, on the north, the boundary of Palamau and blending on the south with the hill system of northern Jashpur. The chief rivers are the Kanhar, the Rer, and the Mahan, which flow northwards towards the Sone, and the Sankh which takes a southerly course to join the Brahmini. In the valley of the Kanhar river there is an abrupt descent of 900 feet from the table-land of the east to the fairly level country of Central Sirguja which here divides into two broad stretches of fertile and well-tilled land. One of these runs south towards Udaipur, and separates the Mainpat from the wild highland of Khuritha in Jashpur, the other trends to the west, and, opening out as it goes, forms the main area of cultivated land in the State.

There is ample archæological evidence of the State having been at one time occupied by a race far more civilised than its present inhabitants. Among the chief objects of interest one that deserves prominent mention is the Ramgarh hill with remains of a mighty fortress, magnificent temples and superb images. It consists of a long steep ridge rising over a thousand feet from the plains. At its northern end there is a vast tunnel known as Hathpur and above this tunnel are two imposing caves known respectively as Sita Baingra and Lakhsman Baingra. The cave of Sita Baingra closely resembles the rock dwellings of the old Buddhist priests to be found at Khandagiri in the Puri District of Orissa. There is on this ridge a small level ledge of rock at the southern extremity of which a stream of crystal clear and icy cold water gushes forth, flowing over a broad seam of coal. It is supplied from a huge cavern of water situated in the heart of the lofty mass of rock towering above. On this ledge a *mela* is annually held in *Chait* when pilgrims from all parts come to drink the water of this spring. On the way to this ledge is an old gateway built of great masses of stone cut and carved in beautiful scroll work. It is difficult to understand how human hands could have erected these enormous blocks of stone on the sheer face of the rock. Not the least noteworthy of archæological treasures on the Ramgarh hill are remains of gorgeous temples; images of Ramchandra, Sita, Lakhsman and Hanuman; Ravan Durbar with images of Ravan and Kumbhakaran; and the Vashista Gupha where the spiritual adviser of Ramchandra is supposed to have lived.

The population of the State has increased to over five lakhs against two lakhs in the eighties. The majority of the inhabitants are Dravidian aborigines, the most numerous castes being Gonds, Gwallas, Kawars, Oraons, Rajwars, Korwas, Khairwars, Cherwas, Ghasias, Mundas, Nagasias and Santhals. The aborigines are generally simple, quiet and uncomplaining people. But the Korwas and Kodakus are liable to outbreaks of crime. They in the past used occasionally to attack traders for salt or cloth and liquor shops for drink. Successful measures have since been taken for reclaiming and settling them. The material condition of the people varies greatly.



Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., Sirguja State.

Sirguja State

THE SIRGUJA STATE, in the Eastern States Agency, is the largest of the transferred Chhota-Nagpur States and lies in the middle of them, bounded on the north by the Mirzapur district of the United Provinces and the State of Rewa, on the east by the Palamau and Ranchi districts of Bengal, on the south by the Jashpur and Udaipur States and the district of Bilaspur and of the west by the Korea State. It is 6,058 square miles in area with a population of 502,058 souls and an average annual revenue of Rs. 7,94,678. The Ruling family belongs to the Raksel clan of Rajputs. The present Chief, Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 31st December, 1917. He received the title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction in 1918. In 1933 the title was conferred on him as a territorial distinction also.

A large proportion of the area of the State is in the hands of estate-holders, of whom the chief are the estate-holders of the Lakhanpur, Jhilmilli, Dhourpur and Lundra Estates. They used formerly to control their own excise and police, which, however, were subsequently taken over by the State. The name of the Capital of the State has been changed from Bisrampur to Ambikapur.

Sirguja is a secluded basin walled in on the north, east and south by massive hill barriers and protected from approach on the west by the forest-clad tract of Korea. Its most important physical features are the Mainpat, a magnificent table-land forming the southern boundary of the State, and the Jamirapat, a long winding ridge which is a part of its eastern boundary. From the Jamirapat isolated hill ranges, and the peculiar formations locally known as Pats, rise to an elevation of 3,500 and 4,000 feet, forming, on the north, the boundary of Palamau and blending on the south with the hill system of northern Jashpur. The chief rivers are the Kanhar, the Rer, and the Mahan, which flow northwards towards the Sone, and the Sankh which takes a southerly course to join the Brahmini. In the valley of the Kanhar river there is an abrupt descent of 900 feet from the table-land of the east to the fairly level country of Central Sirguja which here divides into two broad stretches of fertile and well-tilled land. One of these runs south towards Udaipur, and separates the Mainpat from the wild highland of Khuritha in Jashpur, the other trends to the west, and, opening out as it goes, forms the main area of cultivated land in the State.

There is ample archæological evidence of the State having been at one time occupied by a race far more civilised than its present inhabitants. Among the chief objects of interest one that deserves prominent mention is the Ramgarh hill with remains of a mighty fortress, magnificent temples and superb images. It consists of a long steep ridge rising over a thousand feet from the plains. At its northern end there is a vast tunnel known as Hathpur and above this tunnel are two imposing caves known respectively as Sita Baingra and Lakhsman Baingra. The cave of Sita Baingra closely resembles the rock dwellings of the old Buddhist priests to be found at Khandagiri in the Puri District of Orissa. There is on this ridge a small level ledge of rock at the southern extremity of which a stream of crystal clear and icy cold water gushes forth, flowing over a broad seam of coal. It is supplied from a huge cavern of water situated in the heart of the lofty mass of rock towering above. On this ledge a *mela* is annually held in *Chait* when pilgrims from all parts come to drink the water of this spring. On the way to this ledge is an old gateway built of great masses of stone cut and carved in beautiful scroll work. It is difficult to understand how human hands could have erected these enormous blocks of stone on the sheer face of the rock. Not the least noteworthy of archæological treasures on the Ramgarh hill are remains of gorgeous temples; images of Ramchandra, Sita, Lakhsman and Hanuman; Ravan Durbar with images of Ravan and Kumbhakaran; and the Vashista Gupha where the spiritual adviser of Ramchandra is supposed to have lived.

The population of the State has increased to over five lakhs against two lakhs in the eighties. The majority of the inhabitants are Dravidian aborigines, the most numerous castes being Gonds, Gwallas, Kawars, Oraons, Rajwars, Korwas, Khairwars, Cherwas, Ghasias, Mundas, Nagasias and Santhals. The aborigines are generally simple, quiet and uncomplaining people. But the Korwas and Kodakus are liable to outbreaks of crime. They in the past used occasionally to attack traders for salt or cloth and liquor shops for drink. Successful measures have since been taken for reclaiming and settling them. The material condition of the people varies greatly.



Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., Sirguja State.

The jungle tribes are extremely poorly off, but the people of the plains, which constitute a very large portion of the State, are, comparatively speaking, well off. The large tracts of country comprised in the Rampur, Bisrampur, Ladwa, Lundra, Partappur, Shrinagar and Jhilmili *tappas* yield abundant crops of paddy and fair crops of wheat, gram and barley. In normal years these *tappas* are literally infested with traders who come to purchase grain and export it to the railway.

The people are decently clad, mostly in thick home-spun cotton garments, while some have quilted raiment. Their wants are of the simplest kind. The physique of the people is good. Skin diseases are common, but otherwise they appear healthy and strong and not much affected by fever. Their chief luxury is tobacco which they generally grow in their own court-yards. *Gur* is also one of the chief imports of the State. Rice is the staple food of the ordinary cultivators and labourers, but all are fond of *mahua* flower, and eat it when available in large quantities in preference to rice. *Yams* (*kanda*) and arrowroot are also largely consumed. The villagers are not, as a rule, indebted to money-lenders, but the debts incurred are among themselves.

All over the most fertile and best developed portion of the State rice is the principal crop. Wheat, barley and gram are the chief spring crops. Of the oil seeds, *til*, *jatangi*, linseed and mustard are commonly grown.

The only important manufacture is coarse cloth for general use made locally by the weaving caste known as Pankas.

The chief articles of import are wheat, gram, salt, tobacco, metal utensils, spices and cloths, while exports consist chiefly of *arhars*, potatoes and minor forest produce.

There is occurrence of coal, iron, gold, ochre, marble and lime in the State, but none of these things except coal seems likely, according to expert opinion, to be imported from an economic point of view. Prospecting in regard to coal may be taken in hand before long.

The early history of Sirguja is rather obscure. According to tradition it was originally split up into a number of tracts inhabited by Dravidian tribes, each under its own Chief, who lived in an extremely primitive fashion and were given to internecine wars with one another. Some seventeen hundred years ago a Raksel Chandrabansi Rajput prince from Kundri in the district of Palamau invaded their territorries and reduced most of them to subjection. The actual founder of the present State of Sirguja was Raja Bishnu Pratap Singh of Bhojputkar, who, defeating the last surviving Dravidian Chief, Sri Samni Singh, in *Samvat* 251, built a fort at Ramgarh and ruled for thirty-five years. The present Ruler is 114th in descent from Raja Bishnu Pratap Singh.

At one time the Sirguja Chief was apparently the overlord not only of the territory known as the Sirguja State but also the present States of Udaipur, Jashpur, Korea and Chang Bhakhar. Udaipur was an appendage of a younger branch of the reigning family of Sirguja, until it escheated to the British Government and was conferred on a younger brother of the Chief of Sirguja in 1860 as independent charge.

In 1758 a Maratha army overran the State and compelled the Chief to acknowledge himself a tributary of the Berar Government. In 1818 the State was ceded to the British Government under a provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla, and owing to some internal troubles Captain H. Sinnock was appointed Superintendent of the affairs of Sirguja. When order was restored Lal Amar Singh, great-grandfather of the present Ruler, was declared Raja and in 1826 was invested with the title of Maharaja. He was the first recognised Feudatory Chief of the Sirguja State. He received a *Sanad* by which a tribute of Rs. 3,001 was settled to be paid to the British Government.

The most conspicuous figure in the history of the Ruling family of Sirguja was Maharaja Raghunath Saran Singh Deo, father of the present Chief. He succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1879 as a minor on the death of his father, Maharaja Inderjit Singh, and was invested with full powers in 1882. In 1887 he was awarded the title of Maharaja and in 1896 that of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction. He was exceedingly liberal and kind-hearted as well as rigorously dutiful. He was also a great hunter and sportsman, having shot in his lifetime nearly a hundred tigers. When he came to the throne, the State was in an extremely primitive condition and was void of Courts, schools, and such other institutions. He, however, established about ten Courts including those of Tahsildars with Civil and Criminal powers, twenty-five Primary schools, a high school called the Edward High School at the Headquarters, three dispensaries, seventeen branch post offices, and a combined post and telegraph office at the Capital. Excise Administration was put on a sound footing in his time. He converted his original residential house into a grand palace fitted up with electric light and fans. He also constructed some good roads in the State, an excellent guest house in the Capital and a State shop containing articles of daily use for the benefit of the people and State officials. During the Great War he contributed over two lakhs and a half of rupees to different War funds. He gave a very liberal education to his only son, the present Ruler, and trained him for State affairs by giving him special powers in the different branches of State administration. He died in 1917, deeply mourned by his subjects.

The present Ruler, Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., was born on the 4th November, 1895, and succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 31st December, 1917. At the installation ceremony on the 18th April, 1918, the Political Agent presented him a *Khalita* and a jewelled sword and announced the bestowal on him of the hereditary title of Maharaja. In honour of this great occasion the Maharaja presented Rs. 30,000 to Government for use towards the War. Subsequently he subscribed a large amount to the War loans. He is, like his father, exceedingly liberal, kind-hearted, with courtly and dignified bearing, but of studious habits and reflective disposition. In conversation he is deferential and sparing of pressing his own views. He is of regular and simple habits. He has great sympathy for the poor and is of a forgiving nature. In domestic matters he adheres to the orthodox principles, and carefully observes the routine religious customs. He is a good rider and polo-player. Above all he is a very keen *Shikari*. He has already shot over eight hundred tigers in addition to many other wild animals. He is very charitably disposed. His munificence includes Rs. 15,000 for a building at Jubbulpore for the Young Men's Christian Association and Rs. 53,000 for an electric installation at Rajkumar College, Raipur. The Maharaja personally attends to all the State work, and regularly receives petitions. He has full Criminal powers, and himself takes up Sessions and other important Criminal cases. When on tour, he carefully enquires into the state of the people and about the treatment they receive at the hands of subordinate State officials. He has effected many reforms and improvements in the State, having also constructed motor roads all over his territory. He has also constructed a well-equipped hospital, a females' hospital and a splendid High Court building at a great cost.

The Maharaja Sahib visited England and the Continent of Europe once and visited East Africa three times for *Shikar* purpeses. After the death of the first Maharani Sahiba he married in 1922 a niece of the present Maharaja of Nepal.

The Heir-apparent, Kumar Ambikeshwar Saran Singh Deo, was born in 1910 and was married to a sister of the Raja Sahib of Bansi. After her death he has been married to a daughter of His Highness the Raja Sahib of Sitamau, Central India. He has studied up to B. A. The second son, Kumar Chandikeshwar Saran Singh Deo, has been married to a sister of the present Rao Raja Sahib of Sikar. The third son, by the second Rani Sahiba, was born in 1923 and adopted by the late Raja Sahib of Udaipur. On the death of the latter he succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1926 as Minor Ruling Chief of Udaipur. His name is Raja Chandra Chud Parshad Singh Deo. He is studying in the Raj Kumar College, Raipur, C. P.



Raja Kishore Chandra Birabar Harichandan, Talcher State.

Talcher State

THE STATE OF TALCHER holds a position of outstanding eminence in Orissa on account of its natural resources and the rapid progress it has made and is making under a singularly able, efficient and enlightened Ruler. It is 399 square miles in area with a population of 69,702 souls and a gross income of Rs. 5,73,083. It is bounded on the north by Bamra and Pallahara States; on the east by Dhenkanal State, and on the south and west by the Angul Districts. The Brahmani river traverses the State, and Talcher town, which is the headquarters of the State, is picturesquely situated on a bend on its right bank. In keeping with the general progress of the State under the present Ruler the population has increased from 51,002 to 69,702, an increase of 36·63%, the third largest in all Indian States, and the density is 175 persons per square mile. The people are almost all Hindus. The number of literates is 219 males and 117 females per mile.

The State is mostly open country and well watered by the Brahmani, which forms the main drainage channel. The climate is healthy and epidemics of fever and other diseases are not common.

The State of Talcher was established at the end of the 12th century A.D. by Raja Narahary Singh Deo, a scion of the Rana Thakur family of Jaipur. The Rajas of Talcher never submitted to the sovereignty of the Raja of Khurda or Puri. Though the Maharattas were occasionally successful in exacting tribute, the State of Talcher maintained its independence and never accepted the claim of Paramountcy of the Raja of Nagpur. The British authorities recognised this independent position of Talcher and entered into treaty relations with Raja Bhagirathy Birabar Harichandan (great-grandfather of the present Ruler) in 1803, prior to the Deagaon Treaty of 1804. Raja Dayanidhi Birabar Harichandan (grandfather of the present Ruler) helped the British Government with his own troops in quelling the Angul rebellion and was rewarded with the title of Mahendra Bahadur, a *Khillat* and an elephant, along with the privilege of being addressed as Meherban Dostan.

The present Ruler, Raja Kishore Chandra Birabar Harichandan, was born on the 9th July, 1880, succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 18th December, 1891, and assumed ruling powers on the 9th July, 1901. He was educated in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. He is a model Ruler in every respect. Under his able guidance and unflagging personal interest in every detail of administration the history of the State since his accession to the *Gadi* has been a record of all-round prosperity and progress of which he may well be proud. Along with the remarkable increase in population, already referred to, the administration of the State has made marvellously rapid strides in its material and moral aspects. The income of the State in 1934-35 was Rs. 5,73,083 against Rs. 82,353 in 1900-01 and the expenditure Rs. 2,95,772 against Rs. 73,047. Expenditure on education has increased from Rs. 1,775 in 1900-01 to Rs. 18,344 in 1934-35 and that on sanitation from Rs 857 to Rs. 8,517. Wages for labour, both skilled and unskilled, have risen there to six times. The mileage of roads is 421 miles against 29 miles in 1900-01 and there are already 87 miles of telephone line.

After a very careful and close scrutiny, the Durbar has got codified since 1915, for the guidance of the Durbar and the subjects alike, all laws and regulations of the State, and has established a well-organised and graded system of judicature starting from Village Panchayats upwards.

There are one high school, one Guru training school, 11 U. P. schools and 57 L. P. schools, excluding one *Muktab* for Mohammadan children, nine aided schools and one school for untouchables in the State with a school-going population of 4,115 including 556 girls. Primary education has been made compulsory. The school-going age is fixed up to 12 years.

There are six dispensaries including one travelling dispensary and one veterinary dispensary.

Not the least notable of the State's administrative features is a Priest's Court for the settlement of social disputes.

The State Forces are as efficient as can be expected in such a progressive State. They were placed at the disposal of the Paramount Power during the Angul rebellion, the rebellion in Daspalla State in 1914 and the Keonjhar rebellion.

Talcher is the foremost State in Orissa in point of its industrial enterprise. There is a match factory in the State. Its output is finding easy sale in the East Coast section.

The beds of rocks on the northern border of the State in the river Brahmani have been removed to make it navigable. As a result Talcher has now become an important timber-trading centre.

The State is rich in mineral resources, especially in coal, mica, limestone, building stone, etc. Coal covers 224 square miles, of which eight square miles have been leased to Messrs. Villiers Limited. Out of this, 4,000 *bighas* have been sub-leased to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and 2,925 *bighas* to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company. Efforts are being made to utilise the Talcher coal, by a process of low temperature distillation, to produce petrol, mobile oil, crude oil, coal tar, gas, etc.

There is an efficient Municipality at the headquarters. The latest improvement is electric light supply to the roads and lanes.

Last, not the least, a Natural Zoo has been opened with a view to collect and preserve rare animals that are threatened with extinction. These animals are kept for breeding in open game park.

Since the present Ruler assumed charge of the administration he has been devotedly engaged, as we have seen, in promoting the best interests of his State. His efforts have deservedly received the

commendations of successive political officers, as the following extracts from their notes will testify :—

(*i*) "The Raja manages everything himself and appeared to me to be doing so very efficiently ....on the whole, so far as could be observed in so brief a visit ; the administration of the State appears to be businesslike, straightforward and satisfactory, and highly creditable to the Ruler."—Note dated 11th January, 1906.

(*ii*) "I was much pleased to find what keen interest and personal supervision the Chief takes in the administration ; he has done much and is aiming at more and his efforts are on the right lines."—Note, dated 9th March, 1908.

(*iii*) "I am very glad to observe the great interest the Chief takes in every item, however small, that affects the administration of the State."—Note, dated 17th March, 1914.

(*iv*) "I am glad to see that civil and revenue cases are also promptly tried ; the work here, in fact, is better by a good deal than in some British districts which I have known. A very interesting feature is the Priest's Court for the settlement of social disputes, some of which are very troublesome. I cannot refrain from saying that I have seldom seen a more kindly and benevolent face than that of the presiding priest, and I feel sure that he takes infinite pains to do justice....................."

"His (the Chief's) relations with his people are excellent ; it is a pleasure to see old village head-men and small children come forward eagerly to speak to him ; he is welcomed whereover he goes. Signs of progress are apparent in all directions. I have already written about the new jail and hospital, the school and the workshop. These are all at headquarters, but in the *muffasil* cultivation is extending rapidly and is greatly assisted by the irrigation projects which the Chief has carried out."—Note, dated 10th January, 1916.

(*v*) ".........The Ruling Chief maintains his keen personal interest in every detail of the administration of the State and I congratulate him on the way in which everything is organised. The Jubaraj Sahib and the Pattayet Sahib have proved their competence in administration work and the departments in their respective charge are very well run indeed.........I saw a number of irrigation *bunds* constructed and under construction. These will undoubtedly be of great benefit to the State. Since 1912-13 Rs. 1,03,835 has been spent on these by the State and Rs. 54,740 by the people."—Note, dated 17th May, 1927.

(*vi*) "There is one matter in which the Ruling Chief appears to be conspicuously successful and to deserve the greatest credit—and that is the after-care of criminals. There are at the present time living in Talcher a number of hardened ex-criminals who have abandoned crime and ceased to prey on their fellowmen. I was particularly impressed by the relations between the Ruling Chief and these men and his skill in handling them.

"...........No one who visits Talcher can fail to be impressed with his activity and the intimate control which he maintains over all departments of the administration of his State..........."
—Note, dated 17th May, 1931.

In this able and enlightened Chief the British Government have always found a devoted ally and friend. During the Great War he served the Empire with exemplary devotion and helped the Government in various ways. He celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee in a manner eminently worthy of him.

On the 6th May at sunrise a salute of 31 guns announced the commencement of Jubilee celebrations. Thanksgiving prayers were held in all the temples, mosques and other places of worship, and were attended by a large number of people. There was a Scout Rally and all the school children throughout the State, numbering about 4,000, were fed in the afternoon. About 10,000 poor people including women and children were fed by the State and prominent citizens. The Ruler held a Jubilee Durbar in the Palace Durbar Hall. The following is the text of his speech on that happy and auspicious occasion :—

"Gentlemen, we are all assembled to-day on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the accession to the Throne of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. We are all happy on this auspicious occasion and pray that he may be spared long to rule over his vast Empire and possessions and like his beloved grandmother, Victoria the Good, we may in fullness of time celebrate his Golden Jubilee (50 years' rule) and Diamond Jubilee (60 years' rule).

"I take this opportunity of expressing to Their Majesties through A.G.G. and His Excellency the Viceroy the loyalty to the Throne and deep affection to their persons of the Ruler and his subjects of the State of Talcher.

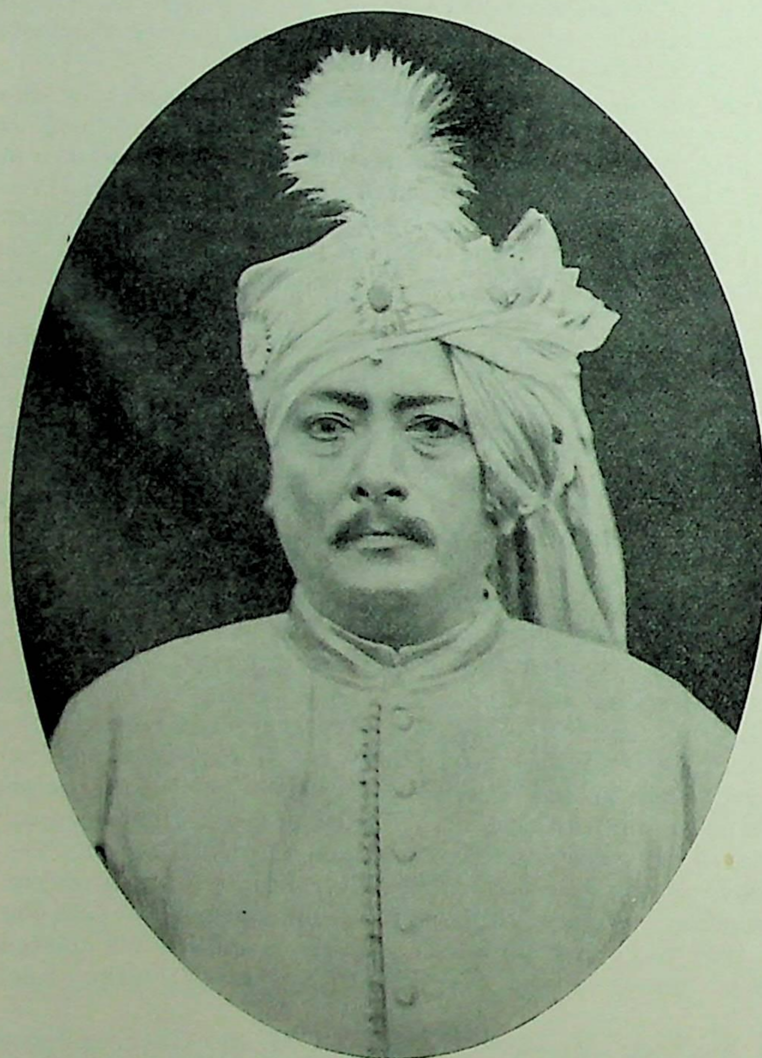
"May I also express my gratitude for the honour done by His Majesty in kindly bestowing Silver Jubilee Medals on myself and my two sons."

At night the town presented a gay appearance with decorations and illuminations of the bazar and buildings, public and private, both in the town and in the collieries. Arrangements were made on the 7th instant in the M. & S. M. Colliery to hear radio speeches of His Majesty. His Majesty's speech was very clearly heard and was explained to the people, gathered there to hear it, in Oriya vernacular. Cinema show was arranged in the B. N. Ry. Colliery. People were entertained with fireworks, theatrical performance, local dances and war-dances in the Palace and in the various centres of the town. The celebrations continued up to the end of the week and ended with a Flag Day Organisation on the 11th of May.

Tigiria State

TIGIRIA is a progressive little State in the Eastern States Agency, 46 square miles in area with a population of 24,882 souls and an annual income of about Rs. 60,000. The climate is generally dry. It is bounded by three States, *i.e.* Baramba, Dhenkanal and Athgarh on the west and north and by the Cuttack district on the east and south. The river Mohanadi forms a natural boundary on the south with one of its branches flowing through the State. There is only one *pucca* road from Raj-Athgarh Station of B. N. R. to Narsingpur passing through the State. The State contains 46 villages of which Nayapatna is the biggest, containing about 3,000 families. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Molasses, silk and cotton clothes are the chief exports, while silk cocoons, cotton and silk yarn, salt, kerosine and foreign cloths are the principal imports. Mica, manganese ore and limestone are the chief mineral resources of the State. Tigiria first acknowledged the supremacy of the British in 1803 when the latter occupied Orissa. It pays a tribute of Rs. 882 per year permanently.

The Ruling family are Rajputs of the Lunar dynasty, claiming descent from Anangapal, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi. After the fall of Prithiraj Chauhan many Rajput Princes in Northern India, bidding good-bye to their homes and hearths, migrated to Central India and many more to South India. Two brothers named Pitamber Tomer and Nityananda Tomer of the Lunar dynasty mentioned above went to Central India and thence proceeded to Puri on a pilgrimage during the reign of Langula Narsing Deb of Orissa. There they were known by the names of Pitamber Tung and Nityananda Tung. The elder Pitamber passed his days there in religious devotions. But Nityananda Tung was of a very chivalrous spirit and attracted the notice of the then King of Orissa by dint of personal valour. He was sent to subdue the unyielding Dahalia (non-Aryan) Sardar of a tract of country to the north of Banki on the northern banks of the Mohanadi, *i.e.*, the State of Trigiri or Tigiria. He succeeded in subduing and killing the rebellious Sardar and occupying his country. The King of Orissa allowed him to rule over the tract as a feudal lord from 1246 A.D. Nityanand Tung was thus the founder of the present State of Tigiria.



Raja Shree Sudershan Kshatriya Birbar Chamupati Singh Mahapatra, Tigiria State.

The present Chief is the 15th Raja of this line. He wields complete administrative powers with the help of a Dewan. He is a cultured Ruler with progressive ideas. There is one Middle English and fourteen Lower Primary schools in the State. The present Chief has opened a charitable hospital and a girls' school. He is now trying to improve irrigation and to divert the attention of his people to modern methods of agriculture and to different channels of trade and commerce. He is planning to open markets at different centres. He is also converting the palace and other important institutions into *pucca* buildings. His future career seems to be a singularly promising one.

The Royal Silver Jubilee of May, 1935, was celebrated in the State with befitting eclat and enthusiasm.

Mourning over the death of King-Emperor George V was observed throughout the State in a proper manner.

Vadia State

THE VADIA STATE in the Western India States Agency is 90 square miles in area with a population of 15,000 and a revenue of Rs. 2,50,000. The nearest railway station is Vadia-Devli, about a mile and a half from Vadia, on the Gondal State Railway.

The Ruling family belongs to a Virani branch of the Vala division of the illustrious Kathi clan, the term 'Virani' having been derived from Vira Vala, a noted Chief in the old days. The rule of primogeniture governs the succession.

Darbar Shree Suragwala, the present Ruling Chief of Vadia State, is in every way a worthy representative of this ancient and noble Ruling family. He was born on the 15th March, 1904, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1930. He was educated privately under the supervision of a competent tutor. He was married in 1921 to Bai Shri Kunverbaisahib of Mekada and has two daughters and two sons. The Heir-apparent, Yuvaraj Shree Krashnakumar, was born in 1931.



Darbar Shree Suragwala, Vadia State.

The Chief exercises Criminal powers up to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10,000 and Civil jurisdiction to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

Under the progressive rule of the present Ruler the State is progressing in all directions. Education is imparted free in the State. Medical relief is given free to all, irrespective of caste and creed. The Child Marriage Restriction Act is applied to the State. Liquor is strictly prohibited. The farmers are protected by special rules akin to the Deccan Agriculture Relief Act. A State Village Bank has been opened for the convenience of the farmers. To facilitate commerce loans are given to merchants at very low interest. A new State Hospital with a Tower Clock has been built in Vadia. It is one of the best buildings in the State. There are many industrial concerns in Vadia and the recent addition is a match factory.

Principal officers of the State :—

State Karbhari :—Mr. Laxmichand K. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

Nyayadhish :—Mr. Savai Lal G. Dholakia.

Chief Medical Officer :—Mr. Khodidas J. Pancholy, L.C.P.S.

Bank Manager and Office Superintendent :—Mr. Hathibhai R. Vank.

Private Secretary :—Mr. Rambhai D. Patgir.

Treasury Officer :—Mr. Panachand Bhawan Sangani.

The State has ever been noted for its loyalty to the Crown. During the Great War it helped the Empire to the best of its means and power.

The Royal Silver Jubilee was celebrated in the State in a befitting manner under the enthusiastic guidance of the Ruler and the State officials.

The death of King-Emperor George V was deeply mourned all over the State.



Thakor Shri Shivsinhji,
Valasna State.

Valasna State

THE VALASNA STATE, under Sabar Kantha Agency, is 21 square miles in area, with a population of 3,971 souls and an average annual income of about twenty-five thousand rupees. The present Chief, Thakor Shri Shivsinhji, was born in 1910 and installed on *Gaddi* in 1930. He is an able and popular administrator.

Varsoda State

VARSODA, in the Sabar Kantha Agency in Western India States Agency, covers an area of 11 square miles excluding the Wantas area in Baroda territory and has got a population of 4,023 souls according to the Census of 1931. The Capital is Varsoda. The State yields an annual revenue of Rs. 39,000 and pays Rs. 1,536 as tax to the Baroda Government. The Chief enjoys the powers of a First Class Magistrate in Criminal matters and Jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,500 in Civil matters. The Chief belongs to the Chawada clan of Rajputs.

The present Chief, Thakur Shree Jorawarsinhji, was born in 1914 and ascended the *Gaddi* in 1919. He was educated at Rajkumar Scott College, Sadra.

In 1932 the marriage of the present Chief was performed with the Kunveri of Maharaul Shree Pravinsinhji Sahib, brother to His Highness Maharaja Shree Indrasinhji Sahib of Bansda State. The Agency management terminated in December, 1933, under Government order and the installation took place on the 13th December, 1933.

The financial condition of the State is sound. The Thakur Sahib is a follower of Sankar and hates hypocricy in religion. He is very popular with his subjects for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.



Thakur Sahib Shree Hamirsinhji,
Virpur State.

Virpur State

THE VIRPUR STATE, in Western India States Agency, is an offshoot of Nawanagar. The Ruling family are Jadeja Rajputs. The present Ruler, Thakur Sahib Shree Hamirsinhji, was born in 1876, educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and ascended the *Gaddi* in 1918. He is a popular Ruler. The Royal Silver Jubilee was befittingly celebrated in the State.

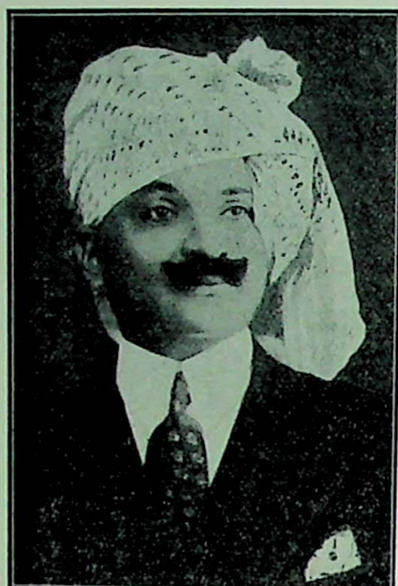


Chiefs, Officials and Residents in Indian States

PREFATORY NOTE.

These pages contain the photographs and biographies, so far received by us, of the Chiefs, Zemindars, Officials and other Dignitaries residing in different States of India.

Section 2 *b*



Ali-Martabat Mushirul-Mulk Ali-Qadr Kazi Ali Haider Abbasi, Political Member, Government of Bhopal.



ALI-MARTABAT MUSHIRUL-MULK ALI-QADR KAZI ALI HAIDER ABBASI, Political Member, Government of Bhopal. Born 1891. Belongs to an ancient and prominent Taluqdar family of Oudh. Educated at Downing College, Cambridge. Joined service as Political Secretary, Bhopal, 1922. Services placed at the disposal of Chamber of Princes to prepare Indian States' case for Butler Committee, 1928. Appointed Advisor to Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930. Appointed Political Member, Bhopal State, 1935.

Awarded title of 'Ali-Qadr,' 1926; 'Mushirul-Mulk,' 1933, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Subscribed Rs. 500 to Jubilee Fund. Member, Royal Institute of International Affairs, Royal Empire Society, East India Association, and India Society, (London). Has 2 daughters.



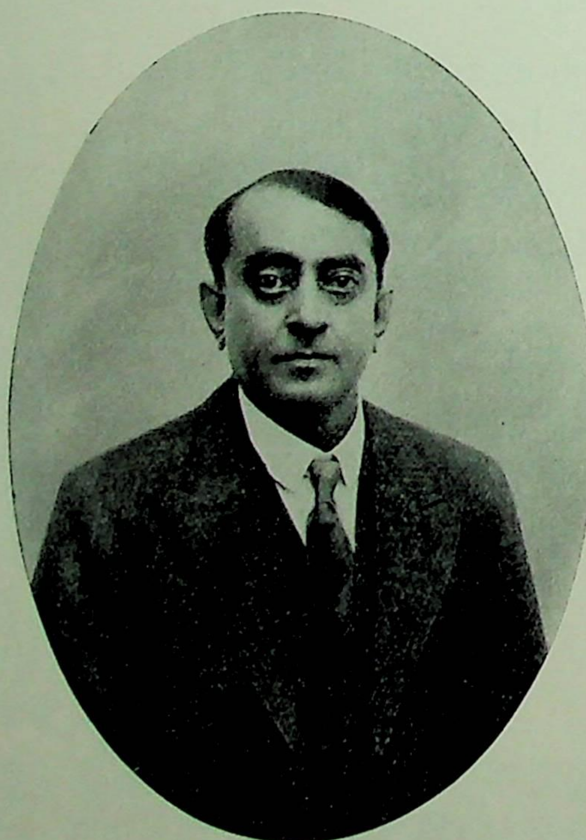
NAWAB SIR AHMED HUSSAIN AMIN JUNG BAHADUR, M.A., B.L., LL.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Hyderabad, Deccan. Born 11th August, 1863. Educated at Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Governor's Scholar. Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1890-92; Assistant Secretary to the Nizam, 1893; Personal Secretary to the Nizam, 1895; Chief Secretary to Nizam's Government, 1905; Peshi Minister to Nizam's Government, 1915-35. Made C.S.I., 1911, and K.C.I.E., 1922.



A. N. AINDLEY, DEWAN, KOREA STATE, Eastern States Agency. Educated at Mission School and Mission College, Delhi. Passed LL.B. Examination of the Delhi University in 1925 and was called to the Bar. Was Personal Assistant to the Diwan of Datia State in 1926 and has been serving the Korea State since 1927.



SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY AIYAR, B.A., B.L., K.C.I.E., Advocate, High Court, Madras, was born in 1879. He was educated at Wosley College, Madras; Presidency College and Law College, Madras; and was English and Sanskrit University Prizeman. He was for many years Member, Madras Corporation, and its Standing Committee; Fellow and Syndic, Madras University, and trustee of various educational institutions. He was actively connected with the National Congress until 1918, being its Secretary in 1917-18. He gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Reforms, 1919, and also before Boston and Southborough Committees. He was Advocate-General, Madras, from 1920 to 1923; and Member, Executive Council, Madras, from 1923 to 1928. In the latter capacity he started the Metur Irrigation and Pykara Hydro-electric projects. He represented India at the League of Nations Assembly in 1926 and again in 1927. He appeared before the Butler Committee on behalf of some of the Indian States in April, 1929, and also in the Patiala Enquiry along with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1929 and to the Council of State in 1930. He was a delegate to the Round Table Conference and Member of the Federal Structure Committee in 1930. He was appointed Law Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, in 1930, and later on Commerce Member. He is author of various pamphlets and literary copies and is Member of Royal Automobile Club, National Liberal Club and Overseas Club, London, and of Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. In the year 1936 he was appointed Dewan of Travancore State where he has made himself popular not only with the Ruler but also with the ruled. He was awarded the title of "Sachivothama" by His Highness and one of his first acts after assumption of office is the throwing open of all temples in the State to all classes of His Highness's Hindu subjects.

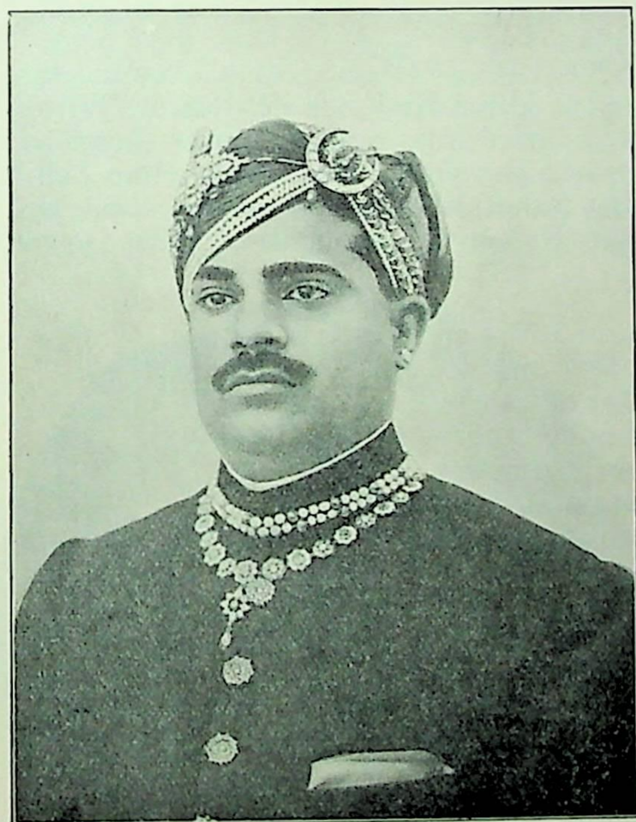


Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, K.C.I.E., Dewan, Travancore State.

ANANT RAM, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister, Baghat State, Simla Hills, was born on the 15th July, 1892. He is a worthy scion of a respectable family noted for its meritorious services to the Crown. His grandfather, the late Rai Bahadur Lala Gopal Das, was an Extra Judicial Commissioner and Honorary Assistant Commissioner till death and his father, the late Rai Sahib Lala Kishan Chand, served as Public Prosecutor, Peshawar, for over 20 years. He graduated from the Punjab University and was called to the Bar from Gray's Inn. Served with distinction as a special Public Prosecutor at Lahore and Ferozepur for a number of years and as a nominated member of the Lahore Municipality for about seven years. Has been holding the present post since June 1931.

KHAN BAHADUR KAZI SIR AZIZ-UD-DIN AHMAD, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., Chief Minister, Datia State. Born 1861. Served in U. P. Civil Service, 1885-1910; Revenue Member, Council of Regency, Bharatpur State, 1910—13; Judicial Minister, Dholpur State, 1912—21 and Chief Minister, Datia State, since 1922. Fellow, Allahabad University, 1905—21; attached to the Amir of Afghanistan during his Indian tour, 1906-1907. For valuable War services awarded Recruiting Medal in 1919 and mentioned in Despatches. Made Khan Bahadur, 1906; I.S.O., 1917; O.B.E., 1919; C.I.E., 1925 and knighted, 1931.

THAKUR GOPAL SINGH OF BADNOR, a first-class noble of Udaipur State (Rajputana), holds an estate comprising 125 villages and yielding an annual income of over a lakh, the tribute payable to the Durbar being Rs. 4,124. He is a Rathore Rajput of the Mertia clan. He is a descendant of Rao Duda, a younger son of Rao Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur. His ancestor, Rao Jai Mal, emigrated to Mewar in the time of Maharana Udai Singh and is immortalised in history for his heroic fight unto death against Akbar during the siege of Chittor in 1567.



Thakur Gopal Singh of Badnor.

The Thakurs of Badnor have always been loyal to the Durbar and the Crown. The present Thakur's ancestor, Thakur Pratap Singh, helped Col. George Patrick Lawrance, the A.G.G. in Rajputana, during the Mutiny, and also opposed the rebels' entry into Mewar.

Thakur Gopal Singh was born in 1902 and succeeded to the Estate in 1921. He married the daughter of Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu in Jaipur and has a son. His Estate keeps its own police and exercises judicial powers.

In 1933 he made a tour of England and some European countries. He has a great taste for History and antiquities and is the author of "Jai Mul Vansha Prakash," a historical work of outstanding merit.

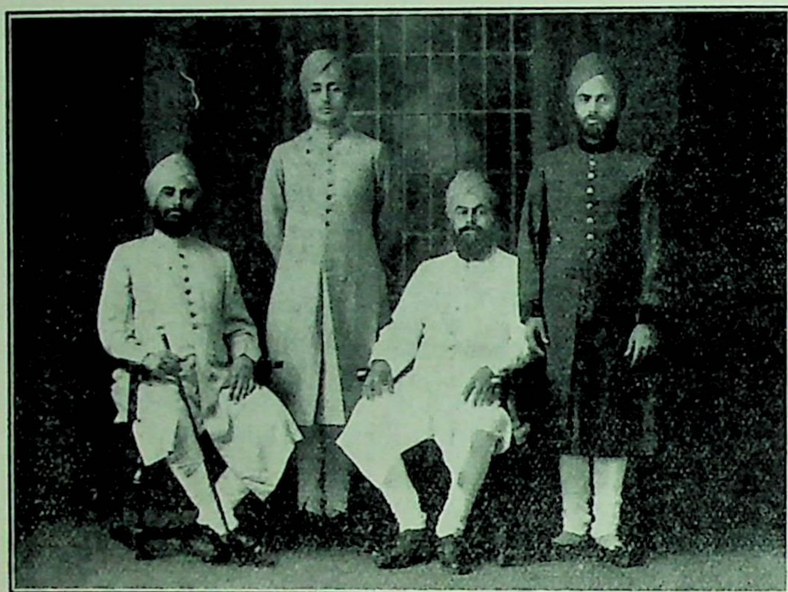
He has given material assistance to several institutions in Mewar and Ajmer. He is a member of the Mahendra Raj Sabha, Udaipur.

During the Great War his father, Thakur Govind Singh, subscribed Rs. 1,500 to War funds, contributed Rs. 5,000 to War Loan, and supplied to British Government 161 recruits, the highest figure among the nobles of Mewar. He joined both the Coronation Durbars at Delhi and received medals. He was a prominent figure in the reception accorded to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to Udaipur.

The Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, was befittingly celebrated in the State, Thakur Gopal Singh taking a prominent part in the same. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal.

BADRUKHAN occupies an important place in history, where many leading and historic personalities saw the light of the day. The family is closely connected to the Royal family of Jind and Nabha. Raja Gujpat Singh made Badrukhan his Capital, but later on he transferred it to Jind. On the death of Raja Sangat Singh, Raja Sarup Singh, the ancestor of the present ruling family of Jind, succeeded to the *gaddi*. Maharaja Ranjit

Singh, Raja Gujpat Singh's grandson by his daughter, renowned as "The Lion of the Punjab," was also born at Badrukhan.



Amir-ul-Umra Sardar Fateh Singh, Rais-i-Azam, Badrukhan, with his son Tika Khushwant Singh and both his younger brothers.

On the death of Raja Bhagwan Singh of Nabha in 1871, Raja Hira Singh succeeded to the *Gaddi*, according to the custom and *Sanad* of 1860. In the Mutiny of 1857 Sardar Dewan Singh served the Government with considerable distinction. The Badrukhan House has always been intensely loyal and devoted to the British Empire, and rendered valuable services in time of need. It also contributed liberally in the Great War. Amir-ul-Umra Sardar Fateh Singh, Rais-i-Azam, the head of the present family of Badrukhan, has one sister and two brothers, Sardar Chetin Singh and Sardar Teja Singh. His sister is married to His Highness Maharaj Rana of Dholpur. His son, Tika Khushwant Singh, is reading in the Mayo College, Ajmer, and his daughter is married to Raja Chandar Raj Saran Singh of Sahanpur.

DIWAN CHHELASHANKER LAKSHMISHANKER BAKSHI, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Jasdan, Kathiawar, born 27th January, 1877; educated at Alfred High School, Rajkot, Wilson and Gujrat Colleges, Bombay and Ahmedabad; married Miss Suntokkunwar Bawabhai Mankad of Jamnagar, 1894. Has three daughters and two sons. His brother, Rao Sahib Dr. V. L. Bakshi, is Medical Officer, Wadhwan C. S. His father, who died at the age of 86, was State Vakil for various States in Kathiawar. His uncle, Mr. Kalianrai Jetha Bakshi, was Dewan of Idar and Morvi and Joint Administrator at Porbandar.

Bakshi Chhelashankar Lakshmishankar passed B.A. in 1897; appointed teacher in the Wadhwan City High School, 1898; passed LL. B., in 1901; appointed Chief Justice at Idar, 1904; after retirement of his father (1907) served as State Vakil for Wadhwan and Mangrol States; served again at Idar as Chief Justice, 1911; resumed practice, 1912; joined Jasdan service, 1919, as Deputy Manager during Regency Administration; appointed Advisor to the Regent Rani Sahiba of Jasdan, 1924; Dewan, Jasdan, 1925, since the Ruler assumed powers of the State.



Dewan Chhelashanker L. Bakshi, B.A., LL. B., Jasdan.

By strict probity and impartiality he has filled this high and responsible post with great distinction. Owing to illness he retired in November, 1934. The Ruler has magnanimously appreciated his services by granting a monthly pension of Rs. 400, the full salary he then received.

Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal on 6th May, 1935.

During tenure of his service many valuable reforms were introduced in the State, such as reorganisation of administration; abolition of forced labour; ownership over building sites and houses; village *Panchayats* with non-official Presidents; revenue survey of the State; free grant of hereditary ownership to cultivators over their lands; landholders relieved from hereditary service obligations and granted ownership over their holdings; pensionable State service; prohibition of child marriages and marriages between persons of very unequal ages; relief to indebted agriculturists; prohibition of liquor; gratuitous help to the poor and disabled; well-equipped hospital with free medical relief including free services of qualified nurse.



Dr. Balkrishna, Kolhapur.

DR. BALKRISHNA, M.A., PH.D., F.S.S., F.R.E.S., F.R. HIST. S., Fellow, Bombay University; Principal and Professor of Economics, Rajaram College, Kolhapur. Born 1882. Served in Gurukula University, Hardwar, as Professor, Vice-Principal, Principal and Governor. At Kolhapur worked as Inspector, Secondary Education; President, Scout Association; Chairman, Secondary Teachers' Association. Now President, Technical School, Col. Woodhouse Orphanage, S. B. F. High School; Member, State Panchayat. Wrote several English and Hindi books. Travelled over America and the European Continent for studying economic conditions.



Raja Amarsinghji of Banera.

RAJA AMARSINGHJI OF BANERA, RAJPUTANA, was born on the 2nd August, 1886. The Estate is 250 square miles in area with a population of 28,115 souls. Raja Sahib belongs to the Sisodia clan of the Udaipur House. He has married the sister of the Maharaja of Sarguja and has by her three sons. Rajkumar Partapsinghji is Heir-apparent.

The House was founded by Raja Bhimsinghji I, son of Maharaja Rajsinghji I, of Marwar. In compliance with his father's wishes he renounced his right and title to the *Gaddi* of Udaipur in favour of his younger brother, Maharana Jaisinghji. At first Raja Bhimsinghji fought bravely against Aurangzeb but subsequently fought in the wars of the Deccan for the Emperor, having been enlisted in the Imperial Army as a Mansabdar and honoured with the title of Raja. The present Raja Sahib is twelfth in descent. He holds very liberal views and has travelled extensively over India and the Continent. Under his personal guidance the administration has been improved on modern lines and education has made much headway. A general hospital with an indoor ward for patients is one of the gifts of his munificence.

The Rajasahib is a member of the Mahendra Sabha, the Rajput Hitkrani Sabha, and the Kshatriya Vidya Parcharni Sabha.

The Raja Sahib pays a ceremonial visit to His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur every *Dasehra* when His Highness comes to receive him outside the city gate. Raja Sahib enjoys certain special privileges peculiar only to Banera House.



R. B. Sir Seraymal Bapna, Kt., C.I.E., Indore.

RAI BAHADUR SIR SERAYMAL BAPNA, KT., C.I.E., son of Chhogmalji Bapna, of Udaipur; b. 1882; ed. at Government College, Ajmer, and at Muir Central College, Allahabad (B.A. and B.Sc. Honours, LL.B. 1904); practised Law in British India for a year; served in Mewar as a Judicial Officer for 1¼ year; joined Holkar State service as a District and Sessions Judge, 1907; appointed Law Tutor to H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar III, 1908; 2nd Secretary to His Highness 1911, and 1st Secretary, 1913, and Home Minister 1915; retired 1921; subsequently became a Minister in Patiala State; re-joined Holkar State service as Home Minister 1923; appointed Deputy Prime Minister 1923; and Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet 1926; a Substitute Delegate at Round Table Conference 1931, and Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations 1935; has Coronation Medal (1911); received title of Rai Bahadur 1914, Aitmad-ud-Dowlah 1920, and Wazir-ud-Dowlah 1930; m. 1896, Shrimati Anandkumari, daughter of Mehta Bhopal Singh, Diwan of Udaipur State; cr. C.I.E., 1931; Knight, 1936. Address: Baxibagh, Indore, India.

PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE, Superintendent of Police, Keonjhar State, E.S.A. Born 5th October, 1898. During the Great War was on active service in Mesopotamia and Kurdistan with 49th Bengalis from 1916 to 1920 and from 1920 to 1921 served in the Department of Health Services in Mesopotamia.


Rao Bahadur Rao Nahar Singh, Chief of Bedla.

RAO BAHADUR RAO NAHAR SINGH, CHIEF OF BEDLA ESTATE, Udaipur, Mewar. Born 27th August, 1895. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. Owns *Jagir* worth about Rupees one lakh and is Member of the Mewar State Council. Subscribed Rs. 20,000 towards War loans and for useful work. Made Rao Bahadur in June, 1925. Has four daughters, the eldest being of 15 years.


Dr. Kunwar Bhagwanrattan, M.B.B.S., Karauli.

DR. KUNWAR BHAGWANRATTAN, M.B.B.S., Chief Medical Officer, Karauli, Rajputana. Second son of Thakur Harnamsingh. Born 1897. Permanent residence: Sotal, District Ambala, Punjab. Awarded Punjab Government *Sanad* for voluntary aid to Health Department of Ambala District. Representative from Ambala District to All-India Kshatria Mahasabha, 1929. Elected Member, Executive Committee of same, 1933. Subscribed to Quetta and Bihar Earthquake and Royal Silver Jubilee Funds. Awarded Royal Silver Jubilee Medal.


Lt.-Col. Sardar Bhagwan Singh Harika, Patiala.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SARDAR BHAGWAN SINGH HARIKA, Officer Commanding, 4th Patiala Infantry, Patiala. Born 1897. He is son of Colonel Kartar Singh and great-grandson of Bakhshi Sardar Basawa Singh, who rendered conspicuous and loyal service during Mutiny. Entered Patiala Army Service as Lieutenant in 1913, joined Great War with First Patiala Infantry, served in Egypt and Palestine and took part in the main operations of Gaza, Jerusalem and Aman. Field Marshal Lord Allenby personally thanked officers and the regiment, remarking:—"The Patiala has done the impossible to keep up the Sikh tradition." The General Officer Commanding Humphreys, 179 Brigade, observed:—"Those who have seen Patialias in action are full of praise as to their gallant behaviour."

On return to Patiala he was promoted as Captain in 1919. Served in Afghan War 1919. Was awarded various medals and clasps for meritorious war services. Was promoted as Major Commandant 4th Patiala Infantry in 1927 and as Lieutenant-Colonel in 1932. Transferred to 2nd Patiala Infantry as Commandant in 1933. Promoted as Colonel and awarded honour of *Nishan-i-Phul* with medal in October, 1934, then awarded His Majesty King Emperor Silver Jubilee Medal in October, 1935.

RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Diwan, Idar State, Himmatnagar. Born 1882. Educated at Government College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore. Practised at Ferozepur till 1914; appointed Private Secretary to His Highness, Idar State, 1914; served in Idar State as Political Secretary and Officiating Diwan till 1922; left service and resumed practice at Lahore High Court; appointed Dewan, Idar State, 1931.

RAJYA BHUSHAN RAI BAHADUR SETH KANHAIYALAL BHANDARI, head of the firm of Messrs. Nandlal Bhandari & Sons, Indore, and a leading businessman, commercial magnate and Captain of Industries in Central India, was born in 1888. He belongs to the Oswal community. His father, Seth Nandlal Bhandari, came into prominence by sheer dint of perseverence and straightforward dealings. He was a Municipal Corporator and Honorary Magistrate. The eldest amongst his three sons is Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal. The next to him is Seth Motilal, and Seth Suganmal is the youngest.

In 1919 Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal took the State Mills on lease for twenty years and in 1922 floated a Limited concern under the style Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Ltd. The mills are regarded as the best managed and most efficient in Central India. The Nandlal Bhandari Metal Works started by him is the only enterprise of this kind in Central India.



Rajya Bhushan R. B. Seth Kanhaiyalal Bhandari, Indore.

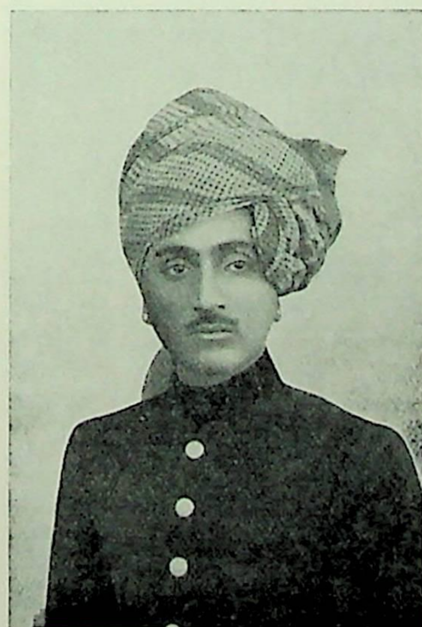
He dedicates all works of public charity to the sacred memory of his father. He has built Nandlal Maternity Home at the cost of Rs. 70,000 and with a recurring expense of Rs. 20,000 a year chiefly for the working and middle class people. All the Bhandari concerns have received words of approbation from distinguished visitors.

Rai Bahadur loves Rampura, his native place, very much. He spent Rs. 35,000 for building a boarding house there and provided Rampura State Hospital with an Operation Theatre. He also constructed at the expense of Rs. 7,000 two family wards in Maharaja Tukojirao Hospital, Indore. At a critical time he donated Rs. 25,000 to the Medical School of the King Edward Hospital, Indore, receiving a striking tribute from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. He spent Rs. 65,000 for a good building for the Nandlal Bhandari High School which also gives technical training and costs him annually rupees 15,000. He often gives scholarships to poor students.

He is First-Class Honorary Magistrate and was for some time a Municipal Councillor. He is Vice-President of the Millowners' Association and Director and Managing Agent of several concerns. He is made Treasurer of Dewas State 2 in 1935. He was awarded the title of 'Rajya Bhushan' by the Holkar Government and that of 'Rai Bahadur' by the Government of India.

He is keen on social reform. He has implicit faith in practical knowledge. His brothers have got thorough practical training and are managing the mills efficiently. One of his nephews, who has returned from England, is also receiving practical training.

Mrs. K. N. Bhandari takes motherly interest in the working of the Nandlal Bhandari Maternity Home. She is the first lady amongst the Oswal community to have visited England.



Thakur Bijai Singhji of Jhalamond, Jodhpur State.

THAKUR BIJAI SINGHJI, of Jhalamond House Thikana, Jodhpur Marwar, represents a family noted for its nobility and valour as well as fidelity to the Ruling House of Jodhpur. In *Sambat* 1902 Thakur Ghambir Singhji, an outstanding personality among his ancestors, got this Thikana, consisting of 12 villages with an annual income of Rs. 50,000, from Jodhpur State in recognition of his loyal services. He also got double *Tazim* from the State and *Hath-ka-Kurab*. Thakur Ghambir Singhji was at that time Chutabhai of Dhamodar, a first-class Thikana in the Partabgarh State. The Ruling House of Partabgarh belongs to the same stock as the Maharanas of Udaipur. Thakur Ghambir Singhji served His Highness Maharaja Takhat Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur with exemplary zeal and devotion from the time when H.H. was at Ider and it was in recognition of those services that His Highness was pleased to grant him the above *Jagir*. His Highness also married the Thakur Sahib's second sister at Jhalamond. Maharaja Partab Singhji, Maharaja Jaswant Singhji and Maharaja Kishore Singhji of Jodhpur were thus the *Bhanazas* (nephews) of this Thikana. In other words, their *Nanana* was at this Thikana.

On the death of Ghambir Singhji his two wives (Thakranis) burnt themselves alive with the funeral pyre of their husband. That was the last instance of *Sati* in Marwar.

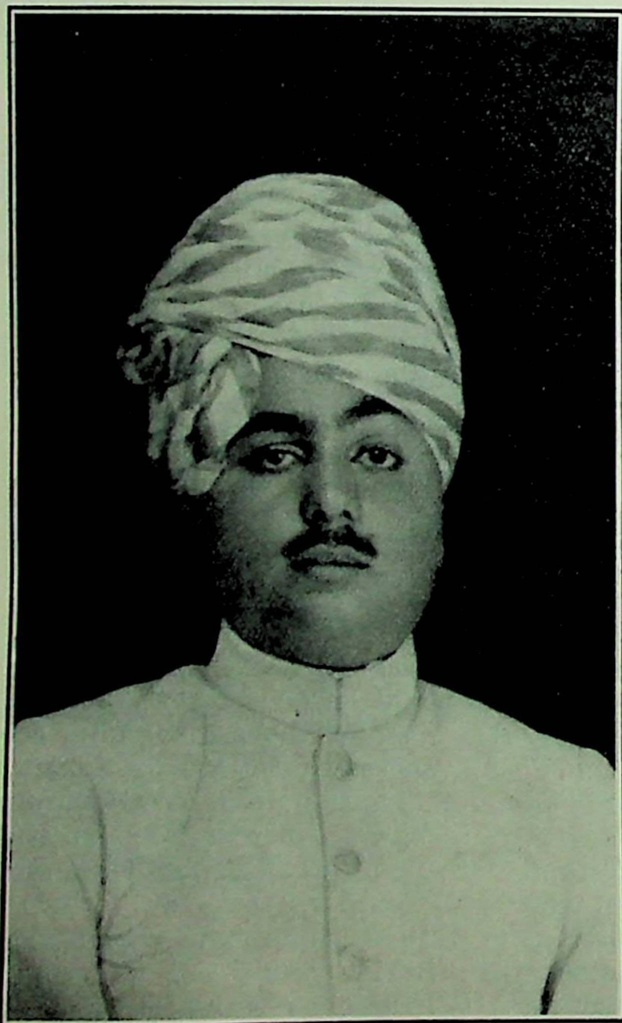
Thakur Ghambir Singhji had got four sons. Two of them went back to Damodar and two remained at Jhalamond. Of the latter one got the Thikana as a *Patwi* and the other got one village, Kanecha.

Thakur Zawar Singhji, the grandson of Ghambir Singhji, died in young age, leaving behind one son, Thakur Dongar Singhji, who lived to be an outstanding personality in his time. He rendered faithful and distinguished services to His late Highness Maharaja Sardar Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Jodhpur and also acted as a guardian of the present Maharaja, His Highness Shri Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.I.E.

Thakur Bijai Singhji used in his boyhood and youth to live with His Highness. His Highness has always been very kind to him and his family. The Thikana has got Judicial power from the State and the Thakur Sahib is sparing no pains to improve the Thikana in every way. He is always loyal to the State.

HAKUR BHEROONSINGHJI, Thakur of Thikana Khejarla, an estate under the Jodhpur Durbar, is situated at a distance of forty miles to the east of Jodhpur.

The present Thakur Bheroon Singh was born on the 31st August, 1913, and succeeded to the *gaddi* when he was about three years old. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he distinguished himself both in study and sports. Of a remarkable simple disposition, the young Thakur possesses a charming personality and enjoys the esteem and affection of his subjects. His recreations are shooting, riding and tennis.



Thakur Bheroonsinghji of Khejarla, Jodhpur State.

The holders of this *Jagir* come of the same princely stock as the Ruling House of Jaisalmer. This Thikana enjoys high *Izzat* styled as double *Tazim* and *Hath-ka-Kurab* and is invested with first-class Judicial powers.

Fifth in descent from Arjunsingh after whom the holders of this *Jagir* are named Arjunsinghot, Thakur Kesrisingh received in grant the Thikana of Khejarla from Maharaja Soorsingh of Jodhpur in *Samvat* 1702 in return for services rendered to the Maharajah. Thakur Arjunsingh and his father, Chhatarshal, were warriors of a high order. The father sacrificed his life, along with his contingent of 1,500 soldiers, in the cause of Rao Ridmal, Ruler of Jodhpur, in *Samvat* 1487 at the historic fort of Chittor in Mewar. The son, Arjunsingh, subjugated the truculent Afghans in return whereof the Emperor of Delhi conferred upon him a *Panj-hazari Mansab*, the Subedari of Ajmer and a *Jagir* of 24 villages. Thakur Arjunsingh also rescued, at the cost of his own life, Rao Jodha, Ruler of Jodhpur, when the latter, having captured Seth Padma, was pursued and overwhelmed by an army from Mewar. His son, Thakur Hathesingh, showed conspicuous gallantry in Jodhpur's conquest of Ahmedabad.

The ancestors of the present Thakur have always been conspicuous for their loyalty and devotion to the Ruling House of Jodhpur both in times of peace and war, and successive rulers of this largest State in Rajputana have unstintedly acknowledged their meritorious services by grant of *Sanads* and autographed letters addressed to the present Thakur's forbears.

The present Thakur is universally popular for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.



Rai Bahadur A. K. Bose, M.B.E., Dewan, Bamra State.

AI BAHADUR ARUN BOSE, M.B.E., Dewan of Bamra State in Orissa, succeeded Mr. H. McPherson in this post in 1935. He joined the Provincial Civil Service in 1903 under the Government of Bengal and on the creation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa in 1912 was transferred to that Province, where he held several important administrative appointments, having been promoted to the rank of District Officer in 1929. During the Great War the Rai Bahadur raised a special Labour Corps for France as a Recruiting Officer. For his splendid recruiting and other War services he was awarded the insignia of the Most Eminent Order of the British Empire, also the Government of India Army Department Medal and Recruiting Badge and the Local Government *Sanad* for recruiting. He was in charge of the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Patna in 1922. His services were specially requisitioned at Muzaffarpur in connection with the earthquake relief operations. He joined his new appointment on retiring from British Service in August, 1935.

. C. CHATTERJI, Minister, Udaipur State, Rajputana. Born in March, 1888. Educated at the Government College, Ajmer. Peshkar to His Highness Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, 1909—1912. State Vakil attached to the Residency Mewar, 1912—1918. District Magistrate, Bhilwara, December, 1918—May, 1919. State Vakil attached to Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana at Mount Abu, May, 1919, to September, 1921. Member, Municipal Committee, Mt. Abu, September, 1919, to September, 1921. Minister, Udaipur, and Member, Mahendraj Sabha, 1921, which posts he still holds. Was Member, War Loan Committee, Udaipur, and Secretary, Our Day Fund Committee. Granted mementos by Lord Hardinge and Lord Chelmsford for services rendered in connection with Their Excellencies' visit to Udaipur. Granted a pair of Gold Anklets (*Langars*)—an honour highly valued in Indian States—by His Highness Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., in 1936 in appreciation of his long and faithful services. Owns some landed property in Karauli and Udaipur States. Has seven sons and six daughters.



P. C. Chatterji, Minister, Udaipur State.



Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan, Cochin State.

SIR SHANMUKHAM CHETTY, K.C.I.E., B.A., B.L., Dewan, Cochin State. Born 17th October, 1898. Educated at the Madras Christian College. Elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1920; appointed Council Secretary to the Development Minister, 1922; elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, and re-elected unopposed, 1926. Visited England as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India, 1924; visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association, 1926; nominated to represent the Indian employers in the 11th and 12th sessions of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1928-29 and again in 1932; re-elected unopposed Member, Legislative Assembly, 1930; elected Deputy President, Legislative Assembly, 1931; attended Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in 1932 as one of the representatives of the Government of India; elected unanimously President, Legislative Assembly, 1933.



Pro. S.G. Dabholkar, Kolhapur.

PROF. S.G., DABHOLKAR, B.A., LL. B., Advocate, Professor of Constitutional Law, Indian Constitution and Jurisprudence, Sykes Law College, Kolhapur-Shahupuri. Born 1898. Served some time as Public Prosecutor in Kolhapur State. He is Fellow, Indian Women's University, Poona; Fellow, the Deccan Education Society, Poona; Legal Adviser, Bank of Kolhapur, Ltd., and Kolhapur Sugar Mills, Ltd. He is also Chairman, Board of Directors, Commercial Bank, Ltd., Kolhapur, and Vice-President of the Ilakha Panchayat, and for various public-spirited activities was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

D. D. DADIMASTER, Chief Minister, Surguja State, C. P. Born in Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, 1866. Educated in Irish Mission Presbytarian High School and Government High School respectively. Joined Government Telegraph Office after passing examination in General scale at Nagpur and appointed in 1887 Signaller at that place. From there transferred to Bhusawal, Akola, Amraoti, Arakan, Akyab. During Manipur War ordered to proceed there and detained on duty at Mandalay, Upper Burma. Sent on duty to Mingyan, Pakoku (Shan States) and from there to Chin Hills in charge of No. 1 Stockade Field Telegraph Office during Chin Hills Expedition against Nagas or Chins. Served there for one year, earning Expedition Medal of 1890. Went back to Mandalay and was on special duty during tour of then Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne. From Mandalay, at his request, allowed to join Berar Police as Chief Constable and rose to Inspectorship. Later taken on as Tehsildar, serving in that capacity in Amraoti and Buldan Districts. Appointed Special Famine Relief Officer, 1900. Transferred to the Melghat Tehsil, a very backward country in the Ellichpur District, and said in Government reports to have carried on some reforms. Promoted to rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner and worked in all districts of Berar as Treasury Officer and Sub-Divisional Officer. Awarded Coronation Medal 1914. Transferred from Berar Division to Seoni District, C. P., where reported to have done good work during Great War in raising funds, etc. Twice appointed Deputy Commissioner of that District and in that capacity held the great Durbar of Armistice Day in 1919. All along connected with Taluq Boards, District Boards and Municipalities in different districts.

At the end of 1919 deputed as Chief Minister of Surguja State. Since retirement from Government service in 1923 continued to be in the State in some capacity. Awarded Royal Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

SARDAR DINSHAH B. DALAL, Baroda Residency. Born 1891. Permanent address: Rustompura, *via* S. Bahdatpur, Panch Mahal, G. B. S. Rly.

(1). His grandfather, K. B. Rustomji S. Dalal, was the first citizen of Broach to receive the title of Khan Bahadur for meritorious Mutiny services.

(2). His father, Sardar Sir Bamanjee A. Dalal, M. L. A., was among the foremost members of the landed aristocracy of Gujarat and a first-class Sardar, and owed that position not to the possession of rich hereditary acres, but to a sustained and strenuous effort at pioneer colonisation extending over nearly half a century which can find few parallels in the annals of rural India. He colonised, after 20 years' tireless exertions, an area measuring 3,500 acres of waste and forest land which was originally occupied by a few Bhil huts, but which now embraces within its limits six smiling and prosperous villages with a population of some 3,000 souls.

(3). Sardar Bamanjee was a Special Magistrate and a member, District Local Board of the Panch Mahal, for over a quarter of a century. During the War he supplied many recruits, subscribed to the War loans to the extent of Rs. 50,000, and by lending money



Sardar Dinshah B. Dalal, M. L. C., Baroda.



Sardar Sir Bamanjee A. Dalal, M. L. A., Baroda.

to his tenants enabled them to purchase War Bonds to the extent of another Rs. 35,000.

(4). Sardar Dinshah B. Dalal is in every respect a worthy representative of the family. He holds the Agricultural Diploma. He has worked with distinction as President of the Honorary Bench Magistrates and also as Chairman of the Co-operative Society and during the Great War he did very useful work as a Recruiting and War Loan Officer.

(5). Inheriting enterprising spirit and a disposition for an achievement of what would make for the welfare of the peasantry he undertook colonisation work in Modasa Mahal, in the Ahmedabad District, on his own account in the year 1922 and succeeded in having four flourishing hamlets. He was made Second-Class Sardar on 23rd April, 1935.

(6). Apart from his father's land share in Panch Mahal, he owns about 1,000 acres of land and pays nearly Rs. 900 as assessment and apart from the family's charities amounting to more than a lac of rupees his donations amount to Rs. 10,000 in different institutions in the name of late Sir B. A. Dalal, Rs. 12,000 on Kherwadi Rustompur Road and Rs. 5,000 in Sir Frederick Sykes' village uplift movement, &c.

At the height of the Non-co-operation movement he was called upon to stand for the Bombay Legislative Council and was successful against 3 other candidates.

He has one son and one daughter.

DIWAN BIRENDRA KISHORE DAS, M.B.E., Narsingpur State, Eastern States Agency. Born 1882. Permanent residence Bankabazar, Cuttuck, Orissa. Educated in Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttuck. Owns Zamindaries. Grandfather was Deputy Collector. Father, late Rai Nanda Kishore Das Bahadur, was Deputy Commissioner. Eldest brother, Rai Bahadur Raj Kishore Das, retired Deputy Collector, was made Rai Bahadur for bringing order out of Puri Temple chaos as Manager of the Temple on deputation and also awarded a medal. Mr. Birenda Kishore Das was at first appointed Assistant Superintendent in Keonjhar State in 1908, transferred to Athgarh as Superintendent in 1918 and appointed Dewan in Narsingpur State in 1931. During the Great War organised War loan and labour recruits from Keonjhar and Athgarh States and was awarded the M.B.E. title in 1920. He actively participated in the last Jubilee celebrations.



Diwan Birendra Kishore Das, M.B.E., Narsingpur State.

RAO SAHIB NICHHABHAI KALLIANJI DESAI, B.A., LL. B., Dewan, Sant State, Gujarat. Born 19th July, 1875. Educated at Anglo-Vernacular School, Bulsar; New High School, Bombay; Elphinstone College and Government Law College, Lahore. Was Mathematics Teacher, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay; Pleader, Bombay High Court; Nayadhish, Sant State, 1904—12; Dewan, Sant State, since 1912. Received certificate of merit for assisting in War Loan, 1917; made Rao Sahib, 1934 and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Rajratna Mrs. Dipakba Desai, Baroda.

RAJRATNA MRS. DIPAKBA DESAI, Baroda, daughter of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai, late Dewan, Baroda State, was born in 1881. Her husband, Mr. Himatbhai Parbhulal Desai, is a pleader at Baroda and owns landed property in British India and Baroda and Cambay States. She is a well-known Gujarati poetess. She has learnt music and prosody under eminent scholars. She is awarded Rajratna Silver Medal for meritorious services as a member of the State Committee to suggest rights for women and for her public services for the welfare of women. She is the recipient of Exhibition Gold Medal for bead-work.



Rai Bahadur Diwan Chand, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur.

RAI BAHADUR DIWAN CHAND, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur. Born 11th December, 1886. Comes of an old and respectable family of Aroras of the Gujrat District (Punjab). Holds 609 *bighas* of land. Joined Punjab Police as probationary Sub-Inspector in 1914. Created Rai Sahib in 1921, being the first Police officer in the Punjab to earn this honour as a Sub-Inspector.

Rose to be an Inspector in 1923, when still a very junior Sub-Inspector. Appointed Deputy Superintendent in 1928, when only a juniormost Inspector.

Created Rai Bahadur in 1931, as a special reward for services rendered at Lahore at a most difficult period, 1929-30.

In 1931 deputed to Jaipur State as Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Author of "Police Guide" and "Practical Police Methods," the latter adopted in many Indian States as Police text-book.

DIWAN BAHADUR Pt. DHARAM NARAINJI, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Musahib Ala, Mewar State, Udaipur, was born in 1887. He was educated at Jodhpur and Downing College, Cambridge. Called to Bar from Middle Temple, London. Served as Superintendent, Court of Wards, Jodhpur, 1911—13; Judge, Fozdari Court, Jodhpur, 1914—22; Member, Mahendraj Sabha, Udaipur, 1922; Senior Member, Mehkma Khas, Udaipur, 1922—31; Senior Minister, 1931—35, and appointed Musahib Ala, Mewar State, 1935. Holds in *Jagir* six villages in Mewar and Marwar. Made Rao Sahib, 1920, and Diwan Bahadur, 1931.



Captain Rai Bahadur Diwan Dina Nath, Indore State.

CAPTAIN RAI BAHADUR DIWAN DINA NATH, Minister-in-Waiting to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore State. Born in 1884. Educated at Government College, Lahore, and Exter College, Oxford. Is a Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn. Entered Indore service in 1914 as Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and soon rose to be Huzur Secretary. Joined Patiala State service in 1920 as Judge, High Court. Appointed Foreign Secretary in 1923. Appointed Superintendent of Mandi State in 1924 and Chief Secretary, 1925, and served as Diwan and Chief Minister, 1927—30. Rejoined Indore State service 1930 as His Highness Maharaja Holkar's First Representative at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy and served in this capacity till 31st August, 1933, also serving as a member of the Court of Arbitration appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy as a Representative of Holkar Government. Rejoined Patiala Government service as Minister of Public Health and Education, 1933. Rejoined Indore State in 1937 as Minister-in-Waiting to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.

MAHARAJ FATEH SINGHJI, C.S.I., retired Home Member, Jodhpur State, has been an outstanding figure in the history of the State ever since he entered upon public life. He served the State for long years with consummate ability and exemplary devotion in various high and responsible capacities including those of Military Member and Home Member of the Council and effected important reforms and improvements in every department entrusted to his care.

He resigned Home Membership in 1929. On his retirement he was honoured with the following glowing and gracious certificate from His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur:—"Maharaj Fateh Singh, C.S.I., having tendered his resignation of his position as Home Member of Council which I have been pleased to accept, I desire to place on record my appreciation of his long and faithful services to the State. During his period of office as Home Member of Council the receipts of the Customs Department have risen from Rs. 16,84,444 in 1918-19 to Rs. 25,61,972 in 1927-28 which reflects great credit on his administration of the Department. His opinion and experience in State affairs have always been of the greatest service to the Durbar. I and his colleagues on the Council wish him a long period of well-earned rest."

Maharaj Fateh Singhji has ever been universally esteemed for his sterling abilities, high character and selfless munificence. He contributed large sums of money to the War Loan, the Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund and the King's Silver Jubilee Fund. In recognition of this generous help on right occasions he was awarded the title of C. S. I. He annually gives to the Mayo College Rs. 150 for a gold medal in the name of Sir Leonard Reynolds and Rs. 150 for a gold medal for proficiency in English. He further gives Rs. 150 for a medal in the name of Lord Hardinge to the Rajput School, Jodhpur. He is always ready to offer a helping hand to any institution established for the good and welfare of the public.

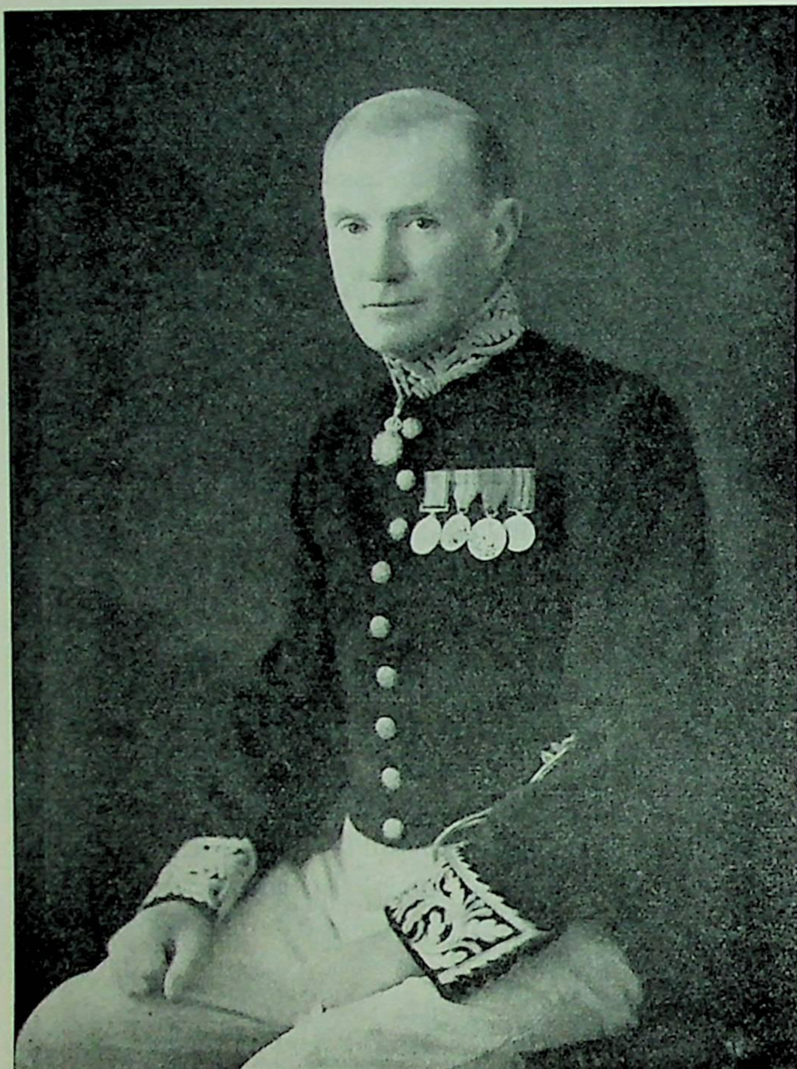
He has built a magnificient *kothi* named Fateh Vilas at Mount Abu at a cost of nearly one lakh of rupees.

He has got a large family, many of whom are even now serving the State in responsible capacities. One of his grandsons is prosecuting higher studies in England in the Cambridge University.



Shri Rajkumar Fatehsinhji, Diwan, Limbdi State.

SHRI RAJKUMAR FATEHSINHJI, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, F. R. G. S., Diwan, Limbdi State, since 1924. Born 1900. He is the third son of Maharana Shri Daulatsinhji, Thakore Sahib of Limbdi. Married to Kumar Rani Shri Nirmalkumari of Rajpipla. Had practised for sometime as a counsel in Privy Council cases. Holds highly progressive ideas on social and constitutional questions. During his administration established a Law Commission and introduced legislation regarding early marriages, compulsory education in villages, prohibition of sale or use of country liquors; also systematised the Judiciary and reorganised the Revenue and Police Departments. Encouraged people to take part in the Municipal affairs of the Limbdi town. Has devoted special attention to the educational and medical needs of the subjects of Limbdi State.



Lt.-Col. Sir Donald M. Field, Kt., C.I.E., Chief Minister, Jodhpur State.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR DONALD MOYLE FIELD, Kt. C.I.E., Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, Rajputana. Born 19th November, 1881. Educated at Tonbridge School and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Served in the Indian Army from 1907. Attached to the Political Department of India from 1907 to 1935. Served as A.G.G., Madras States. Appointed Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, in 1935. Received the title of C.I.E. in 1935 and was Knighted in February, 1937.

SHRIMANT SARDAR BHUNJANGARAO YESHWANTRAO RAJE GHORPADE, Jagirdar of Gajendragad in Dharwar District and representative of the Junior Branch of the Sandur Ruling House. He is Vice-President of the Sandur State Council and a member of the Huzur Durbar. Has been in charge of his *Jagir* for over 30 years and has much improved upon his *Jagir* villages by giving permanency of tenure to his tenants.

RAO BAHADUR BAJIRAO APPASAHIB GHATGE, D. P. E. (Bombay); H. P. E. (Indore); Police Commissioner, Baroda State, 1936. Born 1877. Entered Baroda Service, 1904. Served in various responsible capacities. Decorated with "Rajratna Mandal" (Silver) 1917, "King's Police," 1920, "Prince of Wales" Silver Medal in 1921 and "Rajratna Mandal" Gold Medal in 1926 for suppressing outlawries in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Enjoys all-India exemption for Arms.



Rao Bahadur B.A. Ghatge, Police Commissioner, Baroda State.

RAO SAHIB KESHAV VINAYAK GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B., the Dewan of the Phaltan State in the Deccan States Agency, was born on the 21st September, 1889. He was educated at the New English School and the Fergusson College, Poona, and the Government Law School, Bombay. After practising as a pleader in the Satara District for about four years he entered the Phaltan State service as a First-Class Subordinate Judge on the 27th October, 1921. He carried out the Revision Settlement of the State with marked ability and success in 1924 and in the same year was appointed Huzur Chitnis to the Ruler. In this responsible capacity he gave a highly creditable account of himself and in February, 1929, was appointed Diwan of the State. He was sent to England by the Ruler in 1931 and in 1932 to attend the second and third Round Table Conferences. In 1933 he again went to England as a representative of the States of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad (Senior), Miraj (Senior), Phaltan and Ramdurg in the Deccan and gave evidence on their behalf before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, besides representing their cases generally before the authorities in England.



Rao Sahib K. V. Godbole B.A., LL.B., Diwan, Phaltan State.

Mr. Godbole was awarded the title of Rao Sahib on 4th June, 1934, in recognition of the valuable services he rendered to the cause of the Deccan States.

He was instrumental in successfully organising Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund in the State.

He is universally respected for his high character, commanding intellect and nobility of manners. His conscientious devotion to duty is an example to all other officials of the State.

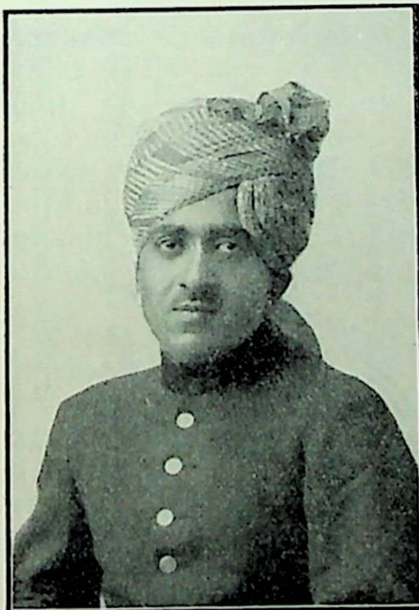
Rao Sahib Godbole is also a well-known author in Marathi. His *Maharashtra Shakuntal*, the Marathi translation in prose and verse of the renowned Sanskrit classic, Kalidas' *Shakuntal*, is widely read in Maharashtra.

HAN SAHIB MIAN HAKIM DIN, Government contractor, P.W.D., Jammu, is a worthy scion of a respectable family noted for its traditional loyalty to the Crown. His father, Mian Ghulam Mohammad, rendered valuable services to the British Government at Mombasa, Nairobi (Africa) in 1900 as an Engineer, where he died. Khan Sahib Mian Hakim Din has to his credit a brilliant record of war services in Afghanistan with the British Legation, Kabul, in 1919. In recognition of useful services he was awarded the Victory Medal and made Khan Sahib.



Khan Sahib M. Hakim Din, Jammu.

OLONEL SIR KAILAS NARAIN HAKSAR, KT., C.I.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Political Member, Gwalior State. Born 20th February, 1878. Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia, 1903—12; Under-Secretary, Political Department, on Deputation, 1905—07; Capt., 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, 1903; Major, 1904; Lt.-Colonel, 1907; Colonel, 1924; Senior Member, Board of Revenue, 1909—14; Nominated member to the Indian Round Table Conference both sessions. Served as Secretary-General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; also represented Government of H. H. Jammu and Kashmir at the second Round Table Conference.



Thakur Sahib Sri Hari Singhji of Achrol, Home Member, Council of State, Jaipur.

HAKUR SAHIB SRI HARI SINGHJI OF ACHROL, Home Member, Council of State, Jaipur. Born 1901. Is the head of the Balbhadrot sub-clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, being descended from Raja Pirthiraj. Succeeded his father, Thakur Sahib Kesri Singhji, 1922. After finishing education appointed Member of the Council, Jaipur State. Worked in that capacity for about 8 years in various departments. In recognition of faithful and loyal services appointed Home Member, Council of State, Jaipur, in place of Rai Bahadur Purohit Sir Gopinathji, KT., C.I.E., M.A.

Is a patron of art and learning and has a great respect for old ideas and traditions. Besides being a Tennis Champion is a good sportsman all round. In spite of getting little time from his official duties has introduced several reforms in his Thikana.

RIC STANLEY HIGHEV, D.D.R., M.E.F.A., Forest Officer, Keonjhar State, Eastern States Agency. Born 10th October, 1892. After finishing his education in 1921 joined Keonjhar State Forest Service and is held in high esteem for his many qualities of head and heart. Did a refreshed course at the Imperial Institute of Forestry, Oxford, in 1929. Was deputed by the State.

RAJYA BHUSHAN RAI BAHADUR SETH HIRALALJI, M.L.C., is one of the most leading citizens of Indore. His prominent activities in almost all walks of public life, his sportsmanlike ways and his sociable manners have made him an object of admiration for everybody.

Born in a respectable family in Ajmer, Seth Hiralal, when a child of four years, came to Indore as an adopted son of Sir Hukamchand, the well-known business magnate of that place, and was educated under the fostering care of that shrewd businessman and industrialist.

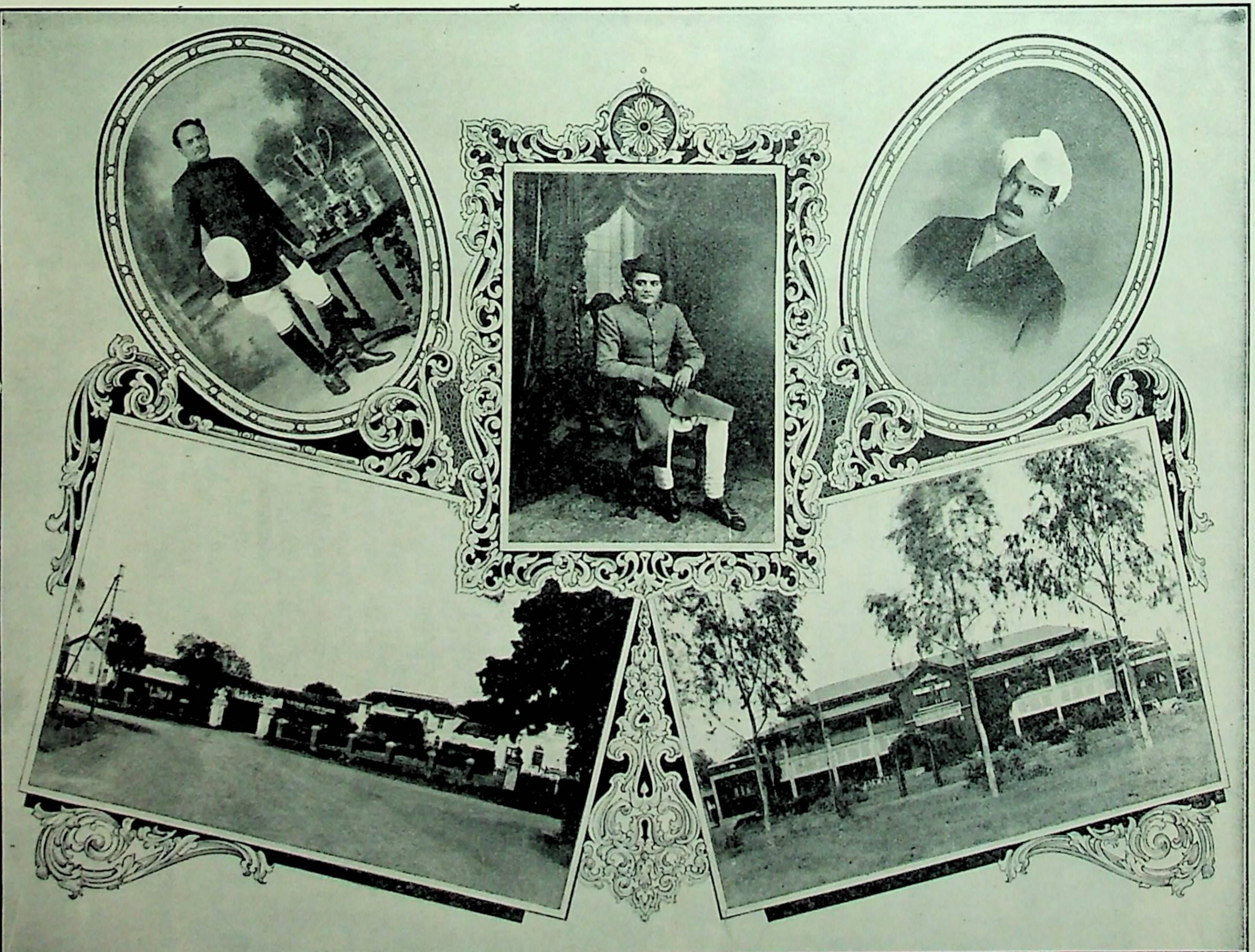
Seth Hiralal's arrival in the family of Sir Hukamchand is said to have been followed by an unbounded prosperity for Sir Hukamchand who also since got a male progeny in the now brilliant and promising youth, Kunwar Rajkumar Singh, M.A. Seth Hiralal was later on adopted by Sir Hukamchand's cousin-brother, Rai Bahadur Seth Kalyanmal, who had no progeny, and is now the sole successor of the late Rai Bahadur.

Seth Hiralal has a natural business instinct. He is bold and always very keen to adopt the latest methods and inventions in his business undertakings. He is very quick and precise in his decisions. He owns the Kalyanmal Mills Ltd., Indore, being the sole proprietor of the firm of its Managing Agents. He is directly supervising, as Managing Director, the Rajkumar Mills Ltd., Indore, and the Central India Textile Stores Ltd., Indore. He is also a Director of the Hukamchand Mills Ltd., Indore; the Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain; and the Indore Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Indore. He is also President of the Indore Cotton Committee. Of late he has purchased the Premier Mills, Bombay, which is now to be run under the name of Narendra Mills, so named after his eldest son. His own firm by name Rai Bahadur Seth Tilokchand Kalyanmal, Indore, carries on an extensive business in banking and in cotton and has its branches in Bombay and Ujjain.

The firm of Rai Bahadur Seth Tilokchand Kalyanmal has to its credit the foundation and maintenance of many public institutions, the chief among them being the Tilokchand Jain High School, the Kalyan Mateshwari Girls' School, the Kalyan Jain Aushadhalaya, etc. The aforesaid institutions are run with a marked efficiency in their respective works. Seth Hiralal also encourages higher education by giving handsome and substantial help to deserving students. There are also to his credit various *dharamsalas* and temples. To remove the long-felt want of a good nursing home for the middle and better classes of people he has founded at an expense of Rs. 1,00,000 the Kalyanmal Nursing Home in commemoration of his father's memory. When the funds for these charitable institutions which were invested in the Tata Mills shares declined very much in their prices, he, to save the institutions from an irreparable loss, took over the shares to himself, making good the amount of the loss to the institutions. The total annual expenditure on these charitable institutions is about Rs. 20,000. He has further given large amounts to various charitable and public institutions. No one goes empty-handed from him. He has such social manners that Indians and Europeans all alike love and admire his company. The greatest saint of India, Mahatma Gandhi, was a guest of Rai Bahadur Hiralal during the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan of 1935 over which the Mahatma presided.

He has been a member of the Indore Legislative Council for the last nine years and is known as a very enthusiastic and keen worker thereof. He is also a First-Class Honorary Magistrate. He is President of the Mahavir Jain Nav-Yuwak Mandal and of the recently formed Indore Yuwak Sangh or Youth League, an institution meant for social uplift, and is also President of Shree Rishabh Bramhacharyashram Chaurasi, Mathura. Recently he founded the Indore Central Co-operative Association of which he is the President and to which he has given very generous help. Besides, he is Vice-President of the Central India Sahitya Samiti; the Gambhir Industrial Institution; the Digamber Jain Udasin Ashram; Sir Seth Hukamchand Charitable institutions; Malwa Prantiya Digamber Jain Anathalaya and Aushadhalaya; All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha; Digamber Jain Tirth Rakshini Mahasabha, etc. He is also a member of the Holkar State Charitable Trust and the Organising Committee of the Hindi University, which is to be established in Indore in the very near future. Further, he is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Central India Publishers, Ltd., which has as one of its objects the running of a daily vernacular paper, *Halchal*, to be started shortly from Indore.

In recognition of his exemplary public services the British Government have awarded him the title of Rai Bahadur, and the Holkar State that of Rajya Bhushan. His own Jain



Top Left:—R. B. R. B. Seth Hiralal with his Polo Trophies. *Top Middle*:—R. B. R. B. Seth Hiralal. *Top Right*:—Late R. B. R. B. Seth Kalyanmalji.
Bottom Left:—The Tilokchand Jain High School. (Shortly to be raised to an Intermediate College.) *Bottom Right*:—The Kalyanmal Nursing House.

community, in view of his social services and strong religious convictions, have awarded him the title of Jain Ratna. He is a very good swimmer, rider and polo player and has earned many cups and prizes in these sports. In tent-pegging his merits are recognised even by Europeans.

He has two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Kunwar Narendra Kumar Singh, is being educated in the Daly College, and has this year passed the Diploma Examination with distinction in Hindi and Mathematics. He has secured the second position among the successful candidates of all the Chiefs' Colleges. The other issues are young and are being suitably trained.

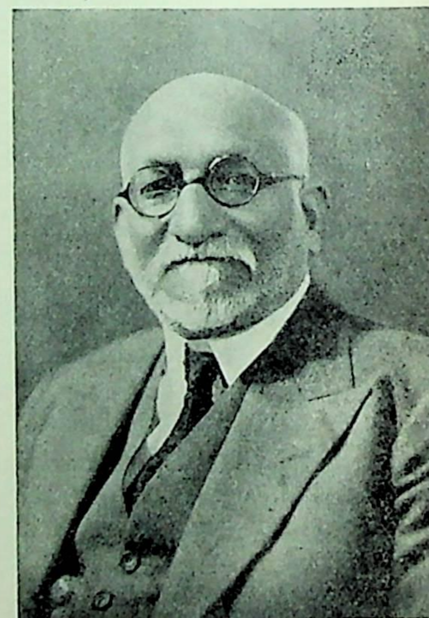


R.B. Sir Hukam Chand, Kt., Indore.

RAI BAHADUR RAJYA BHUSHAN SETH SIR HUKAM CHAND, KT., of Indore, is head of the well-known firm of Sir Seth Sarupchand Hukamchand, Bankers and Millowners, having their main "Pedhies" at Indore, Bombay, Calcutta and Ujjain. He is renowned all over the country for his adventurous spirit in business and his extensive and highly successful commercial and industrial activities. He is the pioneer of the cotton industry in Central India.

During the Great War he purchased War loan to the extent of Rs. 1,15,00,000. He has spent over 40 lakhs on charitable institutions. He is Member of the Indore Legislative Committee and has been President of many public institutions.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE NAWAB SIR AKBAR HYDARI, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Kt., P. C., Honorary LL.D. (Osmania), Honorary LL.D. (Madras), Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council, Hyderabad, Deccan. Born, 8th November, 1869. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined Indian Finance Department, 1888; Assistant Accountant-General, U. P., 1890; Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, 1897; Madras, 1900; Examiner, Government Press Accounts, 1901; Controller, India Treasuries, 1903; Services lent to Hyderabad State as Accountant-General, 1905; Financial Secretary, 1907; Secretary to Government, Home Department, 1911; Accountant-General, Bombay, 1920; Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council, 1921; also member for Co-operative Credit and Mines Department, 1927; conceived and organised the Osmania University, Hyderabad; organised the State Archæological Department; first President, Hyderabad Educational Conference, 1915; President, All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference, Calcutta, 1917; delivered the Punjab University Convocation Address, 1925; Fellow of the Bombay, Dacca, Aligarh Muslim and Osmania Universities; led the Hyderabad Delegation to the three Round Table Conferences in London; Member of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee, 1933, and President, Muslim Educational Conference (Bombay Presidency), 1934.



The Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Hyderabad State.

AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E., K.C.I.E., Diwan of Mysore, was born on 23rd October, 1883. He comes of an ancient and aristocratic Persian family. His grandfather, the late Mr. Ali Asker, was personally known to Sir Mark Cubbon and was a devoted friend and associate of His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar III of Mysore. His son, Aga Jan, earned his laurels as A.D.C. to the late Maharaja, to Her Highness the Maharani, C.I., during the period of Regency and later to the present Maharaja. His son is the present Diwan of Mysore, the subject of this character sketch. He received his early education in the Wesleyan Mission High School at Bangalore and later joined His Highness the Maharaja's class. He graduated from the



Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., K.C.I.E., Diwan of Mysore

Central College at Bangalore in the year 1905 and in the same year he entered the Mysore service as Assistant Superintendent of Police. Three years later he joined His Highness' Personal Staff and in February, 1914, was made Huzur Secretary to His Highness. He was appointed His Highness' Private Secretary in March, 1922, which post he held until 1st May, 1926, when he was called to the office of Diwan of Mysore. His services were recognised by the conferment on him of the title of 'Amin-ul-Mulk' by His Highness in the Dasehra of 1920. The British Government have also marked their appreciation of Sir Mirza Ismail's public services by bestowing on him the titles of O.B.E. in January, 1923; C.I.E. in June, 1924, and Knighthood in January, 1930. He attended the first Indian Round Table Conference in England as the representative of the South Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukotta, and the second Round Table Conference as the representative of the States of Mysore, Jaipur and Jodhpur and the third Round Table Conference and the sittings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Indian Reforms Bill as the representative of the Mysore State.

He has married Zebinda Begum Shirazee, daughter of the late Mr. Muhammad Mirza of Bombay, and has one son and two daughters.

Address: Carlton House, Bangalore.

THAKUR JAGDISH SINGH, B.A., LL.B., P.C.S., Diwan, Narsingarh State, Central India, comes of a respectable Dogra Rajput family of the Hoshiarpur District, Punjab. After receiving education in Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, he took his degree from Christian College, Lahore. He started his career as a Lieutenant in the Baroda Army. After some time he left the Baroda State service and joined the Punjab Police from where he was shortly promoted to Extra Assistant Commissionership. Holding in that capacity important charges in Simla and Delhi he was deputed to Narsingarh State where he is holding the post of Diwan, enjoying the entire confidence of the Ruler. His regime has proved very successful in the State.



Thakur Jagdish Singh, B.A., LL.B., Diwan, Narsingarh State, C. P.



R.B. Kanwar Sain, M.A., Judicial Minister, Jodhpur.

RAI BAHADUR KANWAR SAIN, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State. Born 1876. Had a distinguished educational career, standing first in B.A. and M.A. in the Punjab University, winning various scholarships and medals, 1897. Assistant Professor of Science, English and History, Government College, Lahore; Principal, Law College, Lahore, 1912—21; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1918; Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Jammu and Kashmir, 1921—31; Member, Delhi Conspiracy Commission, 1931—33; Fellow and for several years Syndic, Punjab University; Trustee, Dyal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore; President, S.P.S.K., Lahore; Member, Managing Committee, Sanatan Dharam College Society; Trustee, "Tribune" and Dewan Lakhsmi Narain Trust; Trustee of the Newspaper and Press Trust, Lahore, &c., &c. Now serving with distinction as Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State. Awarded title of Rai Bahadur in 1931. Contributed several papers to learned societies. Author of two original works in Urdu.

GOPALRAO LINGOPUNDIT KAMALAPOORKAR, Gulburga, Hyderabad State (Deccan), was born on the 30th July, 1881. His educational career was creditable, running up to High Court pleadership. He belongs to an old and respectable family noted for its piety, public spirit and generosity. Mr. Kamalapoorkar is an outstanding figure in the public life of the Hyderabad State and his public activities embrace a wide range of usefulness. He has rendered invaluable services in the interest of the Co-operative movement of the Hyderabad State. As is well known, the Hyderabad State is quite topful in its success in the line. Indeed, the progress achieved by the State in this department is without parallel in the annals of the movement, and it is no exaggeration to say that the credit for this proud achievement belongs mainly, if not entirely, to Mr. Kamalapoorkar. Indeed, during the best part of his life he has worked devotedly and selflessly in the cause of co-operation, and it is gratifying to note that his unique services for the advancement of this great public-utility movement have been warmly and properly recognised by the State. To him belongs the proud distinction of being the first person to receive the Gold Medal for work in connection with the Co-operative movement. He had the honour of receiving it at the hands of Sir Akbar Hydari on the 14th October, 1932. While presenting it Sir Akbar Hydari paid him the following glowing tribute :—" His future generations will ever feel in the Gold Medal a thing of great pride for their family, for it was their worthy predecessor who was greatly honoured for his public services, and they will try their utmost to follow in the foot-prints of their great predecessor and I believe every one here will cherish this very idea."



Gopalrao Lingopundit Kamalapoorkar, Gulburga, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Mr. Kamalapoorkar owns substantial landed property and has three daughters and two sons.

RAO BAHADUR VISHNU MAHADEO KARNIK, Diwan of Jath State, Deccan. Invested with the title of Rao Bahadur in February, 1937.

RAI BAHADUR RAJA PANDIT HARI KISHAN KAUL, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Acting Prime Minister, Patiala State. Born 1869. Educated at Government College, Lahore. Assistant Commissioner, 1890; Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, 1893—97; District Judge, Lahore, 1897-98; Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, 1898; Settlement Officer, Muzaffargarh, 1898—1903; Settlement Officer, Mianwali, 1903—1908; Deputy Commissioner in various districts of the Punjab, 1906—19; Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, 1919-20; Commissioner, Jullundur Division, 1920—23; Member, Royal Commission on Services, 1923-24; Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, 1924; retired 1924; Member' Economic Enquiry Committee, 1925; Member, Indian Tarriff Board, 1926-27; Diwan, Bharatpur State, April to October, 1927; Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1931-32; Acting Prime Minister, Patiala State, 1936.

RANA KHARAG JUNG BAHADUR comes from the Shreetin family of Nepal. He is the son of late Commanding General Rana Padma Jung Bahadur and grandson of late Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur Rana. He is the maternal uncle of the Ruling Chief, Khairagarh State, of whom he is now the Private Secretary. He is related to Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Tripura and the Raja of Tehri. He got his education in the Allahabad University. He is a widely travelled man, having visited not only the important places of India but also those of England and Europe. He had the honour of being invited to the Garden Party given by His late Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George V and the Queen-Empress on the 24th July, 1930.



Rana Kharag Jung Bahadur, Khairagarh State.

HE THIKANA OF KHINWASAR is one of the premier eight Misals of Marwar and is the head of the Karamsots. The present Thakur Kesri Singh has the honour of representing a family with a long record of unsurpassed gallantry in the field as the following brief history will show :—



Thakur Kesri Singhji of Khinwasar, Marwar.

Karamsi snatched Janglu from the Sankhlas. In *Samvat* 1524, defeated Fataukhan, was mortally wounded at Kosana (S. 1548). Fought against Muzaffarshah II of Gujarat (S. 1572). Was killed at Narnol (S. 1582).

Pachaim often led the Marwar armies to field (Powlett). He proved his worth by sword and stratagem in annexing Jalor, Umarkot, Bhadrajun, Sivana, Jaitaran and Nagaun. Took Bikaner in *Samvat* 1598 (Powlett). In S. 1600 fell fighting against Sher Shah (Powlett).

Maheshdas distinguished himself in the campaigns of Jaisalmer (S. 1609), Merta (S. 1610), Harmara (S. 1613) and Jalor. He was killed fighting against Mirza Sharfuddin at Merta (S. 1619).

Haridas was wounded at Lavavat (S. 1619) and Narwar (S. 1635). Distinguished himself at the battles of Rajpipli (S. 1639) Vasthan (S. 1644) and Nasik (S. 1657). Fought against Amarchampu (S. 1659). Was killed at Mandwa (Deccan).

Dayaldas earned distinction in the battle of Burhanpur (S. 1675), Asirgarh (S. 1677) and Bijapur (S. 1687). In S. 1699. was mortally wounded at Seelva and died of wounds later on.

Bhimsingh killed Mana Muthva, the notorious dacoit.

Harnath Singh distinguished himself in the battles of Fatehabad (S. 1715), Jamrood (S. 1728), Pashkar (S. 1736), Sivana (S. 1742) and Jodhpur (S. 1763). Put to sword the Mohammadan garrison at Ustaran, and was killed at Sambhar (S. 1765).

Udaisingh fought against Raisingh and Anandsingh (S. 1783) and in S. 1785 against the Deccanis. Was killed at Ahmedabad in S. 1787.

Zorawarsingh snatched Desuri from the Solankhis. In S. 1828, by his sword and stratagem added the richest Pargana of Godwar from Mewar (Powlett) to Marwar.

Bhopalsingh earned distinction in the battles of Sirohi, Didwana, Gingoli and Phagi.

Bakhtawar Singh in S. 1885 joined Singhi Foujraj at Nagpur with 500 horse to supress Dhoukal Singh.

The present Thakur Kesri Singh was born on Magh Badi Dooj S. 1958 and was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, winning a medal for standing first in the Diploma Examination from the Viceroy. He is respected by all classes of people for his high character, wide culture and charming manners.

EWAN PHEROZE DHANJISHAH KOTHAVALA, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Rajpipla State, was born on the 19th April, 1886. He was educated at Rajpipla High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay and Government Law College, Bombay. Practised at the Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915 on the Appellate side. Was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla in 1916; appointed Naib Dewan of Rajpipla in 1927 and Dewan in November, 1930.

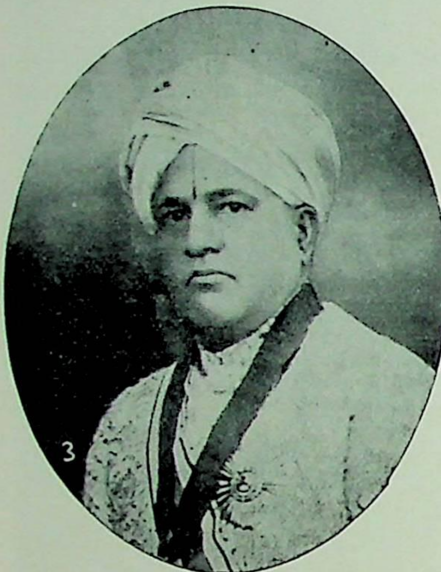


Dewan P. D. Kothavala, Dewan of Rajpipla State.

AJA-I-RAJAYAN RAJAH SIR KISHUN PERSHAD Maharaja Bahadur, Yamin-us-Sultanat, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., Hereditary Peshkar and President, Hyderabad State Executive Council, Hyderabad, (Deccan.) Born 28th January, 1864. Direct descendant of the great Hyderabad statesman, Maharaja Chandoo Lal.

Educated at Nizam's College. Peshkar and Military Minister, 1893—1901; Prime Minister, 1901—1912 and President of Executive Council since November, 1926. Made K.C.I.E. 1903 and G.C.I.E. 1910.

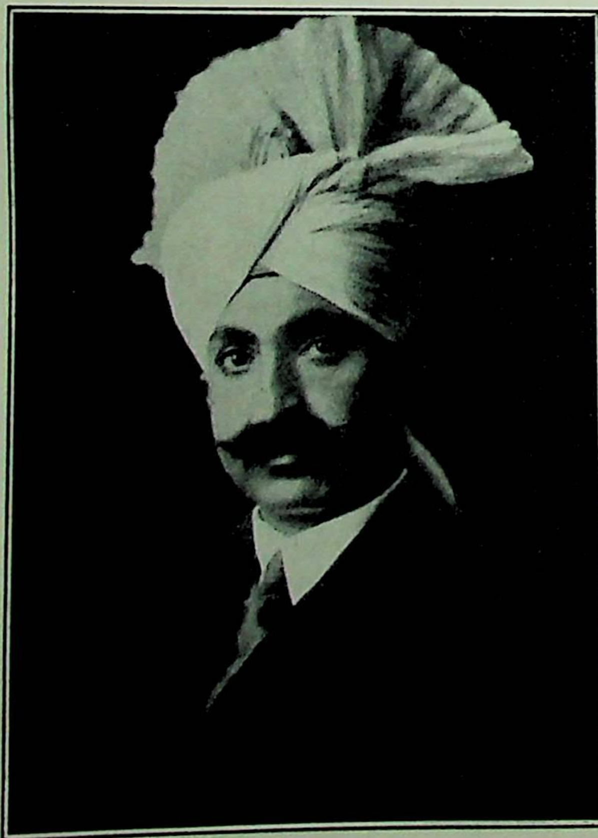
RAO BAHADUR H. B. KOTAK, B.A., LL. B., J.P., Dewan, Janjira State. Served also as Naib Dewan and Chief Judge, Wankaner State, 1900—1907 where for meritorious services H. H. the Raja Sahib granted him an annuity for life; Dewan, Rajkot State, 1907—21 where he steadily raised the revenue of the State to a high level. For valuable services in connection with the War loans he was awarded a Certificate of Merit by the Government of India in 1917 and was made Rao Bahadur in 1920. As General Manager of East India Cotton Association from 1921 to 1923 he helped to put the Association on an organised basis and was made a J. P. and Honorary Magistrate; served as Dewan, Idar State, 1926—28, and was appointed Dewan, Janjira State, in 1932.


Rao Bahadur Sir Vangal Thiruvenkata Krishnama Chari, Dewan of Baroda State.

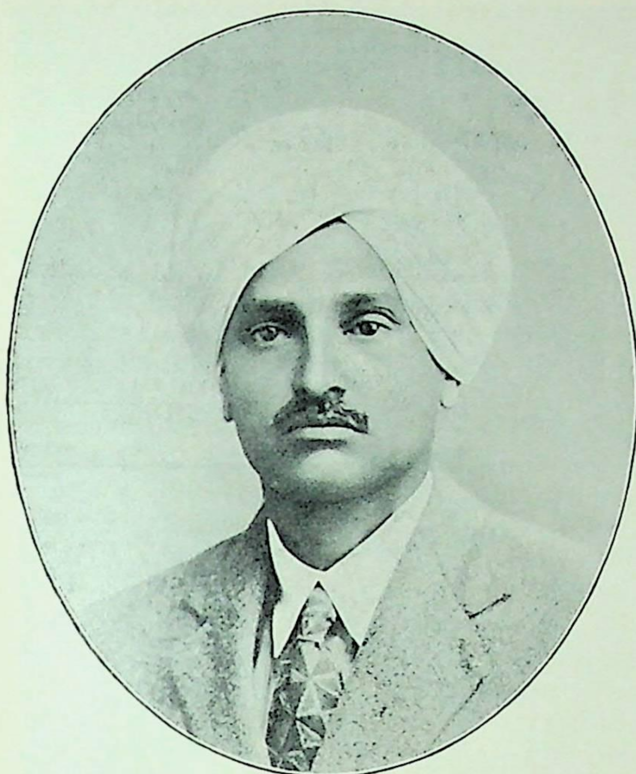
RAO BAHADUR SIR VANGAL THIRUVENKATA KRISHNAMA CHARI, KT., K.C.I.E., B.A., B.L., Dewan, Baroda State. Born 1881. Educated at Presidency College, Madras, and Law College, Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service, 1903; served also as Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State, and Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, Madras; Trustee, Vizianagram Estate, 1919—22; Collector of Ramnad, 1923; Secretary to Madras Government in Law, Education and other departments, 1924—27; lent as Dewan, Baroda State, 1927; acted as a delegate to the three Round Table Conferences in London; acted as a delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee; Member, Reserve Bank Committee; Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations on behalf of India for the session held in September, 1934.


Principal K. S Krishnarao, Kolhapur.

KELAVKAR SHAMRAO KRISHNARAO, LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Principal, Sykes Law College, Kolhapur. Born 1888. Comes of a family well known as pioneers of female education in Western India. Educated at the Deccan College, Poona, and at Fitz William Hall, Cambridge. Called to the Bar from the Hon. Society of Grays Inn in 1915. Has travelled extensively, living over seven years in England. Appointed the first Principal, Sykes Law College, founded by H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Kolhapur in 1933. Awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.


K. B. Nawab Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan, Kt., O.B.E., Prime Minister, Patiala State.

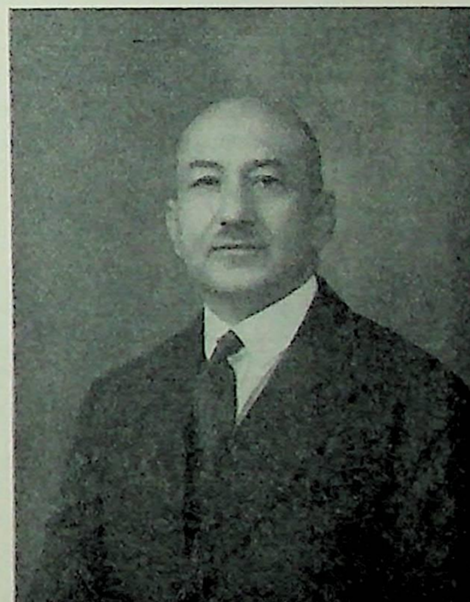
AITMAD-UD-DAULA VIQAR-UL-MULK KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB SIR LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, KT., O.B.E., Prime Minister, Patiala State. Born 1st February, 1887. Entered Punjab Government Service as Deputy Superintendent of Police in 1909. Received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police, where held several important appointments with success in recognition of which was awarded the King's Police Medal and the titles of Khan Bahadur and O. B. E., as also a grant of land from Government. Services lent to Patiala State as Home Secretary in 1923. Soon promoted to Home Minister, Patiala State, and after 7 years' meritorious services was appointed Prime Minister. Has introduced many important reforms in the State during his regime and has proved an efficient administrator and a statesman of high order. Twice represented Patiala State at the Round Table Conference and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee. In appreciation of meritorious services made Nawab in 1928 and knighted in 1933.



D. B. Madho Ram, Chamba State.

DIWAN BAHADUR DIWAN MADHO RAM, Vice-President, Council of Administration, Chamba State. A Chamba State subject, descendant of the well-known Choudhri family of Jammu and Kashmir. Born 1883. First Matriculate and First Undergraduate of the Chamba State. Joined service in the State Education Department in 1902. Trained in administrative and executive work personally by His late Highness Raja Sir Bhuri Singh. Trained in Settlement, Revenue and Judicial work in the Punjab. Private Secretary (1919); Chief Secretary (1922); Vice-President, Council of Administration, December (1935); Rai Sahib (1923); Rai Bahadur (1925); Diwan Bahadur (1934). Granted three hundred acres of land in perpetuity. A keen sportsman. Scout Commissioner of the State. Address: Chamba (*via* Dalhousie, Punjab).

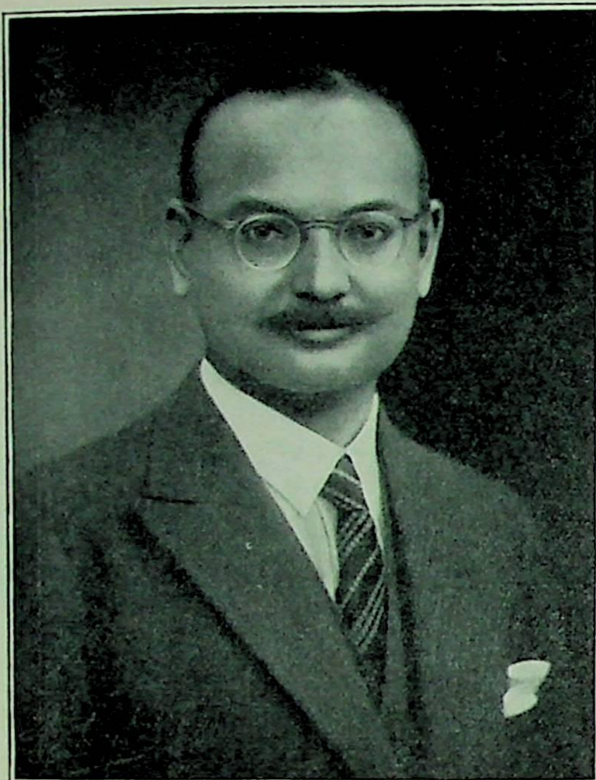
SAHIBZADA MAHMUD ALI KHAN BAHADUR, ex-Diwan, Baoni-Kadaura State. Born 1880. His great-grandfather, Nawab Abdullah Khan Bahadur, was third son of His late Highness Nawab Ghulam Mohammad Khan of Rampur State. Sahibzada joined Rampur State service in 1896 and served the State up to 1905 in various responsible capacities. Went for study to Europe in 1906 and remained there up to 1911, acquired N.D.D., B.D.F.A. with Honours. Diploma in Agriculture of University of Oxford and University College Reading and Diploma in Dairying of University of Oxford and University College Reading. Diploma of Associateship in University College Reading. On return served in Rampur State as Manager, State Farms; Officer of Audit and Accounts Departments; Private Secretary to the late Nawab, and Home Minister. Presented to His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII in the Court of St. James in May, 1909. Gave Rs. 500 to the War Loan. Helped general public during influenza epidemic of 1923 at Rampur. President, Reception Committee, All-India Tibbya Ayurvedic Conference, Rampur. Gave a beautiful plot for Rampur Club building. Appointed Diwan, Baoni State, 1931, and effected many useful and beneficient improvements in various departments.



Sahibzada Mahmud Ali Khan Bahadur, ex-Diwan, Baoni-Kadaura State.

HER HIGHNESS DOWAGER RANI LALIT KUMARI of Mandi State, Clyde Road, Lucknow. Born at Singahi, 1893. Married His late Highness Raja Bhawani Sen of Mandi State, 1908. Became widow, 1912. First President, Oudh Women's Conference; President, Third All-India Women's Conference, Patna, 1930; led women's deputation to Simon Commission for women's franchise. Is a keen social worker, connected with numerous associations for women's welfare.

SIR SYED ROSS MASOOD, NAWAB MASOOD JUNG BAHADUR, KT., Education Minister, Bhopal State, C. I. Born 1889. Educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and New College, Oxford. Bar-at-Law. Imperial Education Service. Served as Head Master, Patna School, 1913; Senior Professor of History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1916; Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, Deccan, 1916—28; Formerly Fellow of Calcutta University; Fellow of Madras University; Member, Aligarh Muslim University Court; Member, Osmania University Council; President, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1930; President, All-India Educational Conference, 1933; Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, 1919—34.

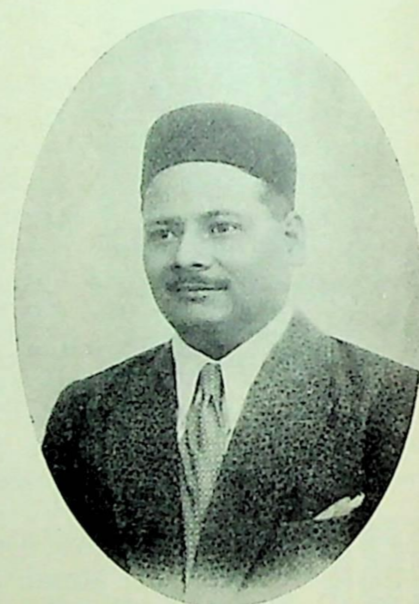


Diwan S. D. Mehta, Diwan, Kutch State.

DIWAN SURYASHANKAR DEVSHANKAR MEHTA, Bar-at-Law, Diwan, Kutch State, was born on the 18th September, 1890. He was educated at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and Lincoln College, Oxford. He joined service in Kutch State as Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharao Sahib in 1921 and was appointed Diwan in 1933.

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SHYAM BEHARI MISRA, M.A., Chief Advisor, Orchha State, Tikamgarh, C. I. Born 12th August, 1873. Educated at Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow. Joined Executive Branch, U. P. Civil Service, as Deputy Collector, 1897; Deputy Superintendent and Officiating Superintendent, Police, 1906—09; on deputation as Diwan, Chhatarpur State, C. I., 1910—14; Personal Assistant to Excise Commissioner, U. P., 1919-1920; Deputy Commissioner, Gonda, 1920-21; Joint Registrar, Co-operative Society, 1922-24; and Registrar, 1924-26; retired as permanent Deputy Commissioner, Unao, 1928; Diwan, Orchha State, 1929—32 and afterwards appointed Chief Advisor to His Highness; is an ex-Member, Council of State, and is associated for a long period with several educational activities of United Provinces.

PANDIT BALDEO PRASAD MISRA, M.A., LL.B., Diwan, Raigarh State, Eastern States Agency. Born 1898. Is Sessions Judge, District Magistrate and administrative head in the State, also President of Raigarh and Kharsia Municipalities. Is head of the Hindi Department in the Nagpur University. Also Examiner, Fellow and Lecturer there. Member of various committees. Warded off all political movements from the State. Received Royal Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935. Has two sons and four daughters.



Pt. Baldeo Prasad Misra, M.A., LL.B., Diwan, Raigarh State.



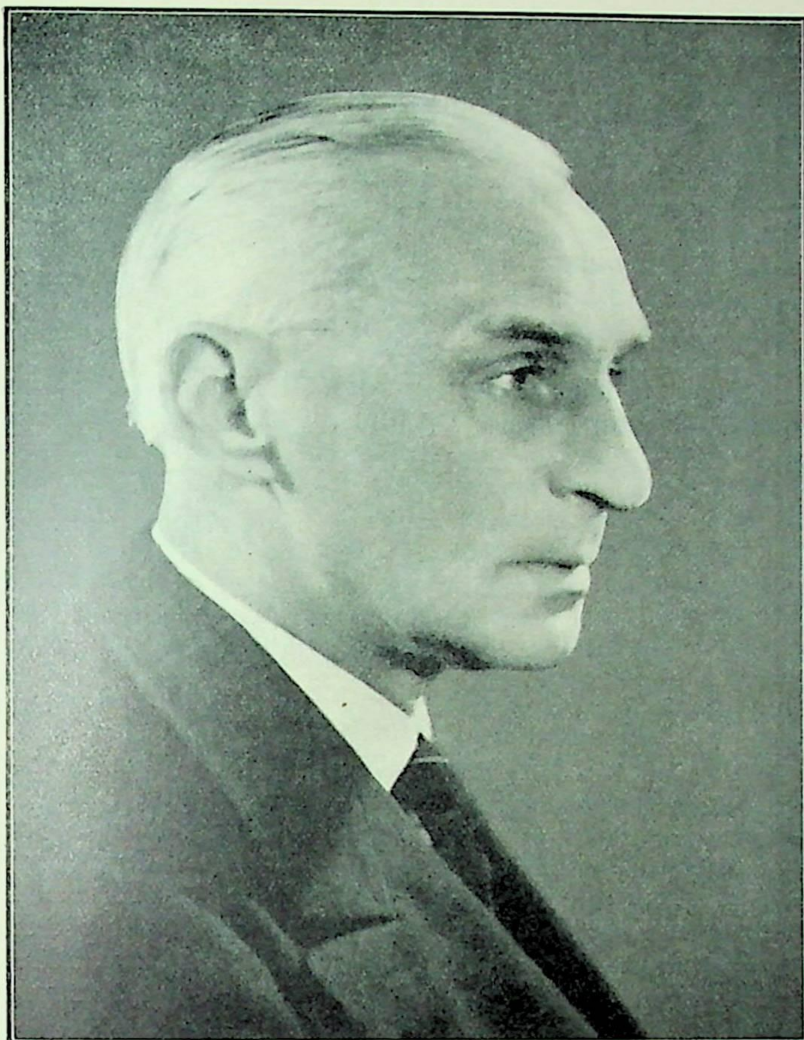
Pt. Bamdev Misra, B.A., Diwan, Athmalik State.

PANDIT BAMDEV MISRA, B.A., Diwan and Sessions Judge, Athmalik State. Born 1897. Permanent residence Jaipur, Cuttack, Orissa. Graduate of Patna University. A good horticulturist. Was S.D.O. in Bumra and Thakur Mahal Manager of Nilgiri State; Diwan, Athmalik State, E. S. A., since 1928. A regular patron of cottage industries in the State. Received medals in Patna Exhibition on behalf of the State. Efficiently arranged for Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in a befitting manner. Received Silver Jubilee Medal. Appointed District Scout Commissioner, Athmalik, 1936, and received congratulations from the Chief Scout, India.

C. SYED MOHI-UD-DIN, B.A., B.T., Vice-Principal, Government Intermediate College, Warangal, Hyderabad State, Deccan. Born January, 1895. Educated in Madras Christian College and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Took B.A. and B.T. degrees from David Hare Training College, Calcutta. Has rendered meritorious services in the Education Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions for the last 20 years.



C. Syed Mohi-ud-Din, B.A., B.T., Warangal, Hyderabad State

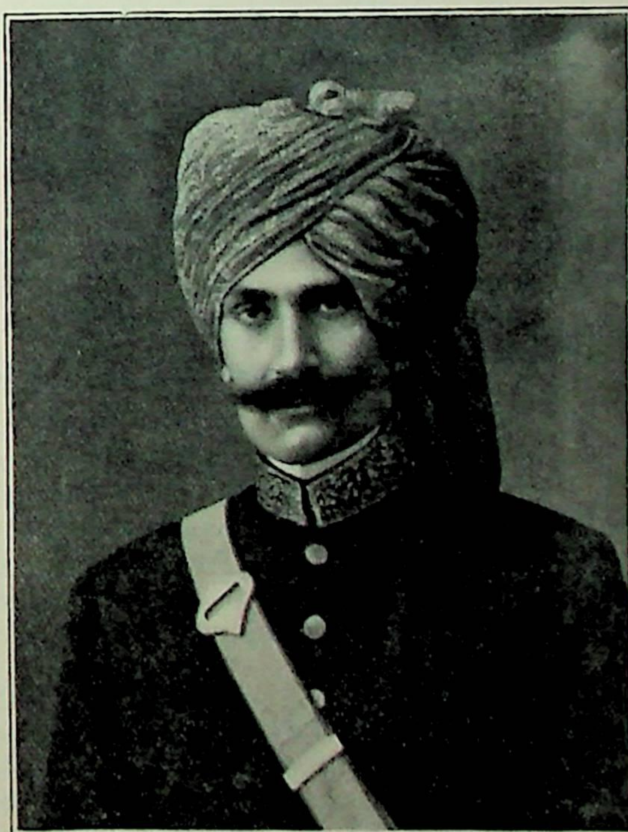


Mr. J. Monteath, B.A., (Cantab), C.I.E., I.C.S., Dewan of Junagadh State.

MR. J. MONTEATH, B.A., (Cantab), C.I.E., I.C.S. Having graduated from the King's College, Cambridge, joined Government service in 1902 as Assistant Collector at Dharwar. He worked in various capacities at Bombay and Satara up to 1908. He was since attached to the Kathiawar Agency till 1910 when he was appointed Administrator, Radhanpur State, and subsequently continued as Adviser to H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur. After having served as Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad, and as Municipal Cammissioner, Ahmedabad, in 1915, he was appointed Post Master-General, Lahore, and Madras, up to 1919. He was promoted as Collector in 1922 and as such served at various places, including Thar Parker in Sind, Dharwar, Bombay, Satara and Karachi, before officiating as Commissioner at Ahmedabad in 1932. In 1934 he was appointed Naib-Dewan, Junagadh State, reverted to Government service for a short time and has been Dewan and President of Council, Junagadh State, since April, 1935. He has been conferred the distinction of C.I.E. in 1937.

He was a nominated member of Bombay Legislative Council in 1927 and Legislative Assembly in 1935.

SAHIBZADA SARDAR MUHAMMAD KHAN, J. P., Second Member, Junagadh State Council, is a scion of the Ruling family of Tonk State in Rajputana, being a first cousin to the present Ruler. He was born on 22nd May, 1886, and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he obtained his Post Diploma by the end of the year 1910. He joined Bombay Provincial Civil Service in 1910 and was promoted Collector and District Magistrate in 1931. At the request of His Highness the Nawab Sahib his services were lent to Junagadh State as the Second Member of the State Council in 1936. He acted as Diwan and President of the State Council *vice* Mr. John Monteath, C.I.E., I.C.S., when the latter proceeded Home on leave.



Sahibzada Sardar Muhammad Khan, J.P., Second Member, Junagadh State Council.

SIR LAL GOPAL MUKERJI, KT., B.A., LL. B,. Judicial Minister and President, Praja Sabha, Jammu and Kashmir State. Born 29th July, 1874. Educated at Ghazipur Victoria High School and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Practised at Ghazipur, 1896—1902; joined U. P. Judicial Service, 1902; was Munsiff from 1902 to 1914; Subordinate, District and Sessions Judge, 1914—23; deputed on special duty to Legislative Department of Government of India, 1921-22; Offg. Judge, High Court, December, 1923; Additional Judge, High Court, 1924-26; made Permanent Judge, March 1926; Offg. Chief Justice, July, 1932, and again, October, 1933; retired from Government service, 1934. Appointed Judicial Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1936; created Rai Bahadur 1922, Knighted 1932. Author of "Law of Transfer of Property."

DIWAN MULK RAJ, Chief Revenue Officer, Dhar State, Central India, was born in 1881. He belongs to a respectable family of the Gujrat District in the Punjab. His father, Subedar Sardar Ganesh Singh, was a Commissioned Officer for over twenty-two years with a record of over thirty-two years' distinguished service with the 27th Punjab Infantry. He was recipient of India Medal 1854; Clasp Jowaki 1877-78; Afghanistan Medal 1878—80 and Burma Medal 1885—87. He was also awarded a gun for gallantry, confidence and keenness. He rendered considerable help to his European comrades at the Mianmir Cantonment during serious outbreaks of cholera in 1861 and 1862. He died in 1889 on his return to India after the Burma campaign.



Diwan Mulk Raj, Dhar State.

Dewan Mulk Raj was educated up to the B.A. standard. He was appointed Naib-Tehsildar in 1903 and afterwards Tehsildar; was also candidate for Extra Assistant Commissioner. He was granted *Sanad*, *Khilat*, certificates and watches in Honours and Divisional Durbars, Punjab, for diligent, loyal and special meritorious services. He helped Captain Brown on his forced landing at Chichawatni and the Commander, 130 K. G. O., Baloochies, in collecting supplies at Mokul. He also effectively helped in putting out a serious fire in the Kaleva Reserve forest on the 3rd May, 1918. During the Great War he offered personal services and supplied two hundred recruits, also collected and donated Rs. 2,936 for War sufferers, Aeroplane and Red Cross Funds, etc. He also gave various gifts to soldiers and did valuable War Loans work.

From 1926 he has been serving as Chief Revenue Officer, Dhar State, exercising the powers of Revenue Member. He was a Member of the Viceregal Committee on three different Viceregal visits to the State. He is author of "Kawaid Tarmim Tashkhis Bandobasta," "Dhar Abadi Act," "Rent Rate Reports of Malwa and Nimar Districts," "Revenue and Tenancy Code" and the "Final Settlement Report of the Dhar State." The Durbar has highly appreciated his valuable, faithful and conscientious services to the State. He donated Rs. 38 to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund and fed the poor.

He has five sons and one daughter. The eldest, Desa Singh, and next, Prithvi Raj Singh, are preparing for entrance into the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. Third, Anant Raj Singh, is reading in Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore,

His brother, Dewan Beliram, rendered voluntary assistance to Captain Cox during cavalry manœuvres in 1905.

His nephew, Diwan Hans Raj, M.A., LL.B., P.C.S., is Sub-Judge.

DIWAN BAHADUR KHANDERAO GANGADHAR RAO NADKAR, Diwan and President, Council of Administration, Dhar State, C. I. Educated at Anand College, Dhar, and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Appointed Diwan and Vice-President of State Council in 1920 and President, Council of Administration, in 1932.

SARDAR HARI SINGH AND SARDAR CAPTAIN NARAIN SINGH, Raises and Landlords, Rangar Nangal, District Gurdaspur, sons of Sardar Balwant Singh, Provincial Durbari, represent one of the leading and best-known families in the Punjab. It is related to several of the Ruling Chiefs of the Province and is noted for its steadfast loyalty to the Crown. The family history is on record in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note."

During the Great War they were under the Court of Wards, so Rs. 10,000 was given to Government War fund as a loan and Rs. 7,000 extra by the Court of Wards from the share of Sardar Narain Singh. As head of the family Sardar Hari Singh got from Government eight squares of land and Sardar Narain Singh five squares. They pay over Rs. 4,000 as land revenue.



Capt. Narain Singh, A. D. C. to H. H. Patiala.

The Sardars were educated in Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

Sardar Hari Singh is Divisional Durbari and Numberdar. He is married at Ladhran, in Ludhiana District, to the daughter of Sardar Raghbir Singh and has got one son reading in 6th Class at Amritsar. Sardar Hari Singh is the leading man of the Rangar Nangal family; everybody follows him.

Sardar Captain Narain Singh is A.D.C. to H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala and Captain in the Patiala State Force. He gave lump sums to the Quetta Relief Fund and the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund. He got the Nishan-i-Phul Class 5 in recognition of "loyal services" and family merits from His Highness of Patiala. He has two sons, Sukhjindar Singh and Gobindar Singh, reading in 5th and 2nd Classes respectively. Sardar Narain Singh is married at Bhagowal to the daughter of Sardar Shamshir Singh.

HONY. CAPTAIN SARDAR BAHADUR NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR, M.C., O.B.I., I.D.S.M., of the 1st Bat. 11th Sikh (King George's Own) Regiment, late A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of the Punjab, ex-Military Member, Council of Administration, Faridkot State. Enlisted as direct Commissioned Jemadar in the 14th (K.G.O.) Sikhs in 1907. Appointed Subedar-Major, 1920. Promoted Hony. Lieutenant, 1927, and Hony. Captain, 1931. Appointed Military Member, Council of Administration, Faridkot State, 1927; A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor, Punjab, 1929 to 1933, and Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee, 1931. Proceeded to England in 1919 to participate in Peace celebrations.



Hony. Capt. Sardar Bahadur Narain Singh, Faridkot State.

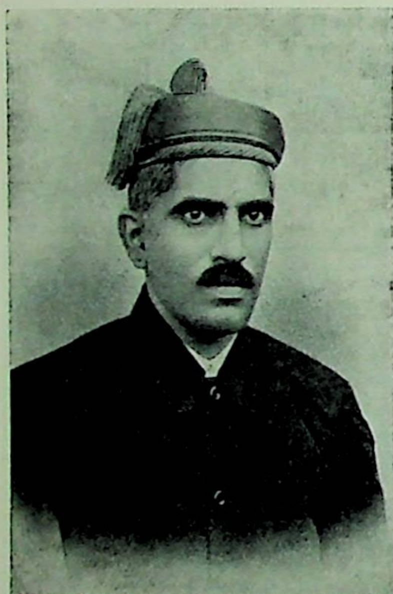
Served with Kharan Commission under Colonel White in 1909. During the War of 1914—21 served at Sheikh Said 10—11th November, 1914; Egypt, 10th November, 1914, to 24th April, 1915; Gallipoli, 25th April to 13th July; Iraq, 13th February, 1917, to 11th November, 1918; Afghanistan, N. W. F., 1919; Kurdistan, 1923. Severely wounded on 4th June, 1915, in Gallipoli. Discovered a Turkish mine from the Suez Canal, 1915.

Received following medals and decorations:— 1914—1915, Star; British War Medal, 1919; Victory Medal; Indian General Service Medal, 1908, with Clasp; Afghanistan, N. W. F., 1919; General Service Medal, with Clasp, "Kurdistan, 1923;" Indian Distinguished Service Medal; Military Cross; Order of British India 2nd Class, 1927. Sardar Bahadur (Civil) 1st January, 1934.

The Sardar belongs to the famous family of Pakhi Sardars whose grandfather, Sardar Mihan Singh, Ambassador of Faridkot State, rendered valuable services to British Government in the battles of Mudki and Ferozeshahr for which a village of Jagir was granted by the Faridkot Durbar which the family still enjoys.

KSHITISH CHANDRA NEOGY, M.L.A., Diwan, Mayurbhanj State, Eastern States Agency, was born in 1888. He was educated at Presidency College, Calcutta, and Dacca College. Is a renowned journalist and Vakil of Calcutta High Court. For some time he was a member of the All-India Council of National Liberal Federation of India. Was an elected member of the Dacca University Court from 1921 to 1924. Was an elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Appointed Diwan of Mayurbhanj State in Orissa in 1935.

KESHAVLAL KARSANJI OZA, B.A. (HONS.), LL.B., Karbhari, Lathi State (Kathiawar). Born, 1897. Educated at Wankaner High School; Bahauddin College, Junagadh, and Government Law School, Bombay. Practised as Vakil in Junagadh State and afterwards served as District and Sessions Judge, Lakhtar State, and Treasury Officer, Wankaner State. Was appointed Karbhari, Lathi State, in 1931. Has three sons and two daughters.

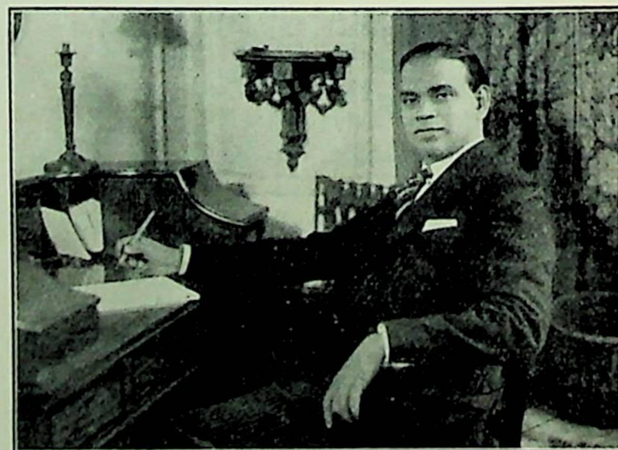


Diwan I. K. Pandya, Wankaner State.

DIWAN ICHHASHANKER K. PANDYA, B.A., LL.B., Wankaner State. Born in 1889. Matriculated in 1905; won Perceval Scholarship in 1906. Always a scholar of merits. Passed all examinations with Second-Class Honours at Samaldas College (Bhavnagar), from where he graduated in 1909, winning Gaurishanker Gold Medal and Fellowship, being at the top of the successful candidates. Passed LL.B. in June, 1912. Joined Government service in Kathiawar Agency in 1912; served as Director of Education in Radhanpur; as Nyayadhish and Sir Nyayadhish in Rajkot State; appointed Sir Nayayadhish in Junagadh State in 1926, and in Idar State in 1927; in the latter State acted as Diwan for some time in 1928 and served as Judicial Member of the State Council till July 1931. Appointed Naib-Diwan in Wankaner State in November, 1931, and acting Diwan in 1935.

Three sons. The eldest, Mr. Mukundrai I. Pandya, is a graduate in Law practising at Rajkot; the younger ones are at their studies.

K. M. PANIKKAR, Foreign Minister, Patiala State. Born 1895 in a distinguished aristocratic family in Travancore. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Took First-Class Honours in Modern History, the first Indian to achieve that distinction. Was also the first Indian to be nominated to a research scholarship at Oxford. Took Diploma (with distinction) in Political Science and Economics and awarded Certificate of Merit in Social Anthropology. On return appointed Senior Professor of History and Political Science at M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and later became first University Professor in History at Muslim University. In 1922 took to journalism as Editor, "Swarajya," Madras. Was the first Editor of the "Hindustan Times," Delhi. Attained Continental reputation by frequent contributions to prominent Continental magazines. Was associated with Dr. Felie Valyi in founding the "Revue des Nations" of Geneva.



K. M. Panikkar, Patiala State.

THE HON'BLE SIR PRABHASHANKAR DALPATRAM PATTANI, K.C.I.E., President of Council, Bhavnagar State. Born 1862. Educated at Morvi, Rajkot and Bombay. Diwan, Bhavnagar State, 1902—12; Member of Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, 1912—15; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1916; Member, Imperial Legislative Couucil, 1917; Member, Council of India, 1917-19; President, Council of Administration, 1919—30, and President, State Council, Bhavnagar, since 1930. Elected Member, Council of State, 1937. During his regime as President of Administration, Bhavnagar State, the State has made a good deal of progress. He is as much popular with the ruled as he is with the Ruler.



Hon'ble Sir Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani.

DIWAN RAJ KANWAR, M.A., P.C.S., Chief Minister, Patna State, Balangir. Born 1882. Permanent residence: Panipat, District Karnal, Punjab. Stood first in M. A., winning Arnold Gold Medal and Denzil Ibbetson Gulab Singh Prize Purse. Belongs to Punjab Civil Service, now near retirement. Has held many important appointments under Punjab Government such as Sub-Judge, Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Officer, Under-Secretary to Government, Officer on Special Duty in Punjab Secretariat; Secretary, Punjab Sources of Revenue Committee, &c. Was formerly on foreign service in Gwalior as Political Secretary; Manager, Gwalior State Trust, &c., and afterwards as Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and Foreign and Political Minister, Bikaner. Has house property at Panipat and Ambala. During Great War contributed to different funds and invested Rs. 6,000 in War Loans. Was recommended by Punjab Government for admission to Indian Political Department. Has two sons and six daughters.



Diwan T. J. Raja of Porbandar State.

DIWAN TRIBHOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS RAJA, M.A., LL.B., Diwan, Porbandar State. Born 1893. Educated at Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad; Baha-ud-Din College, Junagad; Wilson College, Bombay, and Government Law School, Bombay; Lecturer in History in Wilson College, 1914—16; Naib-Diwan and Sar Nyayadhish, Wankaner State, 1917—1920; Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagad State, 1920-1921; Hazur Personal Assistant and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State, 1921-1930; appointed Diwan, Lunawada State, 1930; appointed Foreign and Political and Finance Minister, Bikaner, January 1933; reverted to Lunawada, July 1933; appointed Diwan, Probandar State, August 1934. Address :—Porbandar (Kathiawar).

RAO BAHADUR TRIBHUVANRAI D. RANA, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Radhanpur State, Radhanpur, W.I. States Agency. Born, 1870. Bachelor of Arts and Law, Bombay University, 1896. Durbar Agent, Alienation Settlement Office, Junagadh, 1897—1900; Legal Remembrancer, Junagadh, 1900—1919; Municipal President, 1920; Political Secretary, Junagadh, 1920, and Diwan, Junagadh, 1921—1923. Member, Civil Station Committee, Rajkot, C.S., 1926—1936. Hony. Vice-Chairman, Bench of Magistrates, Rajkot, C.S., 1927—35, and Chairman, 1936. Secretary, Red Cross Centre, Rajkot; President, Vadnagara Nagar Ward, West Hospital, Rajkot; Member, Advisory Committee, Vanita Vishra and Girls' School, Rajkot; Vice-President, Kathiawar Orphanage. Rao Sahib, 3rd June, 1932. Rao Bahadur, 1st January, 1935. Subscribed Rs. 2,000 to Nagar Ward, West Hospital. Has one son—Sanmukhrai T. Rana, B.A., Thandar, Dasada, E. K. Agency—and one daughter.

MAJOR-GENERAL SARDAR RAO RAJA GANPATRAO RAGHUNATH RAJWADE, C.B.E., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Shaukat-i-Jang, Army Member, Gwalior State. Born January, 1884. Educated at Victoria College. Ranks as First Class Sardar in U. P. and Bombay Presidency.

RAI RATAN MUNTAZIM BAHADUR PHEROJSHA DOSABHOY RANDERIA, retired Inspector of Mills and Factories, Holkar State, Indore. After working in Ahmedabad Mills for a few years with conspicuous ability and success he came to Indore and joined the State Service as Mill Expert in the Spinning and Weaving Mills of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar in 1892. His intelligence and his thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of the different departments of the Mills were from time to time highly esteemed by the State Durbar. After the State Mills were leased out in 1902, he was appointed Inspector of Mills and Factories throughout the Holkar State. During the years of scanty rainfall, when the municipal water supply system failed to supply water to the Mills, he contrived to provide the same by working a steam-pumping plant, thus avoiding a great loss to the State. During his tenure of office six new spinning and weaving mills came into being in Indore and it was solely through his initiative in inducing and encouraging capitalists and businessmen to take up industrial line that there was a rapid increase of ginning, pressing and other factories throughout the State. He discharged his duties throughout the long period of his office with zeal and rare abilities, and was responsible in no small a measure to raise the revenue of his department from a mere lac to ten lacs of rupees per annum.



Rai Ratan Muntazim Bahadur Pherojsha Dosabhoy Randeria, Indore.

In appreciation of his valuable services His Highness was pleased to confer on him the distinction of 'Rai Ratan' in the year 1920. After serving the State for over 40 years he retired on pension in 1933, and even after his retirement his services were duly remembered and the title of 'Muntazim Bahadur' was conferred on him in 1934.

RAJA SHAMRAJ RAJWANT BAHADUR, Public Works Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council, Hyderabad, Deccan. Born 15th August, 1898. Educated at Nizam's College. Is a worthy scion of an ancient historical Hindu noble family of the State. Some of his ancestors served the Nizams as Ministers.

KUNWAR RANDIP SINGH, Landlord, Nahan, Sirmoor State, was born in August, 1895, and educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. During the Great War he served the Empire to the best of his ability and means and contributed a decent amount to the War Loan through Sirmoor Durbar. He also took part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations. He is widely respected for his many estimable qualities of head and heart.



Kunwar Randip Singh, Nahan, Sirmoor.

RAI BAHADUR CHUNI LAL ROY, Diwan, Bonai State, Bonaigarh, Orissa. Born 1881. Permanent residence Gorifa (Naihati), 24 Parganas, Bengal. Studied in Ripon Collegiate School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Graduated in 1899 with Honours in Philosophy. Joined service, 1902, as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Later Superintendent of Excise and Deputy Commissioner of Excise, B. & O. Acted in 1925—1928 and 1929, as Commissioner of Excise; Inspector-General of Registration, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Was one of the members of the Opium (Black Spot) Committee, 1930. Retired from Government service, on completion of 30 years in 1932. Hon. Secretary, Patna Blind School and to the B. & O. Branch of the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund in 1934. Joined Bonai State as Diwan in November, 1934. Started the Dharamdhar Industrial School at Bonai. Helped Patna Collectorate in enquiries for loans from the Earthquake Relief Fund,

1934. Rai Sahib, 1914; Rai Bahadur, 1921; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1935. Has four sons and one daughter.

Rai Bahadur is the youngest brother of the late Babu Amrita Lal Roy, Editor, "Hope," Calcutta, and "Tribune" and "Punjabee," Lahore, and well known in his time as the doyen of Indian journalism.

HENRY D'ARCY CORNELIUS REILLY, Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore, Bangalore. Born 15th January, 1876. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Registrar, Madras High Court, 1910—13; District and Sessions Judge, 1916; Ag. Judge, Madras High Court, 1924, 1925 and 1926; Temporary Additional Judge, 1927; permanent Judge, 1928, and appointed Chief Justice, Mysore High Court, 1934.



Diwan S. Roy, B.A., Diwan, Baudh State.

DIWAN S. ROY, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Diwan, Baudh State, Eastern States Agency, was born in 1900 in the Kanika Raj family. He received his early education in Doveton College, Calcutta, and graduated in 1923 from Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. He was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple in 1928. For some time he practised in the Allahabad High Court and was also Legal Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura. He has been Diwan of Baudh State since 1935. He is respected by one and all for his many estimable qualities of head and heart.



R. B. Sir Raghunath Rao V. Sabnis, Kt., C.I.E., Diwan (retired) Kolhapur State.

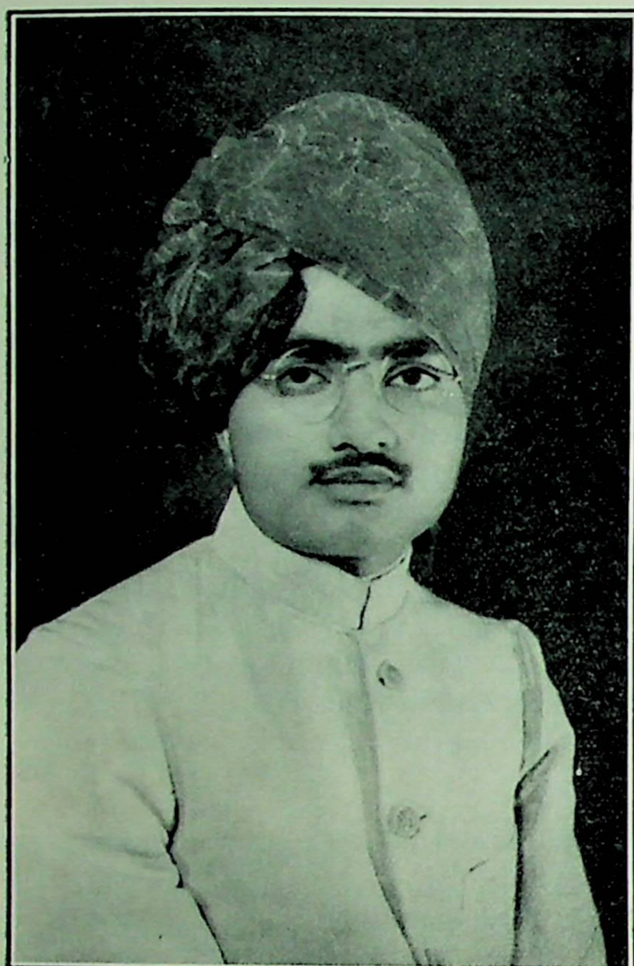
RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V. SABNIS, KT., B.A., C.I.E., Diwan, Kolhapur State, (Retired), Shahupuri, Kolhapur. Born 1st April, 1857. Educated at Rajaram High School, Kolhapur, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Served in the Education Department, Bombay Government, and held offices of Huzur Chitnis and Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur; Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898—1925, and retired, 1926. Honorary Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Kolhapur, 1931; President, Ilakha Panchayet, Kolhapur; Chairman, Board of Directors, the Bank of Kolhapur, Ltd., and of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills, Ltd. Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch.

AMARENDRANATH SARKAR, B.A., B.L., Secretary, Sonepur State, in the Eastern States Agency, comes of a respectable family of Bengal and has been serving the State loyally and faithfully for the last twenty-six years. He exercises the powers of a District Magistrate and is in charge of several important departments of the State.

RAI SAHIB SASHI BHUSAN SARKAR, State Judge, Keonjhar State, Eastern States Agency, belongs to a respectable family of Behar. He is deeply respected for his public spirit and benevolent nature.

THIKANA SATHIN, lying at a distance of 35 miles to the east of Jodhpur, is a first-class Thikana under the Jodhpur Durbar, enjoying Double *Tazim* and *Hath-ka-Kurb* and invested with Second-Class Judicial powers.

The present Thakur Kalusingh was born on the 7th October, 1916, and succeeded to the *Gaddi* at the tender age of nine. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he got the Diploma and distinguished himself in studies and sports. Of an inherently simple disposition, the young Thakur possesses a charming personality. His favourite pursuits are shooting, riding, music, and gardening.



Thakur Kalusinghji, of Thikana Sathin, Jodhpur State.

The holders of this Jagir claim their descent from Maharawal Mulraj, the progenitor of the Ruling House of Jaisalmer. Thakur Arjunsingh, one of his descendants, showed conspicuous gallantry while subjugating the turbulent Afghans in Kabul. The Moghul Emperor conferred upon him a Panch-hazari Mansab, the Subedari of Ajmer and a Jagir of 24 villages for his splended services. Even more heroic was the death of this great warrior; for he sacrificed his life in rescuing Rao Jodha at the Majre-ki-nal in the Arravallis, where the latter was overwhelmed by the Mewar army in pursuit.

Jodhsingh was another warrior in the line. He helped Mansingh during the latter's struggle with his brother, Maharaja Bhimsingh of Jodhpur. Mansingh was returning from the sack of Pali when he was attacked by the Jodhpur army. He was rescued and escorted to Jalor while Jodhsingh engaged the pursuing army and met a heroic death at Sakdara, ten miles from Pali. When after the death of Maharaja Bhimsingh, Mansingh was called to the throne, he bestowed upon Shaktidansingh, the son of the dead warrior, the Thikana of Sathin in *Samvat* 1862.

The ancestors of the present Thakur have always been loyal and faithful to the Ruling House of Jodhpur and have devoted themselves whole-heartedly to the service of the Durbar both in times of peace and war. And ruler after ruler of that largest State in Rajputana has acknowledged their meritorious services by grant of *Sanad*, and autograph letters addressed to the present Thakur's forbears.

R. B. SAXENA, B.SC., LL.B., Diwan, Ratlam State, was born in 1898 in Agra. He was educated in St. John's College, Agra, and graduated in Science and subsequently in Law. After practising for 7 years as a lawyer at Agra, he took up Ratlam State service in 1930 as a Magistrate First Class. In 1931 he was made Sub-Judge and in 1933 Commissioner of Customs, Trade and Excise. In 1935 he became Judicial Member of the State Council and was entrusted with the most responsible work of managing boundary disputes. In 1936 he was elevated to Diwanship.

DONALD CHARLES SEALY, D.M.C.B., M.R.I.P.H. (London), Chief Medical Officer, Keonjhar State, E.S.A. Born 5th May, 1895. Had a brilliant academic career. During the Great War served as Military Assistant Surgeon and afterwards in the Afghanistan Campaign in 1919. Was Honorary Visiting Physician, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta, and Honorary Consulting Physician, European and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund, Calcutta; Medical Officer, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

MAHARAJ KUMAR SRI SUDHANSU SEKHAR SINGH DEO, Heir-apparent of Sonepur State, was born in 1899. He has studied in the St. Xavier's College. He is liberal-minded and well-versed in politics. His Excellency the Governor of Behar and Orissa spoke of him as follows:—"Maharaj Kumar having complete knowledge of administration is a tower of strength in the State."



R. B. R. G. Shirgaokar, retired Diwan, Sawantwadi State.

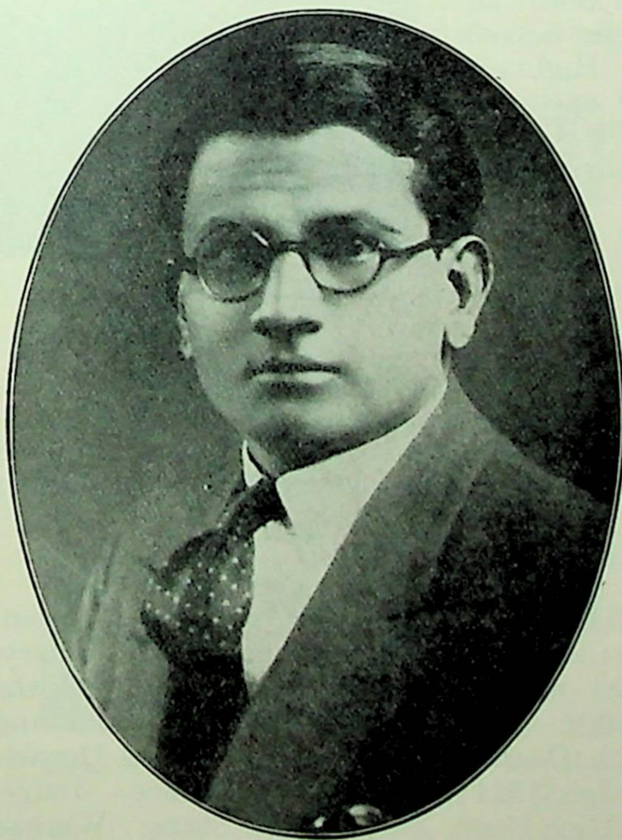
RAO BAHADUR RAOJI RAGHUNATH SHIRGAOKAR, B.A., LL.B., Diwan of Savantwadi State (retired), Shahupuri, Kolhapur, Deccan. Born 21st October, 1867. Served as Karbhari to the Kolhapur Feudatory Jagir of Sarashkar Bahadur, 1897—1901; Baroda State, 1901—07; Household Department, Baroda State, 1907—09; Indian Guardian to H. H. the Gaikwar's sons in England and America, 1910—12; Revenue Department, 1913—16 and 1922-23; Head of Household, and Private Secretary in Europe, 1917—21 and 1923-24; Revenue Department, 1925; Guardian to the Heir-apparent, Prince Pratap Singh. Awarded the title of "Raj Ratna" with Gold Medal in 1925, which was renounced in 1928. Has one son and one daughter.

MOOLJI DEVRAJ SOLONKI, B.A., LL.B., Diwan, Morvi, State, Western India States Agency.

GORDHANDAS BHAIDAS SOPARKAR, L.C.E., F.S.I., A.M.T.P. Inst. (London). Assistant Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, Ahmedabad. Born 1888. Was educated at Elphinstone and Engineering Colleges. After graduating in 1911 joined Tata Hydro-Electric Company and served in G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways. Selected by Bombay Government for Town Planning and Valuation Department, 1914. Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor, 1920. Proceeded to England for higher studies, 1925. Has been Examiner, Local Self-Government Institute. Appointed Consulting Surveyor to Government and Arbitrator for several Town Planning schemes four times. Deputed to Bhavnagar State for advice on Town Planning Problems, 1929 and 1934. Designed the beautiful Krishnanagar.



Gordhandas Bhaidas Soparkar.



Raja Srinivasa Rao Bahadur, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Hyderabad (Deccan).

RAJA SRINIVASA RAO BAHADUR, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Hyderabad (Deccan), was born at Kanmadi in the Bijapur District. Among members of the Hindu nobility of Hyderabad he occupies a very high rank as much by virtue of birth and family connections as by virtue of his literary attainments, general scholarships and worth and weight of character. He is now practising as Barrister-at-Law at Hyderabad.

Raja Srinivasa Rao is the representative of the house of the late Raja Srinivasa Rao Bahadur, not by birth but by adoption. His real name is Shanker Rao. He graduated from Deccan College, Poona, and studied at London University for research work in Indian Finance and Banking.

The Raja is a lover of art and music and takes deep interest in social work and in restoring dignity to the Kanarese language.

He is a Mansabdar and Jagirdar in the Nizam's Dominions. One of his ancestors, Ramanna Pandit, first came to Hyderabad during the time of His Highness Sikundar Jah from Indore and settled in Gulbarga. His son, Krishnaji Naik, received valuable Jagirs and held a responsible position in the Government during the time of His Highness Nasir-ud-Dowlah Bahadur. He died in 1856, leaving an only son, the late Raja Srinivasa Rao Bahadur.

The late Raja Srinivasa Rao Bahadur entered the military service of His Highness' Government in 1877 as Assistant to the Military Secretary and in 1884 was placed in charge of the Central Treasury. In 1888 he was made a Taluqdar of the first-grade. In 1889, at the age of 39 years, he was awarded the title of Raja in recognition of his many valuable services to the State. He passed away in 1905, leaving an only son, the late Raja Kishen Rao, and two daughters.

Raja Kishen Rao passed away in 1907, leaving behind a young widow, Rani Rukmani Bai, the daughter of Raja Rai Rayan Bahadur. Twelve years after her husband's death Rani Rukmani Bai adopted Shanker Rao and gave him the name of Srinivasa Rao after her deceased father-in-law.



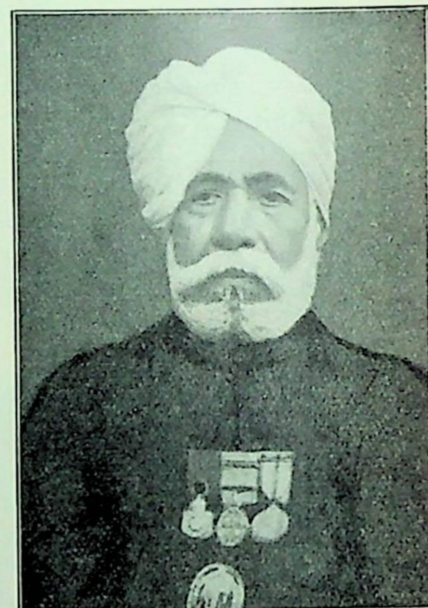
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Beauchamp St. John, Vice-President of the Jaipur State Council, Jaipur (Rajputana).



LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY BEAUCHAMP ST. JOHN, Vice-President of the Jaipur State Council, Jaipur (Rajputana). Served in the Political Department of the Government of India and on retirement joined the Jaipur State Service.



THE LATE RAO BAHADUR SIR SUKHDEO PERSHAD, KT., B.A., C.I.E., Sukh Ashram, Jodhpur (Rajputana). Born 1862. Served as Judicial Secretary, Marwar, 1886; Member of Council, 1887; Senior Member, 1901; Minister, 1908; Chief Minister, Udaipur, 1914—18; Revenue Member, Regency Council, Marwar, 1919—21; Offg. Vice-President, 1920; Political, Judicial and Finance Member, 1922—26, and Musahib Ala, Udaipur. Died 1935.



Late R. B. Sir Sukhdeo Pershad, Kt., Jodhpur.



RAO BAHADUR DADASAHEB APPASAHEB SURVE, Prime Minister, Kolhapur State, Deccan. Born 7th February, 1903. Educated at Baldwin High School, Bangalore. Served as Chief Secretary to His Highness, 1925—29; Acting Diwan, 1929—31; Diwan, 1931, and appointed Prime Minister, 1932. Attended first Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to States' Delegation and third Round Table Conference as a delegate.



RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALAPATRA, State Engineer, Keonjhar State, E.S.A., was born on 8th March, 1874. Before taking up the present post served under the P. W. Department of the Government of Bengal, Behar and Orissa from 1896 to 1930 and retired as Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Behar and Orissa.



KRISHAN LAL KIRPARAM THAKOR, B.A., LL.B., Diwan, Cambay State, Cambay, Gujarat. Born 4th February, 1879. Graduated with Honours in 1900 and took the Law degree in 1902. Served as Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Broach District, 1905; joined Judicial Department, 1909; Assistant Judge, 1924; District and Sessions Judge, 1927; and afterwards as High Court Judge, Cutch State. Worked also as Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Cambay.



Mr. Tej Singh Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Minister, Udaipur (Mewar).

(Biographical sketch not received.)

RAI BAHADUR JUGAL KISHORE TRIPATHI, M.A., Diwan, Keonjhar State, Eastern States Agency, was born in 1878. He is a worthy scion of a very respectable family of Singhbhum (Behar) and is noted for his public spirit and administrative ability.



S. J. Trivedi, Bhadarwa State.

S. J. TRIVEDI, Karbhari, Bhadarwa State, comes of a noble family. He took the degree of LL.B., 1927, and entered State service as Nyayadhish. By his studious habits and scrupulously honest principles he rose to the post of State Karbhari. Owing to his conscientious and intelligent work he has earned the satisfaction and gained hearts of both the Ruler and the ruled.

DIWAN J. N. VARMA, B.A., LL.B., M.SC. ECON. (LONDON), Bar-at-Law, Diwan of Lunawada State. Born 1894. Had a brilliant academical career. Graduated from Bombay University, 1916; took LL.B. degree at Bombay, 1919; called to Bar at London, 1921; M. Sc., Econ., University of London, 1922. Holding present post since June, 1936. Has two sons and one daughter.



A. J. Veeraswami, M.B.E., Secunderabad (Deccan).

A. J. VEERASWAMI, M.B.E., born in 1899 of the philanthropic Arcot Mudaliar family of Shoolay, Bangalore. After receiving his early education at Bangalore he settled down in Secunderabad, Deccan, in 1915.

He is now District Scout Commissioner, Boy Scout Association of the British Administered Areas; Chairman, Youths' Physical Culture League; Honorary Secretary, Sir William Barton Middle School (the only institution for Harijan uplift in the town); Honorary Secretary, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; Non-official Visitor, District Jail; and Joint Secretary, Beggars' Relief Society (the first of its kind in India). He twice held the position of Special Magistrate. He was also Assistant Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, Secunderabad.

As a cosmopolitan worker he takes keen interest in almost all public and social activities.



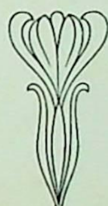
Durbar Shri Viravala of Bagasra, Diwan, Rajkot State.

DURBAR SHRI VIRAVALA of Bagasra, Diwan, Rajkot State. Born 31st January, 1888. Had a brilliant scholastic career and passed Diploma Examination of Rajkumar College, Rajkot, 1907. Served as Advisor to the late Thakor Sahib of Chuda, 1911—18; Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur, for one year; appointed Government Administrator, Lathi State, 1919; Diwan, Porbundar State, for 4 years; Diwan, Junagadh State, 1923, and retired on pension. Joined Rajkot State as Diwan in 1930. His extensive and varied knowledge of men and things and his cordial relationship with officials and gentry have secured for him the confidence of H. H. the Thakor Sahib and his subjects.

DIWAN VENKATESH VISHNU YARGOP, B.A., LL.B., Budhgaon, District Satara, Bombay Presidency, Diwan of Miraj (Junior) State. Educated partly at Fergusson College and partly at Deccan College, Poona. He is serving in the Miraj (Junior) State as Diwan and as High Court Judge, giving a singularly creditable account of himself in both these high and responsible capacities. He is popular with all classes of people for ability, honesty and impartiality. He has four sons and three daughters.

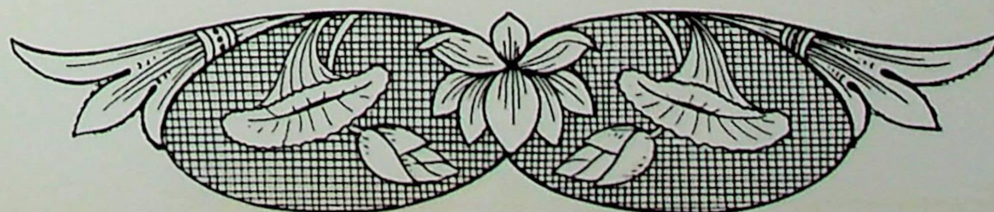
The Indian Empire

Leading Officials, Ministers,
Members of Legislatures, etc.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Section 1



His Excellency Victor Alexander John Hope, 2nd Marquess of Linlithgow, Kt., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Photo: Kinsey Bros. Delhi.



Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow.



His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India.

HIS EXCELLENCY VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE, 2ND MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW, KT., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Born 24th September, 1887; eldest son of 1st Marquis and Hon. Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd daughter of 4th Lord Ventry; succeeded his father in 1908; married in 1911 Doreen Maud, 2nd daughter of Rt. Hon. Sir F. Milner, 7th Bt.; twin sons, three daughters. Educated at Eton. Served in European War, 1914—18 (despatches); and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company, 1920—26; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1922—24; Deputy Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation, 1924—26; President of Navy League, 1924—31; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1923; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926—28; Chairman, Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1935. Assumed charges as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, April 1936. *Recreations:* golf, shooting. *Heir:* S. Earl of Hopetoun. *Address:* Viceroy's Camp, India; Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, Linlithgowshire. *Clubs:* Carlton; New Edinburgh.

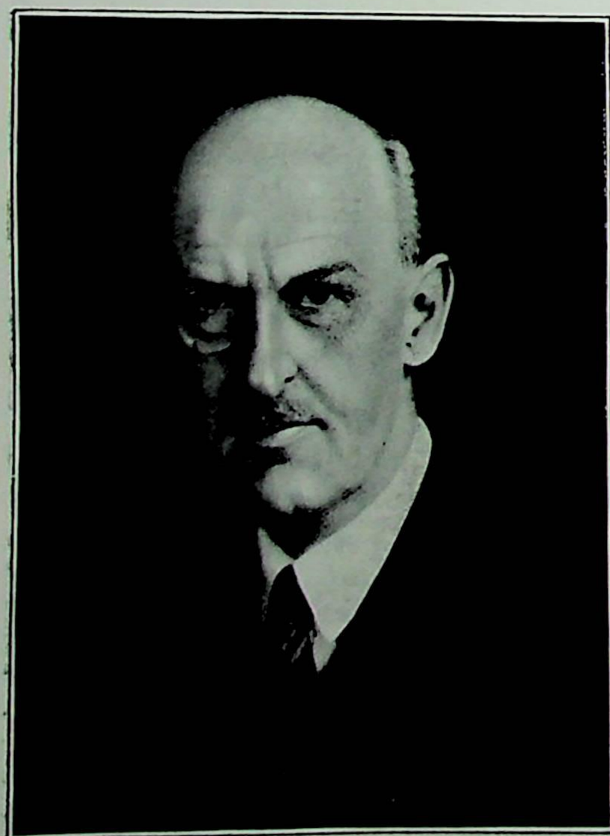
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR ROBERT A. CASSELS, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India. Born 1876. Educated at Sedbergh, where he was in the Cricket XI and Football XV, R.M.C., Sandhurst, where he was in the Cricket XI and Football XV.

Army Career.—Gazetted 2nd Lieutenant 1896 and joined Durham Light Infantry for one year's attachment at Poona. Was in 32nd Lancers (now 13th D.C.O. Lancers) from 1901 to 1918.

War Services.—Served as D.A.A.G. with I.E.F. "D" from 1st May, 1915, to 9th December, 1915; as G.S.O.I. with I.E.F. "D" and Mes. E. F. from 10th December, 1915, to 5th August, 1917; and as Brigadier-General, General Staff, and Brigade Commander, Mes. E.F., from 6th August, 1917, to 13th November, 1917, and 14th November, 1917, to 24th November, 1919, respectively.

Promotions.—Major-General on 1st January, 1919; Lieutenant-General on 1st May, 1927, and General on 15th October, 1929.

Appointments.—Now holds appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, and prior to that held, among others, the high appointments of Adjutant-General in India and General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command. He also held the appointment of Aid-de-Camp-General to His Majesty the late King-Emperor from 26th April, 1929, to 8th June, 1933.



The Hon'ble Sir Henry Duffield Craik, Bart, B.A., (Oxon), K.C.S.I., Home Member, Government of India.

Honours.—Was awarded C.B. and D.S.O. for War services and later received C.S.I., (1920); K.C.B. (1927); and G.C.B. (1933).

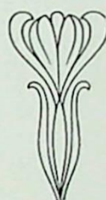
Sports.—Has played polo since 1896 and is still playing; is very keen on fishing. Used to do a lot of pigsticking, and has hunted pig in the East Coast of Africa opposite Aden.

THE HON'BLE SIR HENRY DUFFIELD CRAIK, BART, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.S.I., Home Member, Government of India. Born 2nd January, 1876. Educated at Eton and Pembroke College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1899, and since then served in the Punjab and with the Government of India in various capacities. Succeeded to baronetcy, 1929. Was Finance Member, Government of the Punjab, in 1930, and has been Home Member, Government of India, since April, 1934. Created C.S.I. in 1924 and K.C.S.I. in 1933.

THE HON'BLE SIR (PERCY) JAMES GRIGG, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., Finance Member of the Government of India. Born 16th December, 1890. Educated at Bournemouth School; St. John's College, Cambridge; Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos. Appointed to Treasury, 1913; served R.G.A., 1915—1918; Principal Private Secretary to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, 1921—1930; Chairman, Board of Customs and Excise, November, 1930; Chairman, Board of Inland Revenue, 1930—34, and Finance Member, Government of India, 1934. Made K.C.S.I. in 1936.



The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., Finance Member, Government of India.





The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.A., (Oxon), Member, Viceroy's Executive Council.

THE HON'BLE KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH PRASAD, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.A., (Oxon), Member of Viceroy's Executive Council (Education, Health and Lands). Born 17th January, 1880. Educated, Allahabad University and Lincoln College, Oxford. Assistant and Joint Magistrate; Magistrate and Collector, 1903—1919; Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920; Secretary to U. P. Government, 1921—27; Chief Secretary to U. P. Government, 1927—31. Resigned Indian Civil Service, April, 1933. Home Member to U. P. Government, 1933, and Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, since 1935. Awarded the title of O. B. E., 1919; C.I.E., 1923; C.S.I., 1931, and Knighted, 1935.

THE HON'BLE SIR FRANK NOYCE, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (Industries and Labour). Born 4th June, 1878. Entered I.C.S., 1902, and served in Madras. Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, 1912—16; Secretary, Indian Cotton Committee, 1917-18; Controller of Cotton Cloth, 1918—29; Vice-President and afterwards President, Indian Sugar Committee, 1919-20; Member, Burma Land Revenue Committee, 1920-21; Indian Trade Commissioner in London, 1922-23; Secretary, Law and Development

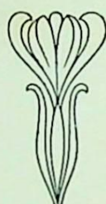


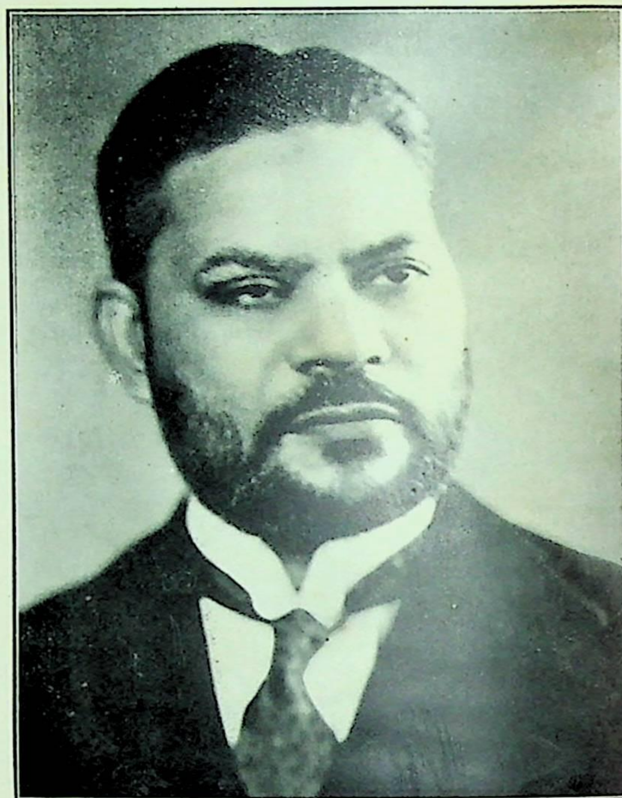
The Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council.

Departments of the Madras Government, 1923-24; President, Indian Coal Committee, 1924-25; President, Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Inquiry), 1926; Attached Officer and Assistant Commissioner, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1927; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1929—32; Member of Governor-General's Executive Council in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour since 1932. Made C.B.E., 1919; C.S.I., 1924; Knighted, 1929, and K.C.S.I., 1934.



The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sirkar, Kt., K.C.S.I., Law Member of the Government of India.

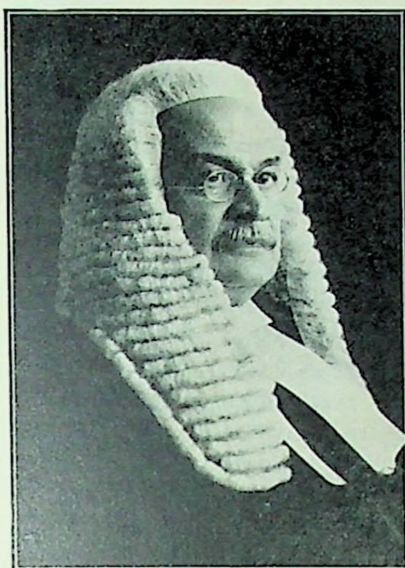




The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan, Kt., Bar-at-Law, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

THE HON'BLE SIR NRIPENDRA NATH SIRKAR, KT., K.C.S.I., M.A., B.L., Law Member of the Government of India. Educated at Presidency College, Calcutta, and Lincoln's Inn. First Honours man in Bar Final Michælmas Term, 1907; Honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in B.A.; M.A. in Chemistry. Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency College. Practised as Pleader at Bhagalpore in Behar; Member of Subordinate Judicial Service, 1902—05; Advocate-General of Bengal, 1929—34; appointed Law Member, Government of India, 1934; Delegate to Third Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee.

THE HON'BLE CHAUDHRI SIR MOHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN, KT., B.A. (Hons.), Punjab, LL.B. (Hons.), London, Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council (Department of Commerce and Railways). Born 6th February, 1893. Educated at Government College, Lahore, King's College and Lincoln's Inn, London. Practised as an advocate in Sialkot, Punjab, 1914—1916, and Lahore High Court, 1916—1935. Was Law Lecturer, University Law College, Lahore, 1919—1924; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926—1935; Member, Punjab Provincial Reforms Committee; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932, and Delegate to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933. Was President, All-India Muslim League, 1931, and Crown Counsel, Delhi Conspiracy Case, March, 1931 to June 1932.



The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim, M.A., K.C.S.I., President, Legislative Assembly.

THE HON'BLE SIR ABDUR RAHIM, M.A., K.C.S.I., President, Legislative Assembly, 217, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Born 1867. Educated at Government High School, Midnapore, and Presidency College, Calcutta; called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890; practised for some time as Advocate at Calcutta; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900—03; Fellow, Madras University, since 1908; Member, Royal Commission on Public Services, 1913—15; officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July to October, 1910, and July to October, 1919; Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, 1920-25; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1925—29; Minister on two occasions for short periods; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1931; Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee in England.



Khan Bahadur Khalifa Mohammad Asadullah, B.A., F.L.A., Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta.

KHAN BAHADUR KHALIFA MOHAMMAD ASADULLAH, B.A., F.L.A., Librarian, Imperial Library (Government of India), Calcutta. Born 1890. Educated, Forman Christian College, Lahore; graduated, 1913; obtained diploma from Punjab University in Librarianship, 1915; Diploma in Librarianship from the Library Association, London, and Fellowship of the same, 1929; Librarian, Government College, Lahore, 1913—1919; Librarian, M.A.O. College, Aligarh (later Muslim University, Aligarh), 1919—21; Librarian, Imperial Secretariat Library (Government of India), 1921—29, and Librarian, Imperial Library, since 1929. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Member of Aligarh University Court, 1936. Has six sons and four daughters.

SIR GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI, B.A. (Oxon), B.SC. (Allahabad), K.B.E., C.B.E. (Civil), C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands. Born 3rd April, 1891. Joined I.C.S., 1915. Served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector in U.P., 1915—19; Under-Secretary to Government, U.P., 1920-21; Secretary for India at the Imperial Conference, 1921; Secretary for India at the Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22; deputed to investigate the status of Indian residents in the Dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, 1922; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1923; Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June, 1926, and Secretary, 1927-29; Joint-Secretary to the British Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands; and was a temporary member, H.E. the Viceroy's Executive Council, September, 1935.

SARADINDU BASU, M.SC., Meteorologist to Government of India, Poona. Born 1903. Had distinguished educational career both at college and school. Stood first in U.P. in School Leaving Certificate Examination, 1927. Competed successfully in examination for U. P. Civil Service, 1926. Appointed Deputy Magistrate but gave up appointment when appointed to the Meteorological Department, 1927. Was in charge, Delhi Meteorological Office, 1931. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Lt. Col. G. L. Betham, C.I.E., M.C., I.A., Udaipur (Rajputana).

LT.-COLONEL G.L. BETHAM, C.I.E., M.C., I.A., Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, Udaipur (Rajputana). Born 8th April, 1889. Educated at Dulwich College and Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Political Agent, Chagai, 1925—27; Political Agent, Sibi, 1927-29; Political Agent, Zhob, 1924—33; Commissioner in Ajmer-Merwara, 1933-34. Awarded Military Cross, 1919, and the title of C.I.E., 1934. Has one daughter, Patricia Margaret, born 1918.

GURUNATH VENKATESH BEWOOR, B.A. (Bom)., B.A. (Cantab), C.I.E., I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs. Born 20th November, 1888. Educated at Deccan College, Poona, and Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge. Was Under-Secretary to C. P. Government; Deputy Commissioner, Chanda; Postmaster-General, Behar and Orissa and Central Circle; Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi; Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle; Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at Hague, 1927, and Indian Delegate to the Universal Postal Congress at London, 1929.

RAI SAHIB BHAGWANT RAI, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary to the Government of India. Born 1886. First joined office of the Inspector-General, U.P. Police, 1905, and then transferred to the Home Department, Government of India, 1919. Rai Sahib, 1930, and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has two sons and three daughters.

SIR ERNEST BURDON, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Auditor-General in India. Born 27th January, 1881. Joined I.C.S., 1905; Financial Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, 1911; Financial Under-Secretary to the Government of India, 1914; Financial Advisor, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1918-19; Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1922—26; Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, and Member, Council of State, 1927—29.

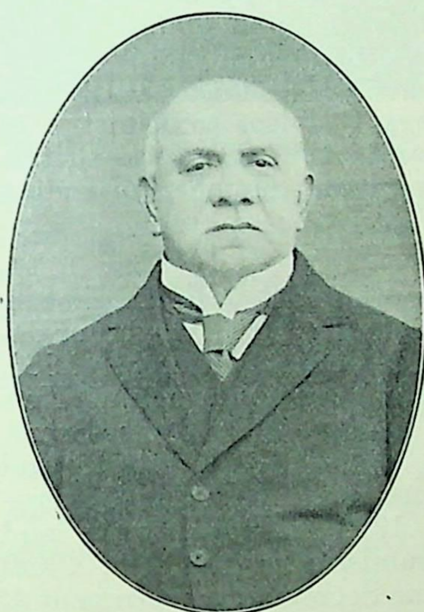
THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES TERENCE CHICHELE-PLOWDEN, C.I.E., Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Residency, Bangalore. Born 6th February, 1883. Educated at Cheltenham College and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. First Commission, 1902; Indian Army, 1904; joined Political Department of the Government of India, 1908; Political Officer, N.W.F.P., Central India and Rajputana, 1908—14; served in European War, 1914—18; Secretary to the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner, Coorg, 1919—22; Vice-President, Council of Regency, Cooch Behar State, 1923—26; Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1928; Political Agent, Kalat State, 1929—32.

ANDREW GOURLAY CLOW, M.A., J.P., F.S.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 2, York Place, New Delhi. Born 29th April, 1890. Served in U.P. as Assistant Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914—20; Controller, Labour Bureau, Government of India, 1920—23; Under- Secretary to Government of India, 1923-24; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924—27; Advisor and Delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921—1923, 1929—1931 and 1934; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929—-31; Joint-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, since 1931.

CONRAD LAURENCE CORFIELD, C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. Entered I.C.S., 1920. Served as Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, 1920-21, and afterwards as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Western India States; Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat; Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana; Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India and Malwa; Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad; Vice-President, Rewa State Council and advisor to the Delegate for Rewa to the third Round Table Conference.

SIR ATUL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Member of Secretary of State's Council, India Office, London. Born 24th November, 1874. Educated at Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta, and King's College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1897; served in U.P.; Government of India Delegate to International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919, and Geneva, 1921 and to League of Nations Assembly, 1925; President, Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1933. Has been Member of Imperial Economic Committee, 1925—31; Government of India Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Member, Munitions and Industries Board, 1920; Secretary, Department of Industries, Government of India, 1921; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Industries and Labour; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921—24; High Commissioner for India in London, 1925—31, and Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER COSGRAVE, B.A. (Dublin), C.I.E., J.P., Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair. Born 6th April, 1897. Educated at Shrewzbury and Trinity College, Dublin. Served in Behar and Eastern Bengal. Transferred to Assam, 1912; Political Agent in Manipur, 1917—20; Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, 1920—24; Official Representative of Government of Assam in Legislative Assembly in several sessions between 1925—32; Chief Secretary to Government of Assam, 1930-31 and 1932-33, and Commissioner, Assam Valley Division, 1933.


The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji B. Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt., Bar-at-Law, President, Council of State, Nagpur.

THE HON'BLE SIR MANECKJI BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., KT., Bar-at-Law, President, Council of State, Nagpur. Born 30th July, 1865, at Bombay. Educated at Proprietary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined Middle Temple, 1884, and called to Bar, 1887. Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891; President, Provincial Industrial Conference, Raipur, 1907; President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911; Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908—12 and 1914—17; Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, 1920—32; elected to the Council of State, 1921; Member, Fiscal Commission appointed by Government of India, 1921; Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26; nominated to the Council of State, 1926 and 1931; Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931, and President, Council of State, since 1933. Made C.I.E. 1911; Knighted, 1921; K.C.I.E., 1925 and K.C.S.I., 1936.

HUGH DOW, C.I.E., Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India. Born 1886. Educated at Aske's Hatcham School and University College, London. Joined I.C.S., 1909. Served for some time as Assistant Collector in Sind. Was Municipal Commissioner for Surat, 1916—18; Assistant Commissioner in Sind for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918—20; Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Bombay, 1921; Revenue Officer to Lloyd Barrage Scheme, Sind; Member of Sind Committee, 1932; Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34; Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1934. Made C.I.E., 1932.

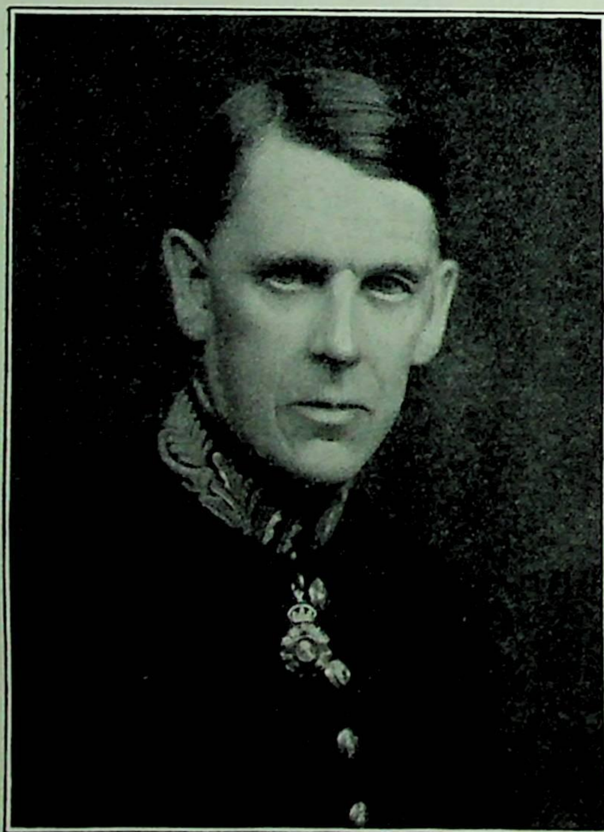
THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND O'GILVIE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Mount Abu, Rajputana. Born 18th February, 1882. Educated at Cheltenham College and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Joined Indian Army, 1900; joined Indian Political Department, 1905; Assistant Secretary, Army Department, Government of India, 1915; Major, 1915; Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, 1919; Offg. Political Secretary, Government of India, 1923; President, Council of State, Jaipur, 1925; Resident in Mewar, Rajputana, 1925—27; Lieut.-Colonel, 1926; Secretary, Indian States Committee, 1927—29; Resident in Kashmir, 1929—31; Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, 1931-1932-1933; Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

SIR BERTRAND JAMES GLANCY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department. Born 31st December, 1882. Educated at Clifton, Monmouth and Exeter College, Oxford. Made C.I.E. in 1924; C.S.I. in 1933 and K.C.I.E. in 1936.

SIR REGINALD ISIDORE ROBERT GLANCY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Member of the India Council, India House, London. Born 1874. Educated at Chigton College; Christ Church, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1896. Served as Settlement Officer, Bannu, 1903; Finance Member of Council, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, 1911—21; Resident in Baroda, 1922; A. G. G. in Central India, 1924—29, and Chairman, H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway Board, 1930. Has been member of the India Council since 1931.

SIR ALAN MICHAEL GREEN, KT., M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2. Born 11th April, 1885. Educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Lincoln College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. in 1909.

SIR MAURICE LINFORD GWYER, K.C.B., K.C., fiirst Federal Chief Justice of India. Born 25th April, 1878. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1902; Fellow of All Souls, 1902—16; Lecturer in Private International Law, Oxford, 1912—15; Solicitor to Insurance Commissioner, 1912—16; Legal Advisor, Ministry of Shipping, 1917—19; Solicitor and Legal Advisor to Ministry of Health, 1919—26; Member of Royal Commission on London Squares, 1927-28; first British Delegate to Hague Conference on Codification of International Law, 1930; Member of Indian States Inquiry Committee, 1932.



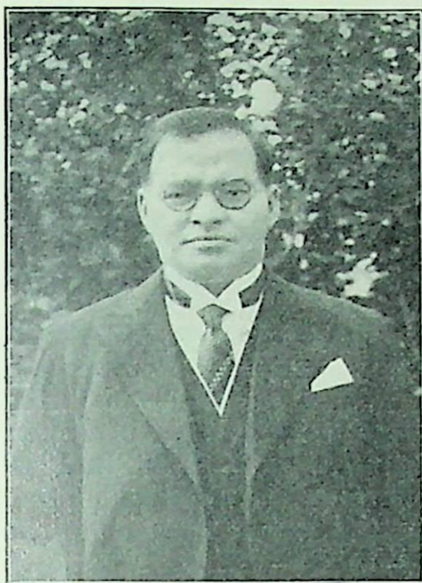
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor-designate of Behar.
Photo: Hamilton Studios, Ltd., Bombay.

SIR MAURICE GARNIER HALLET, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor-designate of Behar. Born 28th October, 1883. Educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secretary, Behar and Orissa, 1913—15; Magistrate and Collector, 1915—20; Secretary, Local Self-Government, Behar and Orissa, 1920—24; Magistrate and Collector, 1925—29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Chief Secretary, 1930—32; Home Secretary, Government of India, since 1932 and designated Governor of Behar, 1936. Invested with the C.I.E., 1930, C.S.I., 1934, and K.C.S.I., February, 1937.

SIR EVELYN BERKELEY HOWELL, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. Born 1877. Educated at Charterhouse, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1900; Political Assistant, N. W. F. P., 1906; Deputy Commissioner, 1907; District Judge, 1907; served in Zekka Khel Expedition, 1908; Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, 1910; Deputy Commissioner, Basrah Wilayet, 1917; Military Governor, Baghdad, 1918; Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, 1918—20; Resident in Waziristan, 1924—28; Resident in Kashmir, 1927—29.

KHAN BAHADUR DR. S. N. A. JAFRI, B.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law, M.R.A.S., (London), Gold Medalist and Life Member of International Historical Society of France, comes from a family of Allahabad, U. P., long known for its high traditions of light and learning. Received early education in Urdu, Persian and Arabic at home, known as a scholar of these languages. Graduated with distinction from Allahabad University, 1906. In 1909 joined

Government service as Tehsildar, soon raised to Deputy Collectorship and worked as Sub-Divisional Officer of various tehsils in U.P. Appointed Census Officer, 1911. On the outbreak of Great War placed on special duty as Recruiting Officer. Later held posts of Land Acquisition Officer, Survey Officer of Nazul buildings and lands, Income-tax Officer, Nazul Officer and Election Officer. In all these capacities his work received adequate recognition. In 1926 made extensive tours throughout Europe and other countries. Called to the Bar from Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn. Was also research scholar in Economics at London School of Economics. Specialized in art of public speaking and Indian finance before coming back to India. In 1929 appointed Publicity Officer in U.P. Work in this capacity marked by singular ability and distinction. Raised to post of Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Information, Government of India, 1932. Appointed Special Publicity Officer in connection with Behar earthquake, 1934. Officiated as Director of Public Information during June and July, 1934. In 1935, on Mr. I. M. Stephen's going to England on long leave, raised to Officiating Directorship of Information Bureau. Publicity work in connection with Quetta earthquake received highest approbation both from public and Government. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, May, 1935, and title of Khan Bahadur, June, 1935. A speaker and writer of great reputation both in English and Urdu. Author of various works of outstanding merit.



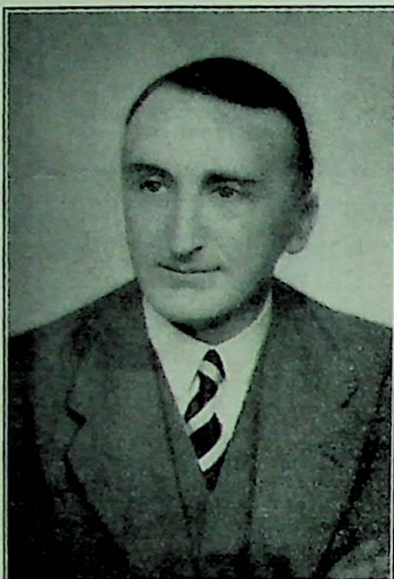
Khan Bahadur Dr. S. N. A. Jafri, B.A., LL.D. Bar-at-Law, M.R.A.S. (London).

THE HON'BLE JOHN NESBITT GORDON JOHNSON, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi. Born 25th February, 1885. Educated at Rossall School and Queen's College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1909. Served as Under-Secretary to U. P. Government, 1915-16; attached to 1/3rd Gurkhas, 1918-19; Registrar, Allahabad High Court, 1919—24; Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, 1924-25; Offg. Deputy Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, Government of India, 1925; Offg. Chief Commissioner, Delhi, March—September, 1928, and April—October, 1930; appointed Chief Commissioner, Delhi, March, 1932.

JOHN GILBERT LAITHWAITE, C.I.E., Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, Simla and New Delhi, Born 5th July, 1894. Educated at Clongowes, Trinity College, Oxford. Served in the European War; appointed to India Office, 1919; Private Secretary to Earl Winterton, M.P., 1922-23; Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India, 1923-24; Specially attached to the Prime Minister for second Round Table Conference, 1931; Secretary, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932, and Secretary, Indian Delimitation Committee, August, 1935, to January, 1936.

SIR COURTENAY LATIMER, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Western India States, Rajkot, Kathiawar. Born 22nd December, 1880. Educated at St. Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1904; entered Political Department, 1908; Revenue Commissioner, N. W. F. P., 1929; Resident in Kashmir, 1931; appointed A. G. G., Western India States, 1932.

ALAN HUBERT LLOYD, B.A. (Cantab), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue, Simla and New Delhi. Born 30th August, 1883. Educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, Gonville and Cain's College, Cambridge. Has been Member, Central Board of Revenue, since 1923. Was Offg. Finance Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, June—August, 1933.



Arthur Cunningham Lothian, C.I.E., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.

ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM LOTHIAN, C.I.E., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department. Born 27th June, 1887. Educated at University of Aberdeen and Christ Church, Oxford Joined I.C.S., 1910; served as Assistant Magistrate in Bengal, 1911—15; entered Indian Political Department in 1915 and served as Political Officer in various States' Agencies; Resident at Jaipur, 1929-30; Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, and Resident in Mewar, 1930-31; Resident at Baroda, 1932-33; Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, 1933; Offg. Agent to the Govenor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwaıa, 1934.

THE HON'BLE SIR DUNCAN GEORGE MACKENZIE, K.C.I.E., Resident of Hyderabad. Served in Bombay, Central India, and North-West Frontier and was appointed Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy in November, 1918. Was first Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad, in 1919 and before taking up the present appointment was Resident of Jaipur and Western States of Rajputana and Political Agent of the Rajputana States.

DR. JOHN MATTHAI, B.A., B.L. (Madras), D. LITT. (Oxon.), D.SC. (London), C.I.E., Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Commerce Department, Simla and New Delhi. Born 10th January, 1886. Educated at Madras Christian College; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford. Practised as Vakil, Madras High Court, 1910—14; Officer on Special Duty, Co-operative Department, Madras, 1918—20; Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras University, 1920—25; Professor of Indian Economics, Madras University, 1922—25; Member, Tariff Board, 1925—31; President, Tariff Board, 1931, and appointed Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935.

THE HON'BLE REGINALD MAITLAND MAXWELL, B.A. (Oxon), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Home Secretary, Government of India. Born 24th August, 1882. Educated at Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1906; Collector of Salt Revenue, 1916; Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, 1917—19; acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21; Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23; acted as Secretary, General Department, Government of Bombay, 1928; on special duty as Revenue Officer, Bardoli Revision Settlement Inquiry, 1928-29; Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1929-31; Home Secretary to the Government of Bombay, 1931—35; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, 1935; and appointed Home Secretary to the Government of India, 1936.



The Hon'ble R. M. Maxwell, B.A. (Oxon), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Home Secretary, Government of India.

SIR HERBERT AUBREY FRANCIS METCALFE, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.V.O., I.C.S., Foreign Secretary to Government of India. Born 27th September, 1883. Educated at Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Served in the Punjab, 1908-13; joined Political Department, 1913; Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, 1914—17; served in N.W.F. Province, 1917—25 and 1926-30; Counsellor to Legation, Kabul, 1925—26; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, 1930—32; Foreign Secretary to Government of India since May, 1932.

SIR ERIC CHARLES MIEVILLE, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.S.I., Secretary to the Viceroy's Executive Council, Simla and New Delhi (on leave). Born 31st January, 1896. Educated at St. Paul's School. Served in China and was Private Secretary to successive British Ministers in Peking, 1919-27; Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, 1927-31; Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, April, 1931; Assistant Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of York, 1936; Assistant Private Secretary to His Majesty King-Emperor George VI, 1937.

SIR DAVID GEORGE MITCHELL, B.SC. (Edin.), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, Government of India. Born 31st March, 1879. Educated at George Heriot's School, Edinburgh; Edinburgh University; Lincoln College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1903; Divisional and Sessions Judge in Central Provinces, 1913; Legal Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to C. P. Government and Secretary to C. P. Legislative Council, 1919. Officiated as Additional Judicial Commissioner, June, 1926. Joint Secretary and Draftsman, Government of India, Legislative Department, 1927; Officiating Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, 1931; Officiating Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935.

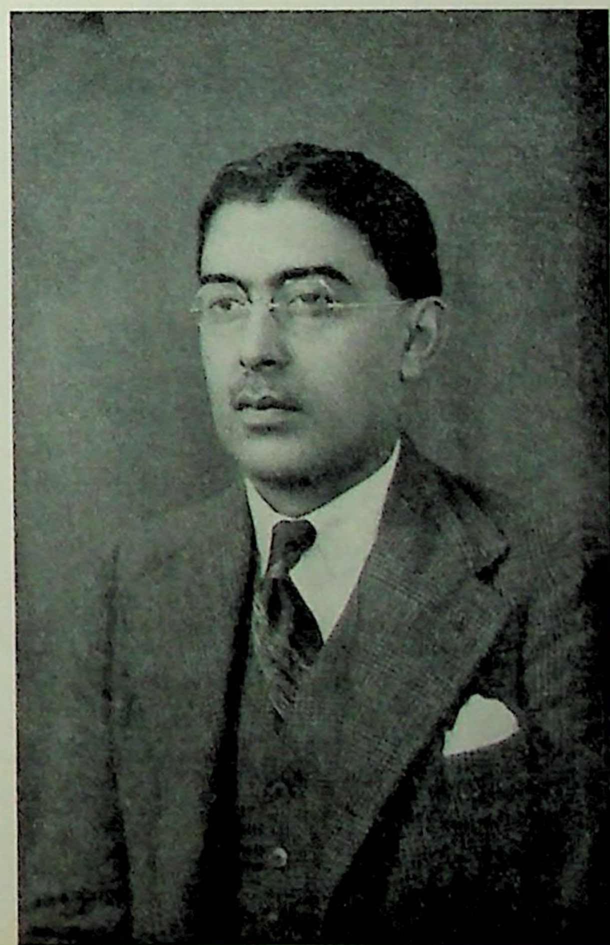


Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh, Member, India Council, India Office, London.

SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR MOHAN SINGH, Member, India Council, India Office, London. Born 1897. Educated at Government College and Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. During Great War supplied recruits and subscribed about three lakhs of rupees to the War loans and some forty thousand rupees to different charitable funds jointly with his brother. Recipient of *Sanads* at various times. For War services awarded a revolver with a *Sanad* in 1919. Declared by Government a "Great Sardar." Made Member of the India Council in 1934.

MALIK SIR FEROZEKHAN NOON, KT., M.A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, High Commissioner, for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2. Born 7th May, 1893. Educated at Chiefs College, Lahore, and Wadham College, Oxford. Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, London. Advocate of the Lahore High Court, 1918—26; Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, 1921—36. Appointed Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab, January, 1927, and appointed Minister for Education, Medical and Public Health, Punjab, 1931. Appointed High Commissioner for India, 1936. Knighted, 1933, and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

DEWAN BAHADUR SIR A. RAMASWAMY MUDALIYAR, B.A., B.L., EX- M.L.A., Member of Council of Secretary of State for India, India Office, White Hall, London. Served as Secretary to the Education Minister, Madras; Leader of the Non-Brahmin movement; President, All-India Non-Brahmin Conference, Belgaum; was elected President, Madras Corporation, and was returned uncontested to the Council of State in 1930. Knighted in February, 1937.



Malik Sir Ferozekhan Noon, Kt., M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, High Commissioner for India, London.

J. E. PARKINSON, M.A. (Cantab), I.E.S., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, New Delhi. Born 13th April, 1883. Joined Indian Educational Service as Vice-Principal, Central Training College, Lahore, on March 10, 1913. Became Inspector of Schools in September, 1922; officiated as Assistant Director of Public Intruction, April, 1925; became Inspector of Training Institutions, October, 1925; appointed Principal, Central Training College, Lahore, 1926; officiated as Director, Public Instruction, Punjab, 1933; Director, Public Instruction, and Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government, 1935-36; appointed Educational Commissioner, November, 1936.

SIR (ALFRED) ALAN (LETHBRIDGE) PARSONS, KT., B.A. (Oxon), C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, India Council, India Office, White Hall, London. Born 22nd October, 1882. Educated at Bradfield College and University College, Oxford. Served as Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in 1912 and to the Government of India, Finance Department, 1916; Additional Financial Adviser, Military Finance, 1920; Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1922; Secretary, Industries Department, Government of India, 1925; Financial Commissioner of Railways, 1926—31; Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1932, and temporary member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1932.

SIR JAMES STOTT PITKEATHLY, KT., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.E., C.V.O., D.S.O., Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Government of India, Simla and New Delhi. Born 10th November, 1882. Started career as Electric Inspector, 1909; Electric Engineer, 1911; on Military Service, 1916—19; Deputy Director of Works, Electrical and Mechanical Sections, Mesopotamia, 1916; Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Government of India, 1922. Made C.V.O., 1911; C.I.E., 1920, and Knighted, 1930.

SIR PANAMBUR RAGHAVENDRA RAU, M.A. (Madras), Financial Commissioner of Railways, Railway Board, Government of India, Simla and New Delhi. Born 24th May, 1889. Educated at Kundapur High School, Mangalore Government College and Madras Christian College. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in 1912 and, after serving in various accounts offices, joined the Government of India Secretariat, Finance Department, in 1921. After serving for five years in this department, during which he was Under-Secretary and Deputy Secretary and was attached to the Lee Commission as an Assistant Secretary on the financial side, he joined the Railway Department in 1926. Was appointed Director of Finance, 1928, and Financial Commissioner of Railways, 1932. Knighted 1937.

SYED SIR RAZA ALI, KT., B.C.E., B.A., LL.B., Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, Durham, South Africa. Born 29th April, 1882. Practised at Moradabad, 1908; returned to U. P. Legislative Council, 1912, 1916 and 1920; participated in Cawnpore Mosque agitation; gave evidence before Islington Commission and Southborough Committee; participated in Swaraj and Khilafat movements; Member of Council of State, 1921—26; elected Member of Delhi University Court; gave non-party evidence before Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; President, All-India Muslim League, Bombay session, 1924; Member, Government of India's Deputation to South Africa, 1925-26, and Substitute Delegate, Government of India's Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1929.

SIR GUTHRIE RUSSELL, KT., B.SC., A.M. INST. C.E., M. INST. E. (India), J.P., Chief Commissioner of Railways; Hony. Col., N.-W. Railway Regiment; Member, Council of State, Simla and New Delhi. Born 19th January, 1887. Educated at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University. Appointed Assistant Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, 1913; Resident Engineer, 1919; Assistant Secretary to the Agent, 1920; Deputy Agent Junior, 1922; Controller of Stores, 1923; services lent to the O. R. Railway, 1925; Deputy Agent Senior, 1925; Offg. Agent, G.I.P. Railway, 1926; confirmed, 1927; appointed Member, Engineering Railway Board, 1928; Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1929; President, Institution of Engineers (India), 1933-34. Knighted, 1932.

TENNANT SLOAN, M.A., C.I.E., Joint Secretary, Government of India, Home Department, Simla and New Delhi. Born 9th November, 1884. Educated at Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University, and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1909, served in U.P. as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer, Magistrate and Collector, Under-Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Secretary to Government and also as Under-Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Joint-Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India.

ERIC CONRAN SMITH, C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Government of India, Reforms Office, New Delhi. Joined service, 1916. Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Madras, 1921—28; Commissioner, Madras Corporation, 1928—31. Statue erected at the entrance of Corporation Buildings. Secretary, Local Self-Government, 1931—34.

GEORGE HEMMING SPENCE, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, Simla and New Delhi. Arrived in India in 1912 and served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Settlement Officer till 1917; on special duty under the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India from June, 1919. Served also in the Reforms Office and the Legislative Department and was appointed Secretary to the Council of State, November, 1933. Again in 1937.



Ian Melville Stephens, M.A., C.I.E., Director, Public Information, Government of India.
Photo: Public Information Bureau, Govt. of India.

MAJOR-GENERAL CUTHBERT ALLAN SPRAWSON, I.M.S., M.D. (London), B.S., F.R.C.P., D. LITT., C.I.E., K.H.P., Officer of Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Director-General, Indian Medical Service; President, Medical Council of India, New Delhi. Born 1st March, 1877. Entered I.M.S., 1900. Served as Professor of Medicine, Lucknow, 1913—29; Consulting Physician, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1917—20; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U.P., 1920—30, and Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

IAN MELVILLE STEPHENS, M.A., C.I.E., Director, Public Information, Government of India. Born Feb. 1903. Educated at Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. Took 1st Class Honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1924 (Part I), and again in the Historical Tripos (Part II), 1925. Exhibitioner, King's College, 1922; Scholar and Research Student; Private Secretary to Sir Earnest Clark, K.C.B., 1926—28; to Sir Earnest Debenham, Bart, 1928—30; appointed Deputy Director of Public Information, Government of India, 1930; Publicity Officer, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932; Director of Public Information in August, 1932. Created C.I.E. in 1935 and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal the same year.

THE HON'BLE SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER STEWART, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla and New Delhi. Arrived in India in November, 1912. Served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and was on Military Service in 1918. From early in 1920 to 1923 served successively as Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, Deputy Commissioner of Rice in Rangoon, Rice Commissioner and Collector of Customs, Rangoon, and later as Collector of Customs, Madras. Was Collector of Customs, Bombay, in November, 1928, and was appointed Collector of Salt Revenue in May, 1932. Was appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, March, 1933, and is to succeed to the Membership for Industries and Labour in the Viceroy's Executive Council in April, 1937. C.S.I., 1935, and K.C.I.E., 1937.



The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR SULTAN AHMAD, Ag. Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council (Departments of Commerce and Railways). Joined Calcutta Bar in 1906 and later appointed Deputy Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bengal and subsequently to a similar office in Behar and Orissa. Appointed Government Advocate on the creation of a new High Court at Patna and for some time acted as Judge, Patna High Court. Served on the Education Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission and Knighted in 1927.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN CREERY TATE, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur. Born 14th August, 1884. Educated at St. Columba's College, Dublin ; St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, Kent and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned, 1905 ; appointed 127th Q. M. O., Baluch L. I., 1906 ; appointed to Bombay Political Department, 1909, and Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, 1924.

GEORGE RICHARD FREDERICK TOTTENHAM, C.I.E., Secretary, Army Department, Government of India. Born 18th November, 1890. Educated at Harrow and New College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1914; served in Madras Presidency as Assistant Collector and Sub-Collector and as Under and Deputy Secretary to Government till April, 1924, and is serving with Army Department of Government of India since 1924. Created C.I.E. in 1930.

FREDERICK TYMMS, M.C., Chevalier, Orde de la Courenne, Belgium Croix de Guerre, C.I.E., Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society, Director of Civil Aviation in India, Simla and New Delhi. Born, 4th August, 1889. Served in South Lancashire Regiment; Royal Air Force and Royal Flying Corps during the European War ; Air Ministry Civil Aviation Department, 1919 ; Air Ministry Superintendent of the Karachi-Cairo Air Route, 1927 ; Chief Technical Assistant, Civil Aviation Department, 1928 ; Director of Civil Aviation in India, 1931.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES LESLIE ROSE WEIR, C.I.E., Agent the to Governor-General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda. Born 29th January, 1883. Educated at Wellingborough and Royal Military Academy, Woolwitch. Joined Royal Artillery 1900 ; transferred to Indian Army (5th Cavalry), 1904 ; joined Political Department of Government of India, 1908. Has served also as Resident in Kashmir ; Political Officer of Sikkim, Tibbet and Bhutan. Made C.I.E., 1933.

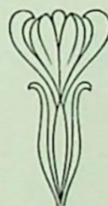
THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL HAROLD WILBERFORCE-BELL, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, the Residency, Lahore. Born 17th November, 1885. Educated at Ellesmere College, Shropshire, and Pembroke College, Oxford; Gazetted to the Connaught Rangers, 1905 ; transferred to Indian Army, 1908, and to the Political Department, Government of India, 1909 ; served during the Great War in France and India ; Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, 1918-19 ; Deputy Political Secretary to Government of India, 1928—30, and Ag. Political Secretary to Government of India, 1930. Was the first Agent to Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur, 1933-34.

SIR HORACE WILLIAMSON, KT., C.I.E., M.B.E., Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India. Educated at Cheltanham College. Joined Indian Police, U. P., 1900; Superintendent, 1913 ; Asst. Inspector-General, 1917 ; Secretary, Indian Disorders Inquiry Committee, 1919-20 ; Deputy Inspector-General, 1923 ; Offg. Inspector-General, 1928 ; Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, 1931. Created M.B.E., 1919 ; C.I.E., 1922, and Knighted, 1934.

RONALD EVELYN LESLIE WINGATE, C.I.E., B.A., I.C.S., Officiating Political Secretary, Government of India. Born 30th September, 1889. Educated at Bradfield and Balliol College, Oxford. Served as Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab; transferred to Delhi as City Magistrate, 1916 ; special duty on staff of Lieut.-Governor, Punjab, 1917 ; special duty under Civil Commissioner of Occupied Territories, Mesopotamia, 1917 ; Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul, Maskat, 1919 and 1923; Special Assistant to Resident in Kashmir, 1921; Secretary to Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana in 1924 and in Baluchistan in 1927 ; Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, 1928 ; Political Agent, Sibi, 1931 ; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1932, and Officiating Secretary, 1932.

The Indian Empire

Leading Officials and Non-officials,
Ministers, Members of Legislatures,
Zamindars and other Personages.

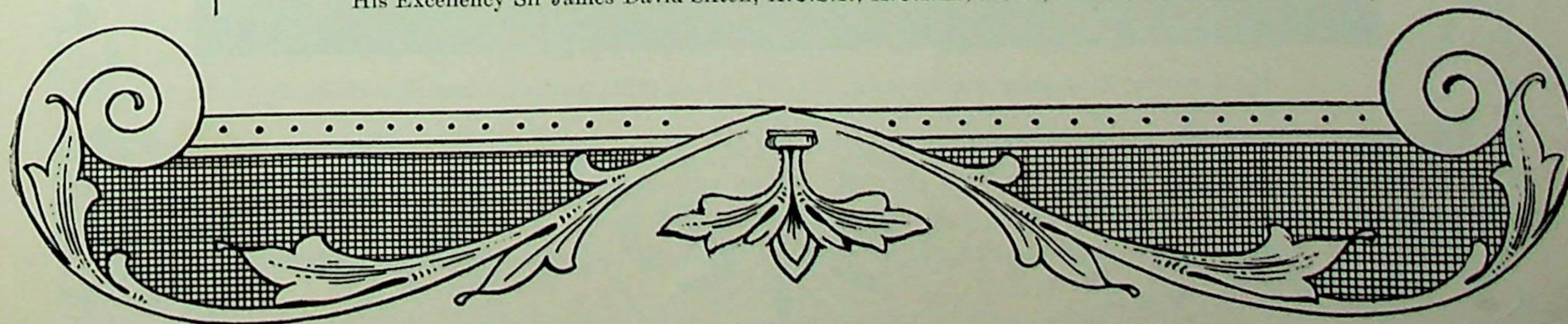


BENGAL, BEHAR, ASSAM, ORISSA & BURMA.

Section 2



His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bengal.



His Excellency Sir James David Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Behar.



His Excellency Sir John Austen Hubback, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., M.A., (Cantab), Governor of Orissa.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR JOHN ANDERSON, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bengal. Born 8th July, 1882. Educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh and Leipzig Universities. Joined the Colonial Office in 1905. Served as Secretary, Northern Nigeria Lands Committee, 1909; Secretary, West African Currency Committee, 1911; Principal Clerk in the office of Insurance Commissioners, 1922; Secretary to Insurance Commissioners, 1913; Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, 1912—19; Additional Secretary, Local Government Board, April, 1919; Second Secretary, Ministry of Health, 1919; Chairman, Board of Inland Revenue, 1919—22; Joint Under-Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1920; Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, 1922—32; assumed charge as Governor of Bengal, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR MICHAEL KEANE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Assam. Born, 1874. Educated at University College, Dublin. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1898. Served as Under-Secretary to Government of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 1906—8; Settlement Officer, Rajputana, 1910—14; Secretary to U.P. Government, 1917—19; Chief Secretary, 1919—21; President, U.P. Legislative Council, 1921—25; Member, Public Services Commission, 1928; Commissioner, Meerut, and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1929; Member, Board of Revenue, United Provinces, 1930-31, and appointed Governor of Assam in 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES DAVID SIFTON, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Behar. Born 17th April, 1878. Educated at St. Paul's School and Magdalen College, Oxford, M.A. Joined I.C.S., 1902; served in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Chhota Nagpur, 1904; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1911; transferred to Behar and Orissa, 1912; Settlement Officer, Chhota Nagpur, 1913; Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, 1915; Secretary to the Government, Financial and Municipal Department, 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi, 1923; Chief Secretary to the Government of Behar and Orissa, 1925—27; Member of Executive Council, Behar and Orissa, 1927—31; acted as Governor of Behar and Orissa in 1929 and again in 1930 and assumed charge as Governor of Behar and Orissa, April, 1932.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN AUSTEN HUBBACK, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab), First Governor of Orissa. Born 27th February, 1878. Educated at Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. Served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Settlement Officer in Bengal; Settlement Officer, 1909; Joint Magistrate and Collector, 1910; transferred to Behar and Orissa, 1912; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1913; temporarily employed by Revenue and Statistics Department of India Office, 1915; Magistrate and Collector, 1916; served under Government of India, Army Department, 1918; Secretary to the Government of Behar and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919; Director of Land Records, 1923; Officiating Commissioner, 1925; confirmed, 1928; Officiating Member, Board of Revenue, 1932; Member, Executive Council, Behar and Orissa, 1933, and appointed first Governor of Orissa, 1936.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON'BLE COMMANDER ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS COCHRANE, D.S.O., Governor of Burma, Government House, Rangoon. Born 8th January, 1885. Is second son of 1st Baron Cochrane of Cults. Served in Great War, 1914—18, and mentioned in Despatches. Married to Gulia Dorothy, eldest daughter of Baron Cornwallis. Has one son and one daughter.

THE HON'BLE SAIYID ABDUL AZIZ, Barrister-at-Law, Minister of Education, Behar, "Dilkusha," Patna, E. I. Railway. Born 1885. Educated at Patna Collegiate School, Patna College and B. N. College. Called to the Bar from the Middle Temple in 1911. President, Anjuman-i-Islamia and Patna Muslim Orphanage; interested in the development of Urdu; founded the Anjuman Islamia Urdu Public Library and the Patna Club; returned to Behar and Orissa Legislative Council in 1926 and in 1930 and was appointed Minister of Education in January, 1934.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE SIR MYA BU, Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, Burma. Served as Assistant Government Advocate in 1924 and as an Additional Judge of the Rangoon High Court in 1926. Was appointed Puisne Judge in 1926 and Chief Justice in 1935. Knighted in February, 1937.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE SIR HAROLD DERBYSHIRE, M.C., K.C., Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta. Born 1886. Educated at Blackburn Grammar School; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; First Class Natural Science Tripos, M.A., LL. B., Bar-at-Law, Gray's Inn, 1911; Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man, 1933-34; served in Great War, 1914—19; commanded Battery and Brigade of Artillery in France; Liaison Officer between R.A. and R.A.F.; Hon. Major, R.A.; Bencher, Gray's Inn, 1931, and Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, since 1934.

NAWAB SIR MOHI-UD-DIN FARUQUI, the only son of Kazi Rayaz-ud-din Mohammad Faruqui, was born in 1891. He belongs to one of the few historic families of Bengal. He is the eleventh in descent from Kazi Omar Shah Faruqui, a lineal descendant of Hazrat Omar Faruqui, the second Khalifa, who ruled long in Arabia.


Nawab Sir Mohi-ud-din Faruqui.

Kazi Aftab-ud-din Faruqui, grandfather of Nawab Sir Mohi-ud-din, rendered great help to the Empire at the time of Sepoy Mutiny. Kazi Rayaz-ud-din Muhammad Faruqui, father of Nawab Sahib, was recognised as the most influential Mohammadan leader and was highly respected by all communities, particularly for his extensive charities.

Nawab Sir Mohi-ud-din was educated at the Dacca College, Bengal. He was the first non-official Chairman of the Tippera District Board. He was Commissioner, Comilla Municipality; Member, Assam-Bengal Railway Advisory Board; Member, Dacca University Court; Honorary Magistrate and Member, Governing Body, Comilla College. In all these capacities he has promoted various schemes of public utility.

He has been a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council since the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. In conferring on him the title of Khan Bahadur in 1924 His Excellency Lord Lytton, then Governor of Bengal, paid a glowing tribute to his various valuable public services.

Nawab Sir Mohi-ud-din was elected by the Bengal Legislative Council to represent the Province in the Provincial Simon Committee where his services were acknowledged with great appreciation by Sir John Simon. He is the Leader of the House in the Council, perhaps the first instance of a Minister being made the Leader.

As a Minister to the Government, Nawab Sir Mohi-ud-din has given effect to a considerable number of measures which have already had, or are likely to have in future, far-reaching results. He introduced and successfully piloted the State Aid to Industries Act. Prominent among his many achievements are the scheme for the relief of unemployment among educated middle-class young men, the Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks for the relief of agricultural indebtedness and the scheme for the training of detenues for industrial and agricultural pursuits.

In awarding him the badge of "Nawab" in 1932, His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, spoke highly of his valuable services in numerous useful directions and of his extensive private charity.

He enjoys the confidence of all sections of the people in the Province. He was awarded Knighthood in 1936.

He married Quatrina Begum, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble Alhadj Nawab Bahadur Sir Abdulkarim Ghaznavi, Kt., of Dilduar, ex-Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bengal. He has been re-elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly.

GEORGE ERNEST FAWCUS, M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., Director of Public Instruction, Behar. Born 12th March, 1885. Educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Entered I.E.S., 1909; Director of Public Instruction, Behar and Orissa, 1917—36, and Director of Public Instruction, Behar, after the separation of the Province from Orissa in April, 1936.

THE HON'BLE SIR GANESH DUTTA SINGH, KT., D.L., Minister for Local Self-Government, Behar and Orissa, Patna. Born January, 1868. Had a brilliant academic career. Matriculated, 1891; B.A., 1895; B.L., 1897. Joined District Court Bar, 1898, and High Court Bar, 1904; Patna High Court, 1916. Returned uncontested in 1921 and in all subsequent elections as Member, Behar Council. Gave up legal practice, 1922. Founded Patliputra H.E. School. Has been Minister for Local Self-Government since 27th March, 1923. Donated about rupees four lakhs to the Patna University. Became Knight, 1928; Doctor of Law, 1933. Is blessed with two children.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SARUT KUMAR GHOSE, I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab). Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta. Born 3rd July, 1879. Educated at Presidency College, Calcutta; Trinity College, Cambridge, and Inner Temple, London. Served as Magistrate; District and Sessions Judge; Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928; confirmed, 1929.



R. K. Harper, M.C., I.C.S., Burma, Rangoon.

REGINALD KIRMAN HARPER, M.C., I.C.S., Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma, Rangoon. Entered Indian Civil Service, October, 1923. During the Silver Jubilee celebrations of His late Majesty served as Deputy Commissioner of Mergui. Was appointed to the present post in June, 1936.

GILBERT PITCAIRN HOGG, M.A. (Glasgow), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Born 2nd February, 1884. Educated at Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. Entered I.C.S., 1907. Served in East Bengal and Assam as Asst. Magistrate and Collector; tranferred to Bengal, 1912; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1914; on Military duty, October, 1917, to January, 1918, and again August, 1918, to January, 1919; Offg. Additional and Sessions Judge, Assam, May, 1918; returned to Bengal, Magistrate and Collector, 1921; Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal, 1923; Director of Industries, 1926; Offg. Commisioner, July, 1931; confirmed as Commissioner, December, 1931; Additional Secretary to Government of Bengal, Political Department, 1931; Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal since 1933; and Offg. Member of Executive Council, Bengal, 1936.

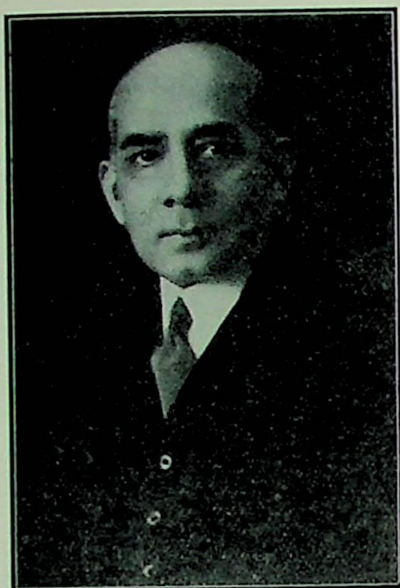
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ROBERT ERNEST JACK, Judge, High Court, Calcutta. Born 20th December, 1878. Educated at Queen's College, Cork and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1902. Served as District Magistrate and Collector and afterwards as Judge up to 1928 when appointed Judge, High Court, Calcutta.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GEORGE DOUGLAS McNAIR, B.A. (Oxon), M.B.E., (Mil.), Judge, High Court, Calcutta. Born 30th April, 1887. Educated at Charterhouse and New College, Oxford. Called to the Bar in 1911 and practised in Calcutta from 1912. Joined I.A.R.O.; served in Mesopotamia, 1916—19; practised at Privy Council Bar, 1920—33.

U. KYAW MIN, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Education Department, Government of Burma, Rangoon. Etered Indian Civil Service, October, 1923. During the Silver Jubilee celebrations of His late Majesty in May, 1935, was Deputy Commissioner, Pyapon, and was President, Pyapon District Silver Jubilee Committee.



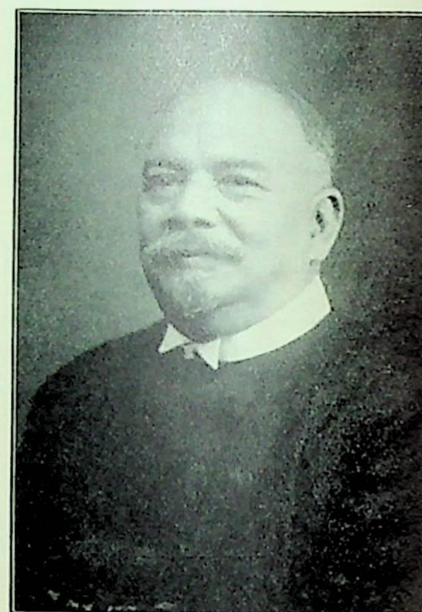
U. Kyaw Min, M.A., L.L.B., I.C.S., Rangoon.



The Hon'ble Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, Kt., K.C.S.I., M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, Member of Bengal Executive Council.

THE HON'BLE SIR BROJENDRA LAL MITTER, KT., K.C.S.I., M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Member, Bengal Executive Council, 5, Outram Street, Calcutta. Born 1875. Educated at Presidency College, Calcutta, and Lincoln's Inn, London. Called to Bar, 1904; practised in the Calcutta High Court; Standing Counsel to the Government of India, 1922; Advocate-General, Bengal, 1925—28; Law Member of Executive Council of Governor-General of India, 1928—34; led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933; Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1934, and was appointed First Advocate-General, Federal Court of India, in 1937. Knighted, 1928, and made K.C.S.I., 1932.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KHWAJA SIR MUHAMMAD NUR, B.A., B.L., C.B.E., Khan Bahadur, Puisne Judge, High Court, Patna. Born 1878. Educated at Gaya Zilla School, Patna College, Doveton College, Ripon College, Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Practised as lawyer, 1904—22; President, Behar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1922—30. Knighted, February, 1937.

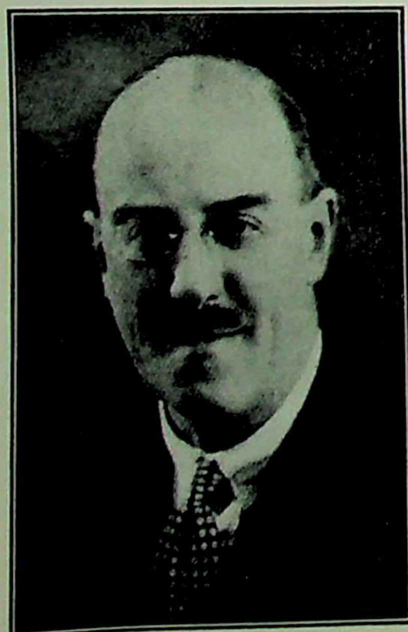


Sir Manmatha Nath Mukerji, Kt., M.A., B.L., Nayaranjan, Nyayadhish, Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta.

SIR MANMATHA NATH MUKERJI, KT., M.A., B.L., Nayaranjan, Nyayadhish, Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta. Born 28th October, 1874. Practised as Vakil of Calcutta High Court, 1898—1923. Served as Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1924—36, during which period acted as Chief Justice in July-August, 1924; November-December, 1935, and August, 1936. Has been President, Bengal Sanskrit Association, since 1929 and Fellow, University of Calcutta, since 1932. Knighted, 1935. Has five sons and three daughters.

THE HON'BLE KHWAJA SIR NAZIM-UD-DIN, M.A. (Cantab), K.C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, Minister for Education, Government of Bengal, Calcutta. Born July 1894. Educated at Aligarh M.A.O. College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Was Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922—29; Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1924—29, and has been Member, Bengal Legislative Council, since 1923.

SIR ASOKE KUMAR RAY, KT., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General, Calcutta, Bengal. Educated at Doveton College, Presidency College and Ripon College, Calcutta. Practised in the Calcutta High Court after taking degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Law. Called to the Bar from Middle Temple in 1912 and was First Class Honoursman at the Final Bar Examination. Appointed Standing Counsel in Bengal in 1929 and acted twice as a Judge of Calcutta High Court. Appointed to the present post, 1934. Knighted, 1937.



Gerald Agnew Small, Director of Public Instruction, Assam, Shillong.

THE HON'BLE SIR ROBERT NIEL REID, M.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of Executive Council, Bengal. Born 15th July, 1883. Educated at Malvern and Brasenose College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1906. Served as Assistant Magistrate in Bengal; Under-Secretary, 1911—14; I.A.R.O., 1916—19; Magistrate and Collector, 1920—27; Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, 1927-28; Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, 1930; Officiating Chief Secretary, 1930-31; Member of Executive Council, Bengal, since 1934.

GERALD AGNEW SMALL, Director of Public Instruction, Assam, Shillong. Born 31st August, 1886. Educated at Watson's College, Edinburgh, Bristol Grammar School, Trinity College, Dublin University. Appointed Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, 1911, and I.A.R.O. in the 17th

Cavalry in 1916. During the Great War commanded the 4th Cavalry Brigade, Signal Troop, 1918. Appointed Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley Circle in 1921, and has been serving as Director of Public Instruction, Assam, since 1928.

THE HON'BLE PHILLIP CUBITT TALLENTS, M.A., (Oxon), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Executive Council, Behar. Born 13th April, 1886. Educated at Horrow and Magdalen College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1909 and was appointed to the present post in 1935.

THE HON'BLE SIR COURTNEY TERRELL, KT., Chief Justice, High Court, Patna. Born 1881. Called to Bar from Gray's Inn, 1902. Practised Patent Law and Scientific cases; Captain, Inns of Court, O.T.C.; Member of Senate, Patna University; Chief Justice, Patna High Court, since 1928.

THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN ACKROYD WOODHEAD, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member, Government of Bengal. Born 19th June, 1881. Educated at Bradford Grammar School and Clare College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1904; served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh; Sub-Divisional Officer, Hailakandi, 1906-07; Joint Magistrate, Chittagong, 1908-09; Magistrate and Collector in various districts of Bengal Presidency, 1909—17; Additional Judge, Alipore, 1917-18; First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1918—24; Officiating Chairman, Improvement Trust, 1924; Financial Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1924—27; Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1927-28; Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1928—32; Officiating Commerce Member, Government of India, 1931; Finance Member, Government of Bengal, since 1932 and Acting Governor of Bengal, 1934.



Abdul Majeed, Bhagalpur, Behar.

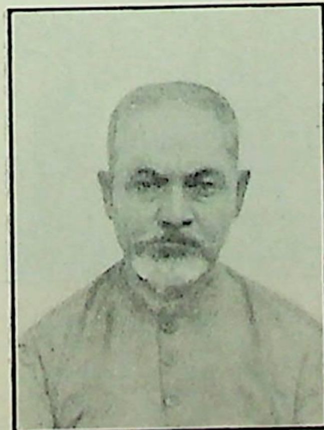
ABDUL MAJEED, Nazir, Judge's Court, Bhagalpur, Behar. Born 1880. He is noted for meritorious and loyal services to Government. He assisted the authorities in checking the spread of the Civil Disobedience movement and was exempted from punitive tax. He has four sons—Ahad, Quaiyum, Zaiyd and Mateen—a son-in-law, Zakaria, and two grandsons, Ahad and Muhammad.

ABDUL MAJEED, Agent to the Maldivean Government and manufacturing perfumer, 79, Colootola Street, Calcutta. Born 1885. Is grandson of Hajee Khuda Buksh, pioneer of indigenous perfumery; owner "The Indian Distillery," which prepares patent hair oils and scents with latest scientific process; also owns many factories at different places. Awarded Jubilee Medal. Has two daughters.



Abdul Majeed, Agent to the Maldivean Government and Perfumer, Calcutta.

KHAN SAHIB ABDUL QADIR, Jailor, Bhagalpur Central Jail, of Salidaha village, was born on 25th February, 1892. He is an under-graduate of the Calcutta University. Was decorated with the title of Khan Sahib in 1934. He has five sons and two daughters.



K. S. Haji Sayed Abdur Rashid, Hazaribagh, Behar.

KHAN SAHIB HAJI SAYED ABDUR RASHID, retired Inspector of Police, Chand Kothi, Hazaribagh, Behar. Born 1876. Belongs to a respectable Zamindar family of Bhutta, District Gaya. Took service 1903 and retired 1935 from Hazaribagh where he has built his Chand Kothi. Received a gold watch and title of Khan Sahib, 1924. Has nine children and twenty-two grandchildren.

KHAN BAHADUR SAYED ABDUS SAMAD, retired Deputy Magistrate, Ramna, P.O. Bankipur, Patna. Born 1877. Graduated 1898. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal and Behar, for 32 years. Raised War subscriptions. Did propaganda against Civil Disobedience. Improved Co-operative movement. Made Khan Bahadur, 1935. Awarded Jubilee Medal. Has five children.

HIS HOLINESS SREEMAT SWAMI ABHEDANANDA, PH.D., President, Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, 191-B Raja Raj Krishan Street, Calcutta. Born 1866. Educated, Calcutta University. Is a disciple of Swami Ramakrishna Parmahansa; Trustee, Belur Math and Ramakrishna Mission. Visited England, America, Canada and delivered lectures on Vedanta before universities and literary societies. Organised many Ashrams and wrote a large number of books on Vedanta philosophy. Is editor of the *Biswa Bani*. Has thousands of disciples in India and abroad.

KHAN SAHIB MOULVI ABUL HASNAT AHMED, Dacca, the eldest son of the late Moulvi Abul Khairat Mohammad, Zemindar of Dacca, comes of a very respectable and ancient family of Bengal. The original settler, from whom his family has descended, migrated from Arabia during the Moghul Empire and settled at Delhi. Subsequently one of his descendants was appointed Mufti at Chittagong during the Moghul reign and the family settled there, having obtained a jagir which is now situated in the District of Noakhali. Afterwards the family came to Dacca at the time of permanent settlement, taking possession of a big Zamindari in the Dacca and Tipperah Districts, and settled in the city of Dacca.



K. S. Moulvi Abul Hasnat Ahmed, Dacca.

Khan Sahib received his education at Aligarh. He raised War loans and recruited volunteers to the Bengal Regiment and helped the Government a great deal at the time of the Great War. He began his public life in 1910 as the President of a Union Board. He was elected first Moslem member of the Narayanganj Local Board and a member of the Dacca District Board in 1916. He was elected a Commissioner of the Dacca Municipality in 1918 and has been continuing as such up till now. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the Dacca Municipality in 1929. He is also a visitor of the Dacca Central Jail and a member of the governing body of the Dacca Medical School and also of the Dacca Government and Moslem H. E. Schools.

During the last Silver Jubilee celebrations of His Majesty King George V, the Khan Sahib, as Secretary, made the largest collection in the town and himself contributed a magnificent amount to the fund. He also most tastefully decorated the whole of his locality including his own residence at his own cost on the auspicious occasion.



M. C. Acharyya, M.A., B.L., Cuttack.

C. M. ACHARYYA, M.A., B.L., Zamindar, Advocate and Government Pleader, Cuttack, Bihar and Orissa. Born 1893. Brilliant educational career. Served as President of Municipality, Chairman of Central Co-operative Bank, Cuttack; Professor of Law, Revenshaw College, Cuttack; author of many historical works, especially 'King George V and the Indian Empire' on the occasion of Royal Silver Jubilee, 1935. Recipient of Silver Jubilee Medal.

ADYA SARAN LAL, son of B. Sant Saran Lal, inhabitant of Patna Distt, at present Monghyr. Born, 1908. Represents an old, respectable and loyal family. Ancestor, Rai Badal Sinha, migrated from Rae Bareli as 'Alim' during the time of Shah Alam and received Jagir from Moghal Emperor for loyal services. Great-grandfather, Munshi Ishri Prasad, was awarded a *Sanad* for Mutiny services. Grandfather, Munshi Harihar Charan Lal, was a popular Nazir in Durbhanga Collectorate. Father, Babu Sant Saran Lal, retired in 1923 with good record as Senior Auditor in Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Department. Babu Adya Saran Lal served as Sales Manager, Behar and Orissa Government Cottage Industries Sales Department. Now working in Monghyr Municipality where his services were recognised by Government Executives as well as public in general. Granted certificate from Government for Bihar Earthquake Relief work. Awarded Royal Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Adya Saran Lal, Monghyr.



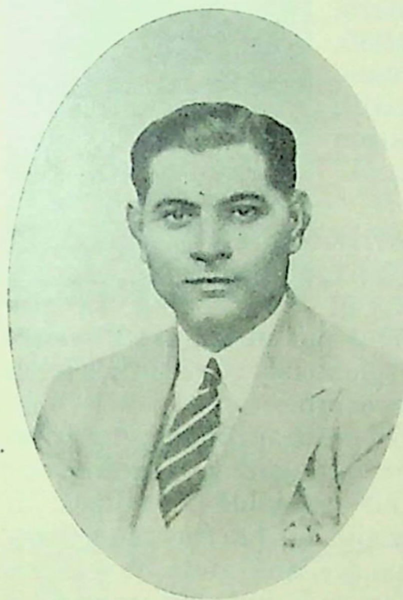
USUF S. AHMAD, B.SC., B.A.C., M.A. (Cant.) of Faiz Villa, Ramna P. O., in the District of Dacca, Bengal, was born on 25th January, 1902. His academic career prepared him for a career in the Forests Department. He entered the Forests Department and holds with credit at present the well-deserved high executive post of Deputy Conservator of Forests. His domestic life is made pleasant with the birth of a daughter on 1st May, 1936.



HAN BAHADUR SAYED AHMED ALI, retired Deputy Magistrate, Mughalpura, Patna. Born 1868. Graduated, 1887. Appointed Deputy Collector, 1895. P. A. to Commissioner 1905—11, Made Khan Bahadur 1915. Awarded War badge and *Sanad* for recruitment and Jubilee Medal. Acted Magistrate and Collector and Chairman, District Board, Saran. Is a renowned poet. Author of several works of outstanding merit. Has two promising sons.



HAN SAHIB SYED AHMED RASHID, son of Syed Mohammad Meer of Meerut, was born at Delhi on 15th August, 1902. He ancestor, Syed Fakeerullah, was Governor of Multan in the reign of Emperor Jahangeer. Sir Syed Ahmed, the founder of Aligarh Muslim University, was his paternal grandfather. His own elder brothers, Syed Ahmad Ashraf and Rafique, are well-known barristers at Meerut and Delhi. Khan Sahib was edncated at Aligarh. During his educational career he was holding twelve offices. He was awarded University Hockey Blue in 1916. In 1924 Khan Sahib joined Calcutta Customs and in 1927 was selected by Government and trained for " Molasses " scheme. In 1928 he was deputed on important investigations about smuggling of arms and ammunitions. In 1929 he was appointed Customs Appraiser.



Khan Sahib Syed Ahmed Rashid.

Khan Sahib was General Secretary of Mohammadan Sporting Club for 1924—31 and 1934—36, when the Club won the India Football Championship and with him as Manager successfully toured Burma, Ceylon and Southern India. In 1925—28 he was Secretary of Customs Muslim Club and is now Vice-President and Life Member. In 1929 he organised the visit to England of swimmer Shafi; in 1930 he organised " Murad Flight Committees " for pilot Murad. In the same year he organised a successful Monsoon League in spite of the football boycott; was Secretary of Calcutta Soccer League and organised " international " matches in junior leagues. In 1932, as Secretary, Bengal Hockey Association, he managed with commendable success All-India Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament in Calcutta. His election as Secretary, All-India Hockey Federation, met with warm approval. Khan Sahib is the first Muslim to be elected as an official for several years in such important bodies as Bengal Hockey Association, Indian Football Association, Calcutta Football League, Cricket Board of Central Bengal and Assam, Bengal Gymkhana, Indian Schools Sports Association and Calcutta Referees' Association. Khan Sahib is the first Indian to receive Government title for sporting and social activities in India.

In 1932 he worked with his uncles, Sir Ross Masood, Sir Nazim-ud-din and Sir Faruqi, in getting the " Star of India," an English daily, started in Calcutta. Khan Sahib was instrumental in sending fifteen Indian school students for three years' commercial training in Europe free of all charges.

Since 1932 he has been an Executive Member of All-India Muslim Educational Conference and in 1933 worked as Member of Behar Earthquake Relief Committee. In 1932—34 he was Secretary and later Treasurer of Calcutta Muslim Institute, Aligarh Old Boys' Association, Oriental Club and is the Vice-President of Youngs' Club, Delhi, Mohammadan Athletic Club, etc. Since Sporting 1934 he has been an Executive Member of M. A. O. Girls' School and in 1936 was elected Vice-President of Muslim Orphanage Educational Committee. Since 1934 he has been member of Muslim Orphanage Committee.

In 1935 he was member of executive and other important sub-committees of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee celebrations in Calcutta. In 1936 he was a member of Agha Khan's Golden Jubilee Committee. In 1937 Khan Sahib worked as Secretary of Jubilee celebration of Indian Schools in Bengal.



R. S. Lala Ajudhia Prasad, Golaghat, Assam.

RAI SAHIB LALA AJUDHIA PRASAD, Government Pensioner, Supply and Transport Corps, Golaghat, Assam, was born in an old family two years before Mutiny. While in his teens he joined Government Service as a clerk. He served at Sikkim, Manipur, Wazirastan, Sudan, Tirah, Egypt and France with exemplary loyalty and devotion and was recipient of many silver medals. During the visit of Their Majesties at Aden he did good work and attended with his wife the Durbar held by Their Majesties. He was awarded Delhi Durbar Medal, 1914 Cross, King's Silver Badge, British Bar and Victory Medal. Since his retirement he has been serving in Assam as Honorary Secretary of Boy Scouts.

His brother-in-law, Mr. Brahmananda Dutta, one of the senior pleaders at Golaghat, also rendered meritorious services during the Great War by raising War funds and was granted a certificate by the Assam Government signed by Mr. R. Friel, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar District.



Akhileshwar Prasad, Godda, Santal Parganuas.



AKHILESHWAR PRASAD, Sub-Divisional Officer, Godda, Santal Pargannas, Behar. Born 1895. Appointed to Provincial Executive Service, 1919; Sub-Divisional Officer, Godda, since April, 1931; President, Silver Jubilee Committee, 1935. Noteworthy event during his tenure of office :—Aloofness of Sub-Division from Civil Disobedience; Aman Sabha activities; Construction of Banailli Hostel; provision of a mid-wife in hospital; Boy Scouts Association started.



Khan Sahib Syed Azizul Haq Akhtar, Inspector of Police, Bhagalpur, Behar.



KHAN SAHIB SYED AZIZUL HAQ AKHTAR, Inspector of Police, Bhagalpur, Behar, comes of a respectable family of Lashkaripur in the District of Saran. Has put in about 20 years of service in Behar Police conspicuously; continues with an unbroken chain of brilliant records.

His great ability coupled with untiring energy in detecting terrorist crime, his courageous handling of difficult communal problems, his valuable sacrifices in organizing humantarian works and his bravery and firmness in dealing with disturbances and riots have been highly appreciated by the public and suitably rewarded by the Government.

He got his title in 1931, was decorated with Indian Police Medal in 1934 and was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 besides numerous rewards and commendations. He rendered valuable public services and has gained confidence and respect of all who know him.



ALBAN ALI, I.P., Superintendent of Police, Nowgong, Assam. Born 1904. Educated at Sedbergh School, England, and Leeds University. Started as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1924. Officiating Superintendent, Railway Police, 1931; Sub-Divisional Officer, North Catcher Hills, 1931; Superintendent of Police, Nowgong, since 1934. Publications: "The Scarlet Angel" (Duckwork & Co., London) 1934. Contributed numerous articles to Indian and British journals.

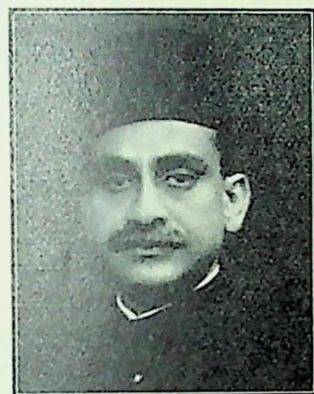


SYED ALI AKHTAR, B.A., L.T., B.L., Provincial and Organizing Secretary, B. & O. Boy Scouts Association, Patna. Born 1893. Served Education Department; Chief, B. & O. contingent to World Jamboree of Boy Scouts held in England, 1929, and only Indian Chief to receive special mention. Awarded Medal of Merit, 1930. Bar to Medal of Merit, 1935, from H. E. the Viceroy and Jubilee Medal. Has two sons.

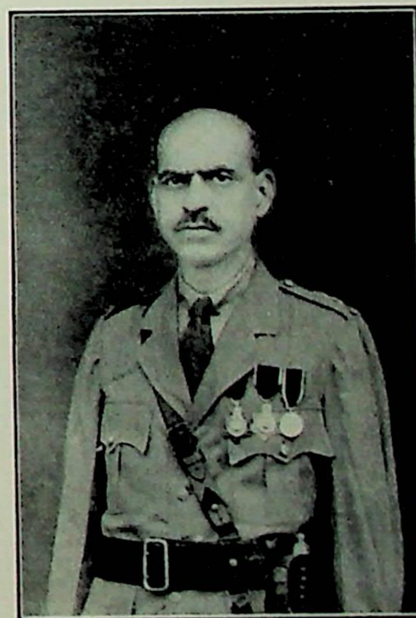
KHAN BAHADUR DR. SAYED ALI HASAN, retired Deputy Superintendent, Medical College Hospital, Patna. Teacher, Temple Medical School, Patna, 1905—25. Deputy Superintendent, Medical College Hospital, Patna, 1925—35, when retired. Started a hospital, a school, a *Madrasa* and Poor Boys' Fund in his native village. Has charitable disposition.

KHAN BAHADUR ALI RAZA, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, R. Block Road, Patna, Behar. Born 1877. After matriculating joined Police Department. Showed uncommon ability and built up reputation for integrity and reliability. During the outbreak of Civil Disobedience rendered sterling services to the Government. Made Khan Sahib, 1927. Khan Bahadur, 1932. Has eight children.

SYED ALI SAJJAD, Gulzarbag, Patna, is the descendant of Nawab Abdullah Khan, Deputy Nazim of Patna and Nazim of Ghazipur. Nawab Sahib had four worthy sons: (1) Aziz-ud-Daula - Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Saif Jang Nawab Fazl Ali Khan Bahadur, Nizam of Ghazipur, who gained important victories for Delhi Emperor, (2) Nawab Sadaullah Khan, (3) Nawab Karimullah Khan, Nazim of Ghazipur, and (4) Nawab Amirullah Khan, Judge of Ghazipur. Nawab Saadullah Khan, son of Nawab Ali Azim Khan, was the son-in-law of Khawaja Mohammad Sami Khan Dohazari. He obtained an annual income of Rs. 10,000 from East India Company for defeating Raja Chait Singh of Benares. Nawab Ali Azim Khan's daughter, Biji Begum, was married to Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan who was appointed as Judge by Lord Warren Hastings. Biji Begum's daughter Wahid-un-Nisa Begum had five children of whom Imam Bandi Begum, who created *Waqf* of her property for religious purposes, and Mir Ali deserve mention. The latter had two worthy sons in Syed Abbas and Syed Mohammad Jawad, who acted as joint *Mutwalli* of the *Waqf* Estate. Syed Abbas became sole *Mutawalli* after his brother's death. Syed Mohammad, son of Syed Abbas, died in 1932, leaving his cousin, Syed Ali Sajjad, son of Syed Mohammad Jawad and great-grandson (mother' sside) of Khan Bahadur Nawab Ali Khan of Monghyr. Sajjad Sahib is an official *Mutawalli* and his management is appreciated by the Government and public. He is highly respected for his noble qualities, liberal views and charitable dsiposition by Hindus and Muslims alike. He is a great friend of his ryots, majority of whom are Hindus.


Syed Ali Sajjad, Gulzarbag, Patna.

KHAN BAHADUR QUAZI SAIYID MOHAMMAD ALIMUDDIN, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Gaya, was born in July, 1882. He has to his credit a brilliant record of loyal and meritorious services to the Crown. He began his career as a Probationery Sub-Inspector of Police on a monthly salary of Rs. 25 in 1905 and because of his exceptional ability, industry and integrity had a meteoric rise. While drawing Rs. 60 he was given double promotion to Rs. 80 and thence a special promotion to the rank of Inspector. Afterwards from a 4th grade Inspector he was promoted to 4th grade Deputy Superintendent. In 1936 while drawing Rs. 560 p. m. he was promoted to selection grade on Rs. 800 p.m. He also held charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police at Gaya in 1928 and 1931. During the last Civil Disobedience movement he did some admirable work and was also responsible for unearthing the Mushars' gang of Gaya and Shahabad. He averted many communal troubles at Arrah and Gaya, and in the detection and investigation of many important non-co-operation, riot, professional dacoity, gang and communal cases his work was especially noteworthy. He was also in charge of additional Police Force in Gaya District and in recognition of his meritorious services he was awarded many rewards and was mentioned in Administration Reports. He was awarded a gold watch and chain by the Inspector-General of Police in 1920 and was made Khan Sahib the same year. In 1931 he was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur and in 1935 the King's Silver Jubilee Medal.


K.B. Quazi Saiyid Mohammad Alimuddin Deputy Superintendent of Police, Gaya.

The late Sir Saiyid Mohammad Fakhr-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, who was a Minister in the Government of Behar and Orissa for several years, was the elder brother of the subject of the sketch.

The Khan Bahadur's only daughter was married to late Mr. Saiyid Fida Karim, M.A., B.L., Excise Superintendent, son of the late Mr. Raza Karim, M.A., Deputy Magistrate. Mr. Karim unfortunately died in 1934, leaving his widow and four minor children, Saiyid Mustafa Karim, Saiyid Irtaza Karim, Razia Fatma and Masuma-Khatun, who are now under the care of the Khan Bahadur.

KUAR AMBIKA PRASAD SINGH, Zamindar and Rais, Ladi Estate, P.O. Rai Chainpur, District Palamau, Chota Nagpur Division, Behar. Born 1858 *Sambat.* His income from land revenueis Rs. 10,000 and from other sources Rs. 20,000. A keen sportsman, having bagged 63 Royal tigers, 87 leopards, 7 bisons, besides other countless small game.



Kuar Ambika Prasad Singh, Zamindar and Rais, Ladi Estate.

Both his grandfather and late lamented father were awarded title of Rai Bahadur in recognition of their valuable services to the Crown. For his liberality in opening relief work during the famine in 1897 his grandfather was granted a certificate.

His father was a life member of the Indian Red Cross Society and was granted a medal. He contributed a sum of Rs. 15,175 towards the Imperial Relief Fund during the Great War. He also played a most important part in the recruiting services. He recruited 50 men from his Estate, a proud record compared with the big Estates of the district concerned.

The family has been all through famous for staunch loyalty to the British Throne. It was this Estate alone which could boast of having remained quite free from the evils of Civil Disobedience. The family has always been also famous for rendering all possible adequate assistance towards the advancement of learning. Kuar Sahib is at present financing ten students in their study.

Kuar Sahib has donated Rs. 2,500 for construction of cholera ward, Palamau Club, for surgical instruments in local dispensary, King George Memorial Fund, Silver Jubilee celebration, B. & O. Committee of St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalempong, British Ex-Officers and Ex-servicemen, Mission to Lepers, Palamau Exhibition, Viceroy's All-India Thanksgiving Fund, St. John Ambulance Association, Dultongunj Sanscrit Toll, B. & O. Earthquake Relief Fund, Olympic Association, Leprosy Fund and several other public welfare works.

Presenting to him the Silver Jubilee Medal the Collector paid him the following tribute:—"In loyalty and in rendering assistance to the administration you have lived up to the best tradition of your ancient family. Your amiable disposition and your fine qualities as a sportsman and as manager of your Estate have earned for you the admiration of all. I have much pleasure in presenting the Jubilee Medal to you, a personal souvenir from His Majesty the King."

Kuar Sahib has one son and one daughter, aged 15 and 5 respectively.

AMIN AHMAD, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Judge, Presidency Small Causes Court, Calcutta, 3, Park Lane, Calcutta, was born in the year 1897. Since his academic career he has been serving the Government in the Bengal Judicial Service. He is President, Moslem Marriage Registration Association, and also President, Calcutta Port Haj Committee. In 1935 he was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in recognition of his worthy services to the Government.



K. B. Syed Amir-ul-Hasan, Zamindar, Gaya, Behar.



KHAN BAHADUR SYED AMIR-UL-HASAN, an influential Zamindar, Gaya, Behar. Born 1881. In the words of His Excellency the Governor, "has shown commendable initiative in constructing an irrigational (Amir-Hallett) channel which will benefit large area at a heavy cost." Helped Government energetically against Civil Disobedience. Has one son and one daughter.



Anand Prasad, Patna City.

ANAND PRASAD, Honorary Magistrate, Zamindar and Banker, Gulzarbag, Patna City, is Municipal Commissioner and Member, Dispensary Committee. During Civil Disobedience he did good work as Honorary Secretary, Patna Aman Sabha, and was awarded a *Sanad*. Has subscribed liberally to various institutions for public good. For valuable services was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.



CHARLES FREER ANDREWS, Professor of the International University of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan, Bolpur, Bengal. Born 12th February, 1871. Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1899. Professor in St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Fellow and for some time member of the Syndicate, Punjab University, 1904—13. Author of numerous publications, such as "The Indian Problems," "Christ and Labour," "The Renaissance in India," "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas," "Mahatma Gandhi's Own Story," etc., etc.



KHAN BAHADUR DR. MOHAMMAD SULEMAN ASHRUFF, L.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Palamau, Daltongunj, Behar. Born 1883. Educated at Allahabad and Calcutta Universities. Joined as Assistant Surgeon, 1907. Promoted Civil Surgeon, 1930. During Great War served as Temporary I.M.S. Did good work when on Silver Jubilee Committee. Is Municipal Commissioner and Member, District Board. Has eight children.



KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI ASMAT ULLAH, M.A., ex-Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Mohammadan Education, Bengal, was born in 1875. He entered service in 1896 and was promoted to I.E.S. in 1920. He performed *Haj* in 1919, and is author of standard works on Islam. He retired from service in 1930.



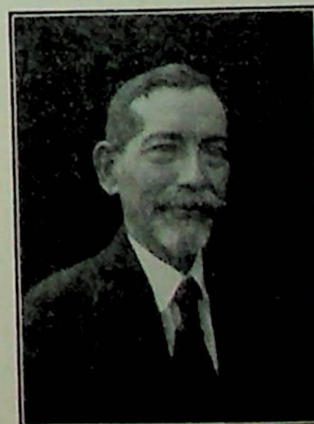
Premji P. Atha, Sambalpur.



PREMJI P. ATHA, Managing Partner of the famous firm of beedi manufacturers, Messrs. Shivjee Nathabhai, Sambalpur. Born 1905. Is a practical businessman, intensely loyal to the British Crown and highly public-spirited. Has whole-heartedly assisted the local authorities whenever his services were needed. Has one son and one daughter.



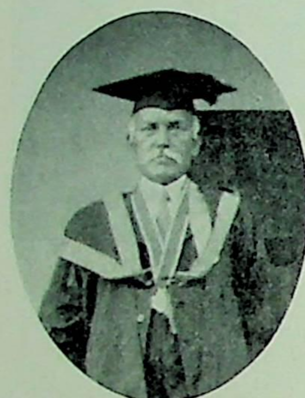
DOCTOR AZIM-UD-DIN AHMED, PH.D., son of Shah Waiz-ud-din Ahmed, was born in 1884. He belongs to the ancient family of the Sajjadanashin Mutwalli of Sasram *Waqf*. He was educated at Patna College. He was appointed Cataloguer of Arabic manuscript in the O. P. Library, Bankipore, where he received Government of India Scholarship for Arabic and proceeded to Germany. He took the Ph.D. degree in Philology and Philosophy in 1912 from the Leiptzig University and secured Honours, titles for his thesis as well as in his examination. His Doctorate thesis received the distinguished honour of being published in the Gibb Memorial Trust Series, England. On his return from Germany, his services were lent to the Punjab Government for five



Doctor Azim-ud-din Ahmed.

years as University Professor of Arabic. In 1920 he was appointed Post-Graduate Professor of Persian and head of Arabic, Persian and Urdu Department at Patna College. He is paper-setter and examiner in Arabic and Persian of the Honours and Post-Graduate students in all the Universities of Northern India and has served as Secretary, Behar and Orissa Madrasa Examination Board. He is universally esteemed for his high character and profound learning.

He is blessed with two worthy sons; the eldest Moulvi Alim-ud-din Ahmed is a pleader in Patna Civil Court, and the younger Mr. Kalim-ud-din Ahmed, M.A. (Pat.), who as a State Scholar of Behar and Orissa returned after securing two Tripos from the Cambridge University in English and modern languages, is a Professor of English at Patna College.



Rai Sahib Bachu Narayan, B.A., B.T., Head Master, Patna Collegiate School.

RAI SAHIB BACHU NARAYAN, B.A., B.T., Head Master, Patna Collegiate School, Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Patna Collegiate School, Cadet Division, Patna, Behar. Born 1884. Distinguished educational career; one of the pioneers of Scouting, Ambulance and Red Cross, Behar. Started Charitable Homeopathic Dispensary, Bankipore. Rai Sahib, 1931. Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Very loyal. Wrote several books on various subjects including "Their Majesties." Loyalty acknowledged by Governor, Viceroy and His late Majesty.



Rai Bahadur Harendra Nath Banerjee, M.L.C., Balagarh, Bengal.

RAI BAHADUR HARENDRA NATH BANERJEE, M.L.C., Balagarh, District Hooghly, Bengal. Retired Employment Officer, E. I. Railway. Served E. I. Railway 39 years. Served as Honorary Magistrate 21 years. Nominated Labour Member, Behar Council, since 1927. Dealt with strike amongst High School boys at Jamalpur and labour trouble at Lucknow Workshops successfuly. Made Rai Sahib, 1928; Rai Rahadur 1932.

RAI SAHIB JOGENDRA NATH BANERJEA, President, Bench of Magistrates, Vice-Chairman, Naihati Municipality, Bengal, was born in January, 1870, and educated at the Hooghly College. He is now the first citizen of his town. His maternal grandfather descended from Sankar, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Maharaja Protapaditya of Bengal who became famous in history by founding an independent kingdom and carrying on war against Akbar the Great. Rai Sahib was Secretary of Naihati High English School for sometime and is a member of several committees. He subscribed to several public funds. He collected one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees as War loan during the Great War and a large amount for the Silver Jubilee funds and received thanks and appreciation from His Majesty the King-Emperor for the sentiments of loyalty and good-will expressed in his message placed before His Majesty during the Jubilee.



R. S. Jogendra Nath Banerjea, Vice-Chairman, Naihati Municipality, Bengal.

The following address at the Durbar by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal during the investiture ceremony on 18th November, 1925, speaks of his public spirit:—

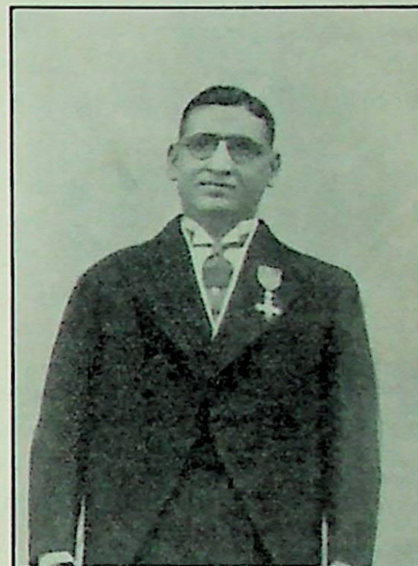
"During the War you successfully managed the duties which were entrusted to your care in connection with the War Loan; and you have on many occasions proved of great assistance to the Police administration and to Government generally. You have shown yourself a public-spirited and generous Municipal Commissioner of Naihati, where you distribute free medicine and food to the poor and have contributed to the construction of a new bathing *ghat.* I congratulate you on your public spirit and on the title which this has won for you."



Rai H. P. Banerjee Bahadur, F.R.S.A. (Lond.), Colliery Proprietor and Contractor, Dhanbad, Behar.

RAI H. P. BANERJEE BAHADUR, F.R.S.A. (Lond.), Colliery Proprietor and Contractor, Dhanbad (Bihar). Born 1888. Educated at Sibpur Engineering College. He is well known for his numerous charities and public services which the benign Government recognised by conferring on him 'Rai Bahadur' in 1931. He holds *Sanads*, Silver Jubilee Medal and numerous certificates. He comes from a notable Brahmin family of Bengal recognised by Government with titles of honours and public for their generosity.

KANAI LAL BANERJEA, M.B.E., Honorary Magistrate, Zamindar, Vice-Chairman, Bhadreswar Municipality, Telinipara, District Hooghly, Bengal, enjoys an established reputation for loyalty to the British Crown. He was born in1891 and in connection with the frequent troubles in the mill area of Telinipara has ever been of immense assistance to the Police and the executive authorities of the district. As Vice-Chairman of the Bhadreswar Municipal Committee he has been taking keen interest in Municipal affairs and the efficient working of the collecting agency of the Municipality is mainly due to his personal untiring efforts. He has been of great use to the authorities during the communal tension when he placed himself and his entire property at their disposal. He is a 1st Class Honorary Magistrate, and for his public-spirited activities he was awarded M.B.E. in 1932. He is blessed with two sons and two daughters.



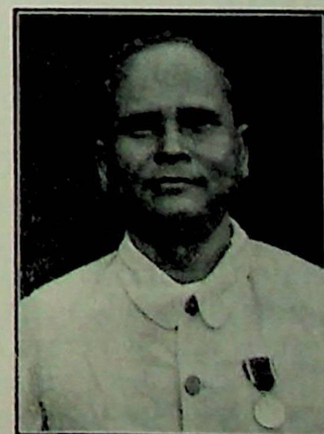
Kanai Lal Banerjea, M.B.E., Hony. Magistrate, Telinipara, Bengal.



Rai Sahib Monindra Nath Banerjee, B.A., Deputy Superintendent, Police, Bengal, (Retd.), Halisahar, District 24 Parganas.

RAI SAHIB MONINDRA NATH BANERJEE, B.A., Deputy Superintendent, Police, Bengal (Retd.), Halisahar, District 24 Parganas. He was born in 1882 and was first appointed as Sub-Inspector of Police, 1903; promoted to the rank of Inspector, 1910; made Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Police, 1918; confirmed as Deputy Superintendent, Police, 1928; retired, 1933. During his 30 years' active service he did admirable work in the C.I. Department where he was responsible for bringing to justice a number of notorious gangs of dacoits and bad characters, for which he received rewards on several occasions, both in kind and cash, including a silver watch and chain presented to him by the then Lieut.-Governor. On the occasions of the visit of Their Majesties to Calcutta in 1911 and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Delhi in 1913 his work was especially noteworthy. He was mainly instrumental in solving the mystery of the famous E. B. Railway bomb cases and for his pluck and courage on this occasion he was awarded a reward of Rs. 500. He was decorated with the Durbar Medal in 1911 and was made Rai Sahib in 1925. He owns considerable landed property besides rent-free lands and is blessed with four sons and four daughters.

BANWARI LAL, I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Sambalpur Division, Behar. Born 1903. Educated at Meerut College and C. E. College, Roorkee. Appointed Indian Service of Engineers, 1925. Promoted Executive Engineer, 1934. As in-charge, Jubilee celebration at Sambalpur and Manbhum Districts, won appreciation of Government and public.



Hari Narayan Dutta Barua, Teacher, Normal School, Jorhat, Assam.

HARI NARAYAN DUTTA BARUA, teacher, Normal School, Jorhat, Assam. Born 1885. Joined Education Department, 1908. Compiler, *Purani Sahitya*; Editor, *Kirtan*; Commentator, *Namghosa*; Author, *Chitradarson*, *Samajkatha*, *Grihakatha*, *Sahitya-Series*, *Englander Buranji*, *Assam Buranji* etc. Was Secretary, Assam Sahitya Sabha; General Secretary, Assam Teachers' Conference; Editor, *Prabhat*; Member, Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam.



Hari Prasad Barua, B.E., I.S.E., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Dibrugarh, Assam.

HARI PRASAD BARUA, B.E., I.S.E., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Dibrugarh, Assam. Graduated in Engineering from the Calcutta University in 1915 and topped the list of successful candidates. After completing training course was appointed Apprentice Engineer on 1st November, 1916, and was taken in Indian Service of Engineers as Assistant Engineer in 1918. Here he worked with conspicuous ability and was made Executive Engineer in 1928. He was Secretary to the Assam Flood Enquiry Committee, 1929. From March, 1930, to June, 1931, and again from March to November, 1934, he worked as Under-Secretary and Assistant Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Assam, and acquitted himself creditably on both occasions. He was Secretary, Nowgong Flood Relief Committee, Shillong Branch, 1934, and also Honorary Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Provincial Branch, and of Lakhimpur District Branch. He is intensely loyal to Government and is highly public-spirited for which he holds Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

RAI SAHIB NARAYAN CHANDRA BARUA, Nakachari P. O., Sibsagar, Assam. Born 1869. Sanskrit and Ayurvedic scholar; Agricultural Farmer; discoverer, folled plants; witness to Agricultural Royal Commission; Agricultural propagandist; recipient of several medals and certificates from Agri-Industrial Exhibitions. Made Rai Sahib, 1920. Has four sons and three daughters.



R.B. Hemchandra Basu, M.A., B.L., M.R A.S. (Lond.), Advocate, Patna High Court, Monghyr.

RAI BAHADUR HEMCHANDRA BASU, M.A., B.L., M.R.A.S. (Lond.), Advocate, Patna High Court, Monghyr, was born in 1876. He is a great scholar, orator and an eminent Criminal lawyer. His father, Principal Baidyanath Basu, M.A., was a great educationist who collaborated with Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar for the spread of English education in India. He has a unique university career. He graduated in 1897 with Honours in Philosophy and Mathematics, standing first in Philosophy, and obtained gold medals and prizes. He secured first-class in M.A. (Philosophy) in 1898. In 1903 he joined the Monghyr Bar and soon rose into eminence and was taken into judicial service, but he preferred Bar to Bench and was appointed Public Prosecutor in which capacity he served for ten years. He is actively associated with many public institutions of Behar. After the terrible earthquake of 1934 in Behar, despite his heavy loss, he organised relief and rendered valuable services to the distressed. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1937.

DR. U.P. BASU, M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.P., Professor of Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta. Born 1889. Educated at Calcutta University and University College Hospital, London. Married to Mahamaya, daughter of late Mr. H. B. De, Deputy Magistrate. Honorary Additional Physician, Medical College, Calcutta, 1928—34; Vice-President, British Medical Association, Calcutta Branch, 1934; President, Uma Prasanna Weaving School Committee; President, Majhergram Charitable Dispensary Committee. Contributed to numerous charitable funds. Awarded F.S.M.F. Honoris Causa, 1933. Grandfather, late Mr. Guru Prasad Basu, Munsif; father, late Mr. Triguna Prasanna Basu, Subordinate Judge. Brothers—Mr. B. P. Basu, Assistant Sessions Judge; Mr. N. P. Basu, Store-keeper, Army Clothing; Mr. B.P. Basu, Deputy Conservator of Forests; Mr. T.P. Basu, Solicitor. Has two sons, Deba Prasanna and Sree Prasanna, and one daughter, Suchitra. Residence—11, Circus Avenue, Calcuttu. Telephone—Park 130.



Dr. U.P. Basu, M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.P., Professor, Medical College, Calcutta.



Dr. Bazlul Hasan, Sub-Divisional Medical Officer, Feni, Bengal.

DR. BAZLUL HASAN, Sub-Divisional Medical Officer, Feni, District Noakhali, Bengal. Born 1888. Joined service 1908 and has distinguished himself as a Medical Officer of sterling worth. Besides useful services in Assam and Bengal did admirable work in official capacities overseas, mostly in Baghdad ; received thanks and appreciations through official documents from the highest British and Iraq Civil and Military authorities and once mentioned in Iraq Government Gazette for laudable services, particularly on the occasion of an aeroplane accident. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

MANIKCHANDRA BHATTACHARJEE, Sectional Officer, P.W.D., Jharsuguda, Orissa, constructed many important and earthquake-proof buildings, wrote interesting books on Engineering, Drawing (Bengali), Art of Drawing (Bengali, Hindi), Practical Geometry (Bengali, Hindi, Urdu), Hindi Sahitya Path, etc. ; Member, Bengal Literary Society.

His father, late venerable Pandit Lalmohan Vidyanidhi, was an illustrious Sanskrit scholar famous for his "Kavyanirnaya," the original and the best book on Rhetoric ever written in Bengali language. Other books include "Sambandhanirnaya"—the standard book on Social History and Caste System in Bengal (consulted during the Census by the Government).



Manikchandra Bhattacharjee, Jharsuguda, Orissa.

Youngest brother, Dr. Ramchandra Bhattacharjee, B.Sc. (Honours), Calcutta, Ph.D. (Leipzig), Docteur-es-Sciences (Paris), D.S. (Paris), formerly Chief Research Chemist, Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., then Founder of the Bio-Chemo-Therapeutical Research Laboratories, Dum Dum, famous for "Cobra-Toxyl"—medicine for the treatment of Cancer.

Grand-uncle Pandit Krishnananda Vidyabachaspati Saraswati—author of the famous book "Natya-Parisista." (Portions of the book are in the libraries of India and Europe).

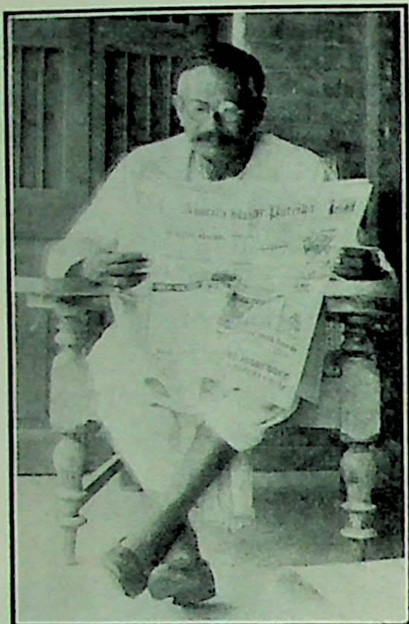


R.S. Nagendra Kumar Bhattacharya, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Behrampur, Bengal.

RAI SAHIB NAGENDRA KUMAR BHATTACHARYA, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Behrampur, District Murshidabad, Bengal, was born in 1890. He had a brilliant educational career, having secured a Government Scholarship in the First Examination in Arts. He graduated in Arts in 1910. In 1913 he graduated in Law in the First Division, standing fourth in order of merit, and, shortly after, commenced practice as a pleader at Behrampur, soon making his mark in the line. He was enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court in 1931 and officiated as the Government Pleader of Murshidabad for sometime in 1932. He is also the retained Advocate of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, whose estate is now being managed by the Government of Bengal. He has been a Commissioner of the Behrampur Municipality for the last two years.

Some legal publications of his have been properly appreciated by the members of the legal profession.

He has four sons and three unmarried daughters. The eldest son, Sreeman Debabrata Bhattacharya, passed the Matriculation Examination in the First Division in 1934.


R.B. Surendra Nath Bhaya, B.L., Government Pleader, Rajshahi, Bengal.

RAI BAHADUR SURENDRA NATH BHAYA, B.L., Government Pleader, Rajshahi, Bengal, is a worthy representative of the Bhaya family, Zemindars of Pabna.

The family name of Bhaya, which means brother, was given to one of his ancestors by Nawab of Murshidabad for performance of a difficult task. His father, late Babu Umakanto Bhaya, was also a Government Pleader of Rajshahi. The Rai Bahadur is exceedingly loyal and devoted to the British Government and at times of need has whole-heartedly placed himself at the disposal of the local authorities. He has contributed to all local institutions and rendered ungrudging services during the Great War and the Non-co-operation and other movements. He is Chairman, Rajshahi Municipality; member, Rajshahi College Governing Body and Collegiate School, and Visitor of jails. For useful work during the Civil Disobedience movement and fearlessly fighting against terrorism in Bengal and for his services as Government Pleader and other public services he was made Rai Bahadur in 1932.

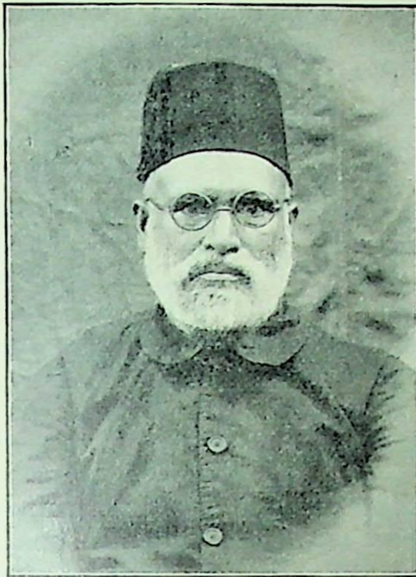
BIJAY RATTAN LAL, Proprietor, Badalpura Estate, Khagaul, District Patna, Behar. The estate had split up three generations ago owing to unauthorised alienations and transfers to strangers. Grandfather, B. Nauratan Lal, had to join Police service and rose to be Inspector of Police, but, setting law in motion, recovered all lost properties and gave up service. He served public as Chairman, Khagaul Municipality. During War supplied 25 recruits and subscribed liberally to War funds. His death deeply mourned by public. Mr. Bijay Rattan Lal is a promising youth and Municipal Commissioner.


Late B. Nauratan Lal, Badalpura Estate.

SETH GHANASHYAM DASS BIRLA, merchant, Zamindar, millowner and Managing Director, Birla Bros., Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Born 1894. Comes of a leading Marwar family of Pilani, Rajputana State. Is son of Raja Baldeo Das Birla. Owns one jute mills and several cotton and sugar mills. President, Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, 1929; Delegate to International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1927; Member, Legislative Assembly, till 1930; Member, Royal Labour Commission, 1930; Member, second Round Table Conference; Trustee, Raghumal Charity Trust; Member, Benares Hindu University Council; President, Servants of Untouchability League, 1932; ex-Member, Bengal Council. Is a staunch nationalist and a reputed industrialist. Maintains many educational and charitable institutions.

KHAN SAHIB ABDUL JABBAR BISWAS, Zamindar, President, Mominpur Union Board, Honorary Magistrate, Chuadanga Sub-division, Boalmari, District Nadia, Bengal, was born in 1882. His family tradition, which comes down from the time of Nawab Saisthya Khan, is that his ancestors were the Fouzdars of Kamalapur. They entertained Captain Shamsher Khan, near the mouth of the Nabaganga, where she met Mathabhanga river, on his way to Naldanga to subdue Raja Udainarayan Singh in 1686. The land on which Captain Shamsher Khan and his party were entertained is still called "Fouzdar Dair" and is in the possession of the subject of this sketch. When "Baikuntha" was made by Murshid Kuli Khan at Murshidabad for the defaulters, Raja Krishna Chandra of Nadia fell a victim and from that time many vicissitudes passed over the fortunes of Khan Sahib's forefathers and they lived in obscurity. Centuries after his uncle, Haji Sanaulla, received H.E. Lord Ripon at Chuadanga station platform and gave His Excellency a farewell speech on his way to Simla.

There is a tradition in the family that one of Khan Sahib's forefathers fought in a pitched battle in which the English Captain was killed. Instantly he took the Captain's place and won the



K.S. Abdul Jabbar Biswas, Zamindar, Boalmari, Bengal.

battle after severe fighting. The wife of the deceased Captain and another European lady came with him to his home. His badge and pension were sold and he was left afterwards in an indigent state. Still the European women, undergoing various sorts of privation and doing all sorts of menial work (such as cleaning cow-dung, carrying waters from the river, &c.), did not forsake him till his death. This took place long before 1860.

Khan Sahib is an undergraduate of the Calcutta University and pays Rs. 2,000 as rent for his Patni and Zamindari. Soon after leaving college he devoted himself to the welfare of mankind in his locality. He made large contributions to Chuadanga H. E. School, Alamdanga H. E. School, Chuadanga Madrasa and Muslim Hostel, Chuadanga Mosque, Maternity Ward, Chuadanga Hospital, &c. He has also sunk several tube and masonry wells for the public.

He made large contributions to the War Loans and worked hard against Civil Disobedience. He was made Khan Sahib in 1935; before that he was awarded a Silver Jubilee Medal.

He has one son and one daughter.



Nityananda Biswas, Bagerhat, Bengal.

NITYANANDA BISWAS, Muktear, Bagerhat, Bengal. Born at Andharmanik in 1904. Secured special scholarships in Matric and I.A.; Member, District Board; President, Union Board; Director, Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society; Assistant Secretary, Co-operative Bank, etc. Awarded certificate and silver watch for combating Civil Disobedience and good works and other loyal services; constructed 26 miles road and 2 miles canal. Subscribed Rs. 100 to Royal Jubilee Fund. Received Jubilee Medal.

RAI SAHIB W. C. DEY BISWAS, Agent and Principal Officer, Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., Canning Town, District 24 Parganas, Bengal. Born, 1875. Has been actively associated for many years with numerous institutions, both official and non-official, aiming at public good. For loyal and meritorious services received Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, and made Rai Sahib, 1936.



Rai Sahib W. C. Dey Biswas, Canning Town, Bengal.

He comes of a Zemindar family of Sylhet. His ancestors, originally of Hooghly District, migrated to Sylhet with Mughal army as Dewan Munshi (Quarter Master-General). Mughal General Nasirulla established the then ruling house of Laskarpur and Rai Sahib's ancestor, Gouri Charan, became Prime Minister. The ruling house continued functioning till the British occupation with Rai Sahib's ancestors as Prime Ministers successively. Unfortunately the last Ruler, Raja Nior Thakur, though a Mohammadan, worshipped Kali and was a religious fanatic. He incurred the displeasure of British Government and in an encounter with their force lost his life at Ashara field. His decendants were reduced to Zamindars and Prime Ministers' family were reduced in status relatively. Both the families are still there holding small Zamindaries.

RAI SAHIB GYANADA CHARAN BOSE, Contai, Midnapoie, Bengal. Born, 1858. A retired Government Officer:—Manager, Wards and Government Estates; an Honorary Magistrate and Visitor, Jail; Vice-Chairman, Local Board; Member, District Board, Contai College, High School, Girls' College and Sanskrit Association,B engal. Made Rai Sahib, 1929, for loyal and meritorious services.



Rai Sahib Gyanada Charan Bose, Contai, Midnapore, Bengal.

DR. SIR JAGADISH CHANDRA BOSE, KT., C.I.E., C.S.I., M.A. (Cantab), D.SC. (London), LL.D., F.R.S., Corresponding Member, Academy of Science, Vienna ; Founder-Director of Bose Research Institute, Calcutta. Born, 30th November, 1858. Educated at Calcutta and Christ's College, Cambridge. Was delegate to International Scientific Congress, Paris, 1900 ; Scientific Member of deputation to Europe and America, 1907, 1914 and 1919 ; former Member, Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, League of Nations ; published series of papers on Electric Waves and other electric phenomena and author of *Electro-Physiology of Plants ; Life Movements of Plants*, Vol. I, II, III and IV ; *Response in the Living and Non-Living ; Irritability of Plants, Tropic Movement and Growth of Plants*, etc., etc.



Braj Kumar Lal, Police Head Ministerial Officer, Chapra.

BRAJ KUMAR LAL, Police Head Ministerial Officer, Chapra, was born in 1883. Joined service in 1903. During strike on E. I. R., 1907, had to undergo lots of botheration because of his ardent discharge of Government duties, in recognition of which was favoured with reward. Has contributed to several temples, etc., and to King's Memorial Fund. In 1935, in recognition of meritorious and loyal services, unimpeachable character and affable manners, was awarded Jubilee Medal. Is blessed with one son, B. Gouri Shanker Prasad, B.E., at present an officer in the Engineering branch of B. and N. W. Railway, and one daughter, married with B. Ravi Nandan Prasad Verma.



Sir Bijay Chand Mehtab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., F.N.B.A., M.R.A.S., Hon. LL.D. (Camb. and Edin.), Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan.

SIR BIJAY CHAND MEHTAB, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., F.N.B.A., M.R.A.S., Hon. LL.D. (Camb. and Edin.), Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan. Born, 19th October, 1881 ; adopted by late Maharajadhiraja and succeeded in 1887, assuming charge of Zemindari in 1903. Burdwan ranks first in wealth and importance among the great Bengal Zamindaries. The Maharajadhiraj Bahadur has travelled much in India and Europe. Has been Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1909—12 ; Bengal Legislative Council, 1907—18 ; temporary Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1918 ; Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1919—24 ; Vice-President, Bengal Executive Council, March, 1922, to April, 1924 ; Member, Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924 ; Member, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25 ; nominated Member, Council of State, 1926 ; Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London, 1926 ; President, British Indian Association, Calcutta, 1911—18, and again 1925—27; was President, Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps, and of the Bengalee Regiment Committees during the Great War.

RAI BAHADUR UMESH CHANDRA CHAKLADAR, Mymensingh, Bengal, was born in 1880. He began his career as a school teacher. Even in youth he identified himself with social and political activities. He was a disciple of Poet Rabindranath. He took to Indian insurance business in its nascent stage about 30 years ago and settled in



Rai Bahadur Umesh Chandra Chakladar, Mymensingh.

Mymensingh as Chief Agent, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance of Calcutta. There he had a striking success. Alongside he began his public life which proved immensely successful. He raised over three-and-a-half lacs of rupees for Mymensingh Hospital and about twenty lacs as District War loan. A monumental work is the establishment of Mymensingh Medical School which had its birth mainly through his exertions in the capacity of Secretary, Foundation Committee. He rendered yeoman's services as Honorary Magistrate; Chairman, Municipality; Vice-Chairman, District Board; Member, Managing Committees of many schools and colleges; Director of many local banking and industrial concerns. He has been Member of E. B. Rly. Advisory Committee representing Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. He was connected with Provincial and District Silver Jubilee Committees. In recognition of his valuable public services he was made Rai Bahadur and was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal and War Loan Souvenir.

BIJOY KRISHNA CHAKRAVARTI, B.A., B.L., of Calcutta, was born on 11th September, 1875, of a respectable family of landlords who pay a revenue of Rs. 1,838-8-0 in the 24 Parganas, Bengal. He entered Government service as Bench Clerk of the Calcutta High Court and by sheer dint of capabilities rose to be Senior Bench Clerk and Assistant Registrar. He has five sons and four daughters.

BHABANI KINKER CHATTERJEE, Officer-in-charge, Kotwali Police Station, Midnapore, Bengal. Born 1894. Joined Bengal Police Force, 1911. Since then "duty first" has been the slogan of his life. Escaped miraculously from the track of shadowy characters several times. Raised Jubilee funds and made the celebrations a brilliant success at Midnapore. Awarded Jubilee Medal. Has two sons and two daughters.



Bhabani Kinker Chatterjee, Midnapore.

JATINDRA MOHAN CHATTERJEE, M.A., District Magistrate and Collector, Bankura, Bengal. Born 1882. Educated at Calcutta University; Silver Medalist in History; Gold Medalist in Economics. Joined Bengal Civil Service, 1905. Appointed Magistrate and Collector, 1934. Was Member, Legislative Assembly, as an official representative of the Government of Bengal, 1933—35. Has four sons and four daughters.



Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, Purulia.

NALINI RANJAN CHATTERJEE, Office Superintendent, Manbhum Collectorate, Purulia, Behar, is the son of late Babu Girija Bhusan Chatterjee, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Purulia. He was a great footballer, an expert gymnast and a brilliant horseman in school. Comes of a very respectable family. Entered service as Circle Officer and Poor House Superintendent, Bankura Famine, 1908. Worked in Education, Police, Mines, Secretariat and Collectorate Departments of Government of India, Bengal and Behar and Orissa. Now an excellent Collectorate Office Superintendent. Was a Director of the Central Co-operative Bank, Manbhum. Highly spoken of by many high officials of Behar and Orissa. Awarded two valuable silver watches by Messrs. Tallents and Lee for good service. Immensely helped Government during Swadeshi movement in East Bengal, 1911-12, in cloth sale propaganda, during Great War and during Civil Disobedience movement, 1930. Received Royal Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Travelled all over India as a pilgrim. Sons: Gurudas, Haridas, Bhaktadas and Debdas; daughter: Mirarani; wife: Karunamoyee Debi.

PATIT PABAN CHATTERJEE, M.A., B.L., 84-A Harrison Road, Calcutta, was born on 16th August, 1893, in a high class Brahman family of 24 Parganas District. He entered his active career as a Vakeel, Calcutta High Court, in 1920 and in 1930 he was an Advocate. As journalist and author he also won distinction. He rendered valuable service during the Civil Disobedience movement. He is recipient of the King George's Silver Jubilee Medal of 1935. He has three sons and one daughter.

RAI BAHADUR PT. MATHURA PRASAD CHAUBE, B.A., Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Darbhanga, Behar. Born, 1883. Graduated, 1907; was teacher in T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Patna; appointed Sub-Deputy Collector, 1907; Deputy Collector, 1916; was First Class Magistrate; Excise Superintendent, 1922; rendered meritorious services in Civil Disobedience movement, 1929-30; made Rai Bahadur, 1931, and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



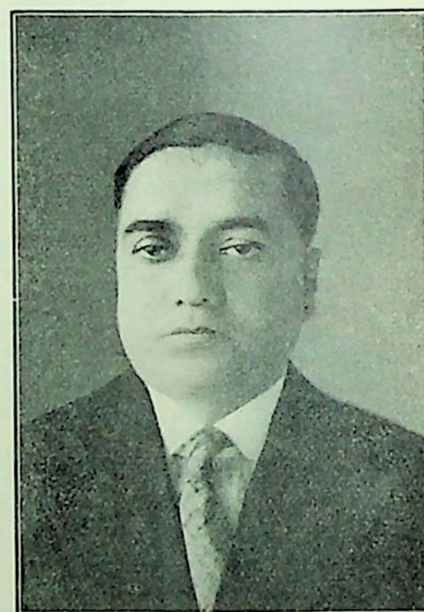
Sarat Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L., B.C.S., (Judl.), Munsiff, Bengal.

SARAT CHANDRA RAY CHAUDHURI, M.A., B.L., B.C.S. (Judicial), Munsiff, Bengal; formerly Professor, Ashutosh College, Calcutta. Born 1890. Belongs to the Zamindar family of Taki, 24 Parganas. One of his illustrious forefathers, Maharaja Protapaditya of historic fame, was an independent Chief of Bengal during the time of Emperor Akbar. Has five sons and two daughters.

MADHAV LALL CHAUDHURI, Chairman, Tangail Municipality, was born in the year 1877 of an aristocratic family of Bengal who claim a distinguished career as loyal adherents of the Ruling dynasties ever since the Pathan rule. He had his education at the Ripon College, Calcutta. He is connected with almost all public institutions of the Mymensingh District.

RAMASRAY PRASHAD CHAUDHRI, M.L.C., Banker and Zamindar, Keontagarh, P. O. Dalsingsarai, Darbhanga, Behar. Born 1897. Educated at home. Member, Legislative Council; Chairman, Dalsingsarai Union Committee. President, C. H. E. School, Dalsingsarai. Contributed to War loans and several institutions for public good. Was President, Aman Sabha, during Civil Disobedience. Awarded *Sanad* of loyalty and Jubilee Medal. Has 6 children.

T. I. M. NURANNABI CHAUDHURI, I.C.S., Magistrate-Collector, Bogra, Bengal. Born 1895. Graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta, 1916, with Honours in English. As probationer for Indian Civil Service studied in King's College, London, London School of Economics and at Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1921. Was also on Judicial side from 1927 to 1931. During this period was District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahi and Malda. In October, 1931, appointed Magistrate-Collector, Noakhali. In 1934 went on long leave to tour in Europe and America. Magistrate-Collector, Bogra, since 1935. During Great War joined Calcutta University Corps of Indian Defence Force and promoted Corporal and also Instructor. Supplied a number of recruits. Helped to put down Civil Disobedience movement. Has a daughter named Shireen, born 1929.



T. I. M. Nurannabi Chaudhuri, I.C.S., Bogra, Bengal.



S.B. Ganesh Bahadur Chettri, M.B.E., A.D.C., Retd. Subedar-Major, E.F.R., Darjeeling.

SIR JOHN ARNOLD CHERRY, KT., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, M. INST., M.L.C. (Burma), Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, 15, Windermere Park, Rangoon. Born 13th February, 1879. Before taking up the present appointment in 1921 served in Bombay Port Trust from 1908 to 1920. Made C.I.E., 1919, and Knighted, 1934.

SARDAR BAHADUR GANESH BAHADUR CHETTRI, M.B.E., A.D.C., retired Subedar-Major, E.F.R., P.O. Singamari, Darjeeling, Bengal. Born 1875. Entered Assam Military Police as a sepoy and retired as Subedar-Major after putting in valuable loyal service of 39 years. For meritorious services made Sardar Bahadur, 1928; M.B.E., 1931; Aid-de-Camp, 1934; awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has one son.



Kumar Chhatra Singh, Nripa of Jaintia, Assam.

KUMAR CHHATRA SINGH, Nripa of Jaintia, P. O. Jaintiapur, Assam, was born in 1286 B. S. He was educated at the Government High School, Sylhet. He is intensely loyal to Government, generous to a fault, and is highly public-spirited. He was awarded the title of Kumar. He has two daughters.

DIWAN CHITRABHAN SINGH, Zamindar of Laisingha, Patna State. Born 1899. Educated at Rajkumar College and Agricultural College, Nagpur. Family comes from original Raj Gond ruling families of Chanda and formerly enjoyed feudatory ruling powers. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. Father was 2nd class Magistrate for over 25 years. Zamindar has a Mahadev Temple with a snake bite-cure fame.

GOPESH CHANDRA ROY CHOWDHURY, Agricultural Demonstrator, Mithapukur, Rungpur, Bengal. Born in 1898 in a respectable Zamindar family of Khalia in Faridpur district, Bengal. After studying up to I. A. standard joined Agricultural Department as Demonstrator, which post he has been holding with distinction. During Civil Disobedience preached loyalty to the Crown to the villagers. Celebrated Jubilee celebrations. Awarded Jubilee Medal. Has two sons.



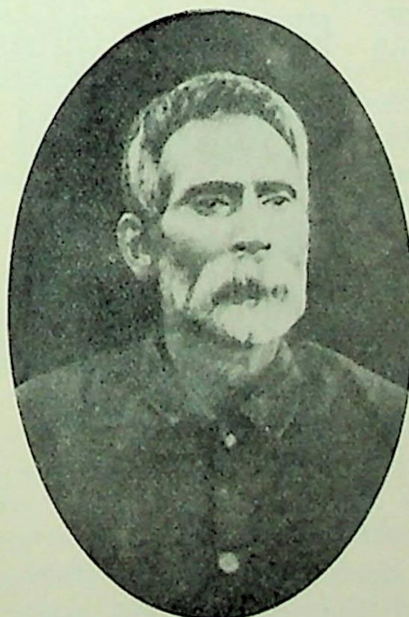
Gopesh Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Rungpur.

RAI BAHADUR JAMUNADAS CHOWDHURY, Millowner, Banker and Municipal Vice-Chairman, Sahibganj, Sonthal Parganas. Born 1897. Served as Juror. Erected a girls' school at Sahibganj and a temple at Lakshmanjhula. Contributed to the earthquake funds, the Jubilee fund and other public funds. Celebrated Royal Silver Jubilee by illumination and feeding the poor.



R. B. Jamunadas Chowdhury, Sahibganj.

RAMANANDA CHOWDHURY, Sub-Deputy Collector and Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Jorhat, Assam, is a worthy scion of an illustrious historic family of Kamrup District. Sreepatidatta, the ancestor of this family, was one of the Kanauj nobles who immigrated to Kamata Kingdom when Kanauj was conquered by Mohammad Ghori. His descendants were civil and military officers under the ruling Kings. Dhanusing, the 7th descendant, settled in Kamrup. Dhanusing's grandson, Sundarray, became first Choudhury under the Moghuls. Sundarray's eighth descendant, Jayananda, became the first Mauzadar.

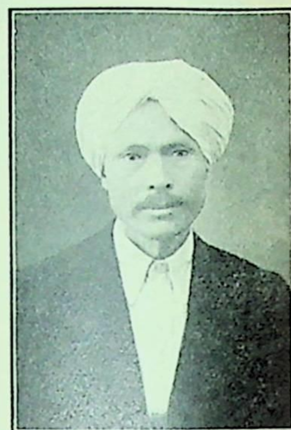


Ramananda Chowdhury, Jorhat.

Jayananda's son, Bhobananda, and grandson, Anandaram, succeeded as Mauzadars. They rendered distinguished services to the Government and in Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Ananadaram was awarded the following certificate (1897) :—

"By command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General this certificate is presented in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, to Anandaram Datta, son of Bhobananda Datta, Mauzadar of Barpeta Sub-division in the Kamrup District, in recognition of his good services."

Anandaram continued to serve as Mauzadar for about seven years and died in January, 1917, leaving behind five sons—Ramananda, Haridoyananda, Garganarain, Jogendranath and Debendranath. Haridoyananda now represents them as Mauzadar and Garganarain is a lawyer and Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, under the Government.


U Jismot Chyne, of Lumparing, Shillong.

Sreejut Ramananda Choudhury, the subject of the sketch and the eldest son of late Sreejut Anandaram Datta, graduated from the Metropolitan College, Calcutta, in 1912, and entered Government service in 1914. He became Sub-Deputy Collector in 1915. Since then he has been carrying out his duties creditably and loyally. He was auditor of the District Jubilee Fund and made large collections for the fund and his services were acknowledged by the Divisional Commissioner in a personal letter. In recognition of his valuabie public services and exemplary loyalty to the Crown he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.


Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh, M.L.C., Monghyr.

U JISMOT CHYNE, of Lumparing, Shillong, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam. Born 24th July, 1887. Entered Government service on the 18th April, 1907, and is now serving as Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Assam. Has to his credit a distinguished record of valuable services to the British Crown.

RAI BAHADUR DALIP NARAYAN SINGH, M.L.C., millionaire, philanthropist, social reformer, Monghyr, Behar. Born 1883. Received very liberal education. Built at a cost of several lakhs commodious Dharamsala. an imposing building for Maternity and Women's Hospital, a building for a girls' school and donated two lakhs to various Government charitable funds, which are some of the instances of his munificence.


Sasanka Mohan Dass, Karimganj, Assam.
(*Biographical sketch not received.*)

U Po DAN, T.P.S., Honorary Magistrate, Proprietor, U Bah Oh and Son, Daingwunkwin, Moulmein, Burma. Born 1898. Is a leading timber trader and Secretary, Moulmein Timber Traders' Association. Was instrumental for revising Royalty rates by the Government. Contributed to various educational and public institutions. For valuable services awarded T.P.S. medal with *Sanad*. Has one son named Maung Maung Saw.


U Po Dan, T.P.S., Moulmein.

ABINASH CHANDRA DATTA, Assistant Commissioner, Income Tax, Assam, Shillong. Born 30th January, 1888. Educated at Calcutta and Victoria (Manchester) Universities. Joined Government Service, 1915 ; services transferred under Government of India, 1929. Has been connected with various charitable and public institutions. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Blessed with three children.



Annada Charan Datta, B.A., Gauhati, Assam.

ANNADA CHARAN DATTA, B.A., son of late Umacharan Datta, Karnrup, Gauhati, Assam. Born 1887. Had a brilliant educational career. Served Government in various responsible official capacities. Appointed Revenue Sarishtadar, Gauhati, 1932. Got high commendations for work as Head Clerk, office of the Assam Valley War Committee. Subscribed to all funds opened at instance of Government. Has six boys and one girl. Eldest son, Anandi Charan Datta, is a graduate.

DR. DHIRENDRA MOHAN DATTA, M.A., P.R.S., PH.D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Patna College, P. O. Mahandru, Patna, was born in 1898. Elected President, Section of Indian Philosophy, Philosophical Congress, 1936. Author of "The Six Ways of Knowing." Contributed philosophical articles to "Mind," "Theollonist," "The International Journal of Ethics," etc. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.



Baidyanath De, M.A., B.L., B.Ed., Purulia, Behar.

BAIDYANATH DE, M.A., B.L., B.ED., Officiating Headmaster, Purulia Zila School, Purulia, District Manbhum, Behar. Born 1st October, 1892. Served as Member, Silver Jubilee Committee, May, 1935, and wrote a book in Bengali named "Raja Rani" for free distribution among young students in the District on behalf of Committee. Has two daughters and four sons.

KUMAR BHUPENDRA NARAIN DEB, M.L.C., Honorary Magistrate and Landlord, Mohanpur Howli, Assam. Born 1892. Is a scion of Darrang Raj family. Was Member, Local Board, 1920; Mouzadar, 1922, when became Honorary Magistrate. Elected Member, Assam Council, 1929, defeating his opponent Mr. N. C. Bardolvi, Leader, Congress party. Awarded Jubilee Medal. Has one son and three daughters.



Kumar Bhupendra Narain Deb, M.L.C., Mohanpur Howli, Assam.

NARENDRA CHANDRA DEB, M. SC., Lecturer, M. C. College, Sylhet, Assam. Born 1899. Had a most brilliant educational career throughout and got 1st Class in M.Sc. degree Examination of Calcutta University; thus secured Government Research Scholarship. Joined Assam Education Department, 1926. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has two sons and two daughters.

TIKAYATH SAILINDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, Chairman, District Board, Cuttack, Orissa, was born in September, 1908. He is a worthy son and successor of the Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Sir Rajindra Narayan Bhanja Deo, O.B.E., of Kanika. He was educated at the Patna University. He is well known for his many estimable qualities of head and heart and wide culture and has been Chairman, District Board, since 1934, possibly the youngest unofficial Chairman in the whole of India. He has to his credit a liberal contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the Cuttack Water Supply Scheme. He takes keen interest in village welfare movement and is always ready to extend his patronage to associations connected with physical culture and scout activities. Under his able guidance the District Board work has improved considerably. He wields immense influence both in official and social circles.

THE HON'BLE LIEUTENANT MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY BAHADUR, Dinajpur, Bengal. Born 1894. Educated at Presidency College, Calcutta. Is Member, Council of State, British Indian Association, Bengal, Landholders' Association, Road and Transport Development Association, Asiatic Society of Bengal, etc., and is President, Dinajpur Landholders' Association. Was for some time Chairman, Municipality and District Board, Dinajpur.



Dilip Chandra Dhar, B.A., Asansol, Bengal.

DILIP CHANDRA DHAR, B.A., Jubilee Medal Holder, Sub-Deputy Collector, Magistrate, 1st Class, Asansol, Bengal. Born 1886. Is son of late Rai Bahadur Syam Chand Dhar, B.L., District-Sessions Judge. Family consists of wife, two sons, Raghunath and Biswanath, both at school, and three daughters, 1st married to Mr. Sudhamoy Chander, B.L., Pleader, 2nd to Mr. Pranabendu Prasad Pal, M.A., Sub-Deputy Magistrate, and third unmarried.



Prabhash Chandra Dutt, Sylhet, Assam.

PRABHASH CHANDRA DUTT, Principal, Government Technical School, Sylhet, Assam. Born 1891. Pioneer of technical education in Assam, giving start to Sylhet Technical School and Prince of Wales Technical School. Published Bengali technical books. Only official Assam witness before Boiler Laws Committee. Maintained satisfactory school discipline against subversive movements. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal for distinguished services.

RAI SAHIB UMESH CHANDRA DUTTA, retired Head Master, Government High School, Karimgunj, of village Singouri, Sylhet, Assam. During Civil Disobedience and Non-co-operative movements he rendered valuable service in maintenance of peace and order in his school and also preached loyalty to the public for which he was made Rai Sahib, 1932, and awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935.



R.B. Nibaran Chandra Ganguli, B.E., I.S.E. (retd.), Tarakupi, Bengal.

RAI BAHADUR NIBARAN CHANDRA GANGULI, B.E., I.S.E., (retired), Tarakupi, Backergunge, Bengal. Born 1875. Retired as Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Behar and Orissa. In recognition of loyal and meritorious services to the Crown was made Rai Sahib in 1915, Rai Bahadur in 1930 and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.



R. S. Chandi Charan Ghosh, M.Sc., B.L., Bhagalpur, Behar.

RAI SAHIB CHANDI CHARAN GHOSH, M. SC., B.L., "Herombo-Bhaban," Bhagalpur, Behar. Born, October, 1892, in an aristocratic family; is a prominent lawyer in the district and is actively associated with many public-spirited activities and organisations. He is also a renowned sportsman and has organised many sports, tournaments for boys and girls in Bhagalpur. He has also generously contributed to numerous public funds and subscriptions, both Government and public, and has always wholeheartedly placed himself at the disposal of local authorities and the public whenever needed. He owns considerable Zamindary in Bhagalpur district for which he pays an annual revenue of Rs. 3,963-10. Has four sons.

RAI SAHIB DR. NALENDRA KISHORE GHOSH, M.B., D.T.M., D.P.H., Assistnat Surgeon, Sylhet, Assam. Was born in 1900. After completing his educational career creditably he joined the Medical Department. Here he did extremely valuable cholera epidemic

work in several districts for which he was made Rai Sahib in 1934. He is active worker and Assistant Secretary, Red Cross Society, Sylhet. Has one son.

RAI SAHIB SATIS CHANDRA GHOSH, 9, Larmini Street, P.O. Wari, Dacca, Bengal. Born 1857. Was school teacher; Jt. Editor, "Dacca Gazette;" Founder-Editor, "Sebak," and correspondent of several newspapers; founder, Dacca Orphanage, schools for labourers and depressed classes; Dacca Deaf and Dumb; Life Trustee, East Bengal Brahmo Samaj; Nawab Sir Abdul Ghani Relief Fund. Attended several social conferences. Donated to various philanthrophic and charitable institutions. Has one son and three daughters.

THE HON'BLE ALHADJ NAWAB BAHADUR SIR ABDELKARIM ABU AHMAD KHAN GHUZNAVI, KT., of Dilduar, North House, P.O. Dilduar, Mymensingh, Bengal. Born, 25th August, 1872. Educated at St. Peter's School, Exmouth, Devonshire; Wren and Gurney's Institution, London; Universities of Oxford and Jena (Germany). Returned to India and settled in his estates in 1894. Represented the whole of Assam and Eastern Bengal in the old Imperial Legislative Council, 1909—12, and the Muslims of Bengal in the Viceroy's Council, 1913—16. Proceeded on a political mission to the late ex-King Hussain of the Hedjas as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of pilgrim traffic, 1913. Minister of Government of Bengal in 1924 and 1927. Exempted from the operations of the Arms Act, 1925. Chairman, Bengal Provincial Simon Committee, 1928; General-Chairman, All-India Provincial Simon Committee, 1929, and Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bengal, 1929—34.


Sir Abdul Halim Abul Hossain Khan Ghuznavi, Kt., M.L.A., Zamindar and Merchant, Calcutta.

SIR ABDUL HALIM ABUL HOSSAIN KHAN GHUZNAVI, KT., M.L.A., Zamindar and Merchant, Calcutta, is 8th in descent from Fatehdad Khan Lohani, brother of Osman Khan Lohani, the last independent chieftain of Bengal. Born 11th November, 1876. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Honorary Magistrate, 1901—1903; Vice-Chairman, Tengail Municipality, 1901—1903; prominent member of Congress but severed connection with Congress since the Surat Congress in 1906; Joint Secretary, Calcutta Industrial Exhibition, 1906; elected member of Legislative Assembly since 1926; President of Muslim Conference at Cawnpur, 1929; Delegate to all the three Round Table Conferences in London; Vice-President of the Central National Mohammadan Association, Calcutta; Secretary of Lord Irwin Memorial Fund; Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; Railway Statutory Board Committee, 1933; Reserve Bank Committee, 1933; Member of the Advisory Board to the Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference, 1933; Sheriff of Calcutta for 1934-35; Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Silver Jubilee Celebration Committee, 1935; Knighted, 1935; Member, Governing Body of the I. M. M. T. S., "Dufferin."

MAHARAJA BAHADUR CHANDRA MOULESHWAR PRASAD SINGH, Maharaj Bahadur of Gidhour, Srivillas, Gidhour, District Monghyr, Behar. Born 1890. Has been an Honorary Magistrate; Vice-Chairman, Local Board; Member, Monghyr District Board, and Member, Behar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1920—26. Is President, Divisional Landholders' Association, Bhagalpur, and Life Vice-President, Behar Landholders' Association, Patna.

LT.-COL. SIR HENRY ALBERT JOHN GIDNEY, KT., I.M.S., (retired), F.R.S., F.R.C.S.E., D.O. (Oxon), F.R.S.A. (London), D.P.H. (Cantab), M.L.A., J.P., Ophthalmic Surgeon, 87-A, Park Street, Calcutta. Born 9th June, 1873. Joined I.M.S., 1898. Served in China Expedition, 1900-01; N.E. Frontier, 1913; N.W. Frontier, 1914-15, and European War, 1914—18. President-in-Chief, All-India and Burma Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association; led Anglo-Indian deputation to England, 1925; Assistant Commissioner, Royal Commission on Labour in India; Member, Indian Committee, Military College; Anglo-Indian Delegate to the three Round Table Conferences in London and Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933.

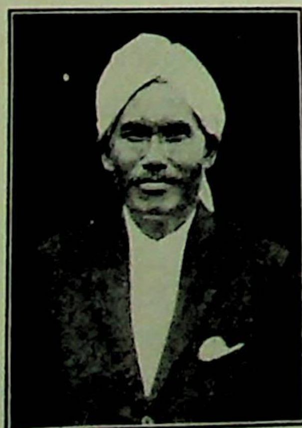

Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Albert John Gidney, Calcutta.


Puran Chand Gill, S.D.O., Burma.

PURAN CHAND GILL, Sub-Divisional Officer, P.W.D., Loilem, S.S.S., Burma, of village Laksian, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab. Born 1891. Matriculated 1909; passed Overseers' examination from D.A.-V. College, Lahore, 1912. Joined Burma P.W.D., supervised the construction of Namtu Civil Buildings, Namkham Bazar, Commissioner's Residency, Tannggyi, and Trunk Road connecting Northern and Southern Shan States. Has two sons and one daughter.

RAI SAHIB GIRIJANANDAN PRASAD, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Dinapore, District Patna, Behar. Born 4th June, 1894. Son of Munshi Sugandh Lall. Graduated 1915 and passed B. L. Examination, 1919. A prominent member of the Bar. Is closely associated with numerous public-spirited activities. Has been Municipal Commissioner since 1922 and an elected Chairman, Dinapore Municipality, since 1930. Is Member, Patna District Board and Dinapore Local Board, and S.P.C.A., Behar and Orissa, since 1930, and of Dinapore Hospital since 1925 and Honorary Secretary, Dinapore Co-operative Bank, and Veterinary Dispensary, for the last 11 years and of Dinapore Civil Hospital since 1934; was Director, B. & O. Provincial Co-operative Bank, for 3 years. Is also member of all important local institutions. For meritorious services during Civil Disobedience movement was granted *Sanad* by His Excellency the Governor of Behar and Orissa. Awarded King's Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, and made Rai Sahib, 1936. Has a son named Shivanandan Prasad, I.A., student of Patna College.


Rai Sahib Girijanandan Prasad, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Dinapur.


R.S. Lilasen Gohain Rajkumar, Sibsagar, Assam.

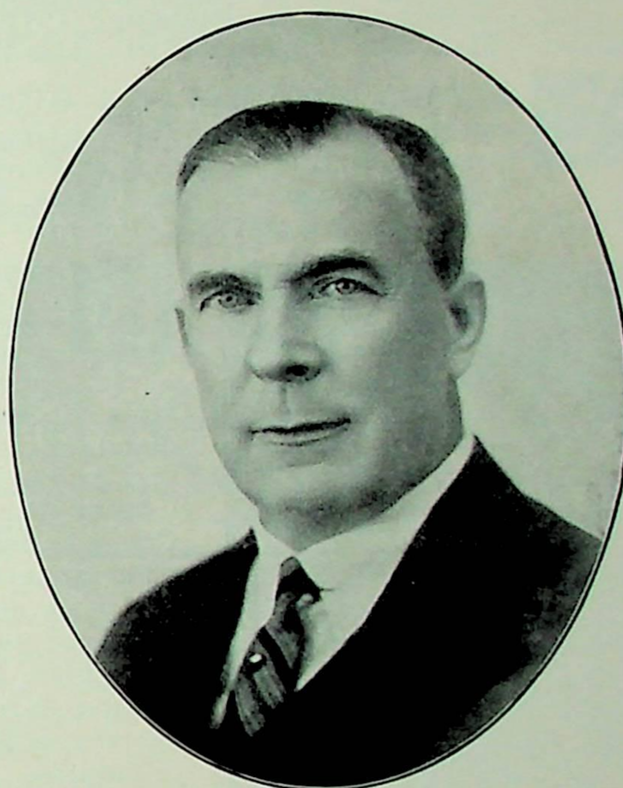
RAI SAHIB LILASEN GOHAIN RAJKUMAR, Mouzadar, Katoni Mouza, Cinnamera, Sibsagar, Assam, was born in 1878. After matriculating entered life as Mouzadar and has to his credit a brilliant record of services rendered to the authorities, in recognition of which was he awarded the title of Rai Sahib in 1931. He is blessed with nine children.

GOKAL CHANDRA, B.A., B.L., Lawyer, Sambalpur, Orissa, was born in 1894. After taking B. A. and B.L. degrees started practice as a lawyer and soon built up a lucrative practice. Is at present Chairman of Sambalpur District Board and connected with several institutions for public good. Has two sons and a daughter.



Sarat Chandra Goswami, B.A., B.T., Jorhat, Assam.

SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI, B.A., B.T., Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Division, Jorhat. Born 1888. Has been an active and loyal servant of the Crown. During the Great War raised War loans and organised shows in Our Day celebrations. Established Assam Sahitya Sabha and is working for literary, educational and social improvement in Assam.



John Alexander Gunn, Rangoon.

JOHN ALEXANDER GUNN, F.R.S.A., F.R.G.S., M.B.E., of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Rangoon, Burma. Born in 1877 at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, England. Educated at Abergavenny Grammar School, Monmouthshire. Came out East with Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., in August, 1903, and has served thirty-three years in India, China and Burma. Has given great service and time for the Unemployed Movement in Rangoon. Also serves on the Directorate, Y. M. C. A., Committees, "Green Dragon" Soldiers Hostel, Rangoon Charitable Association, Council. Burma Amateur Boxing Association, etc., etc. A keen sportsman and golfer. Founder of Rotary Clubs at Tientsin, North China, and Rangoon. Certificated Judge, Amateur Boxing Association, England.



B.C. Dass Gupta, Bogra, Bengal.

B. C. DASS GUPTA was born in 1893 in a respectable and loyal family of Bogra, Bengal. He joined Police Service as directly recruited Deputy Superintendent, Police, in 1917, and has been officiating in the senior scale of the Indian Police since 1930. When in charge of Chandpur Sub-division in 1921 managed very ably the critical situation arising out of Assam Tea Garden cooly exodus, strike and *hartal* in the Assam-Bengal Railway, I. G. S. N. and R. S. N. Companies, for which awarded a gold watch. Worked unceasingly during Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements; arrested two revolutionaries belonging to Chittagong armoury raiders with two fully-loaded revolvers and a live bomb, for which got a letter of appreciation from the Government of Bengal. Address: Midnapur.

DR. JNANADANANDA DAS GUPTA is a reputed medical officer, Rangpur, Bengal. He was born in 1883 and after receiving diploma from Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh, joined Bengal Medical Service. He is a good surgeon and for meritorious services was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, and Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1936.



Dr. Jnanadananda Das Gupta, Rangpur, Bengal.

DR. KISHORE MOHAN GUPTA, M.A. (Cal), PH. D. (London), Professor and Head of the Department of History, M. C. College, Sylhet, Assam. Born 1892. Joined Assam Educational Service. Published several original papers and books. Worked honorarily for Assam Co-operative and Agricultural Departments. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

DR. SURENDRA CHANDRA GUPTA, M.A. (Calcutta), PH. D. (London), A.E.S., Professor of English, M. C. Government College, and Assistant Commissisioner, Boy Scouts, Assam, Sylhet, was born in 1890. After a brilliant academic career became Professor of English, Cotton College, Gauhati, and then M. C. College, Sylhet. Also officiated as Inspector of Schools several times.

RAI BAHADUR TARA PRASANNA DASS GUPTA, B.A., B.L., Araria, District Purnea, Behar. Born 1888 and educated at Calcutta University. Enrolled Pleader. Helped in raising War loans. Contributed to War and several charitable institutions. Helped Government in suppressing Civil Disobedience and awarded *Sanad*. Recipient, Jubilee Medal. Made Rai Bahadur, 1936. Has three sons and four daughters.

VASUDEO KALURAJ SEN GUPTA, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Rajshahi Bengal, was born in the year 1885 at Gopalnagar in the Bankura District. He began his active career as Sub-Inspector of Police in 1909. By sheer merit he rose to the present post. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. He contributed to the War loans and G.P. Funds. Almighty has favoured him with 7 sons and 3 daughters.



Kh'waja Hakim Jan, ex-M.L.C., Pratappur, Behar.

KHWAJA HAKIM JAN, ex-M.L.C., Pratappur, District Hazaribagh, Behar, was born on the 25th August, 1877. Holds Zamindari in Hazaribagh and Gaya Districts. Educated at home and at Zillah School, Gaya. Married Azizun Nisa Begum in 1906. Has one son, Khwaja Iftikhar Jan, and five daughters. Has been member of Hazaribagh District Board since last twenty years; served as an Honorary Magistrate, Giridih and Chatra Bench, for more than fifteen years; Member, Legislative Council, Behar and Orissa, representating the Mohammadans of Chhotanagpur Division. Successfully managed Kunda Estates for five years under the Court of Wards and twelve years under the Raja, improved its financial condition and removed its mismanagement for which his services were requisitioned. Rendered valuable services during the Great War and Civil Disobedience movement. Serving as Member of the Advisory Board of the Indian Lac Cess Committee, Ranchi. Was awarded His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal.

Permanent address :—Mirzagunj, Giridih, E.I.R.

Present address :—P. O. Pratappur, Hazaribagh.

GURUPODA HALDER, B.L., Saraswati, Darsansagar, Silver Jubilee Medalist—son of late Kinuram Halder,—Calcutta. Born 1879 at Kalighat, Calcutta. Chief Shebait of the Kalighat Temple; formerly Honorary Magistrate, Alipur; author of " Sanat-Sujatiam "—a stupendous book of 1,500 demy pages in Sanskrit and Bengali written to edify his sons—Balaichand M.A., Ajitkumar, M.Sc., B.L., and Bharatibikash, M.A., B.L.—after they had finished brilliant University careers. The book was printed at author's cost of Rs. 10,000 in two editions in Devnagri and Bengali characters and distributed free all over India amongst Pandits of high repute and also presented to Tols, Chatuspathis, colleges and public libraries, thus advancing the cause of Sanat-sujatiya school of Vedanta philosophy. After publication of the book various academic titles, such as Saraswati, Darsansagar, Vedantabhusan, etc., were conferred upon the author by leading Pandits of Bengal and Benares, some of whom are of opinion that a book of similar profundity has not come out during the British administration in India.



Gurupoda Halder, B.L., Kalighat, Calcutta.

At the earnest request of the Pandit community of Bhatpara, Mr. Halder has written in Sanskrit 700 pages on the Comparative History of Sanskrit Grammars dealing in more than 15 schools of thought current in India. The book is ready for publication and some of the eminent Pandits are of opinion that the work is quite unique and encyclopaedic in character and unsurpassed by any of its kind, ancient or modern.

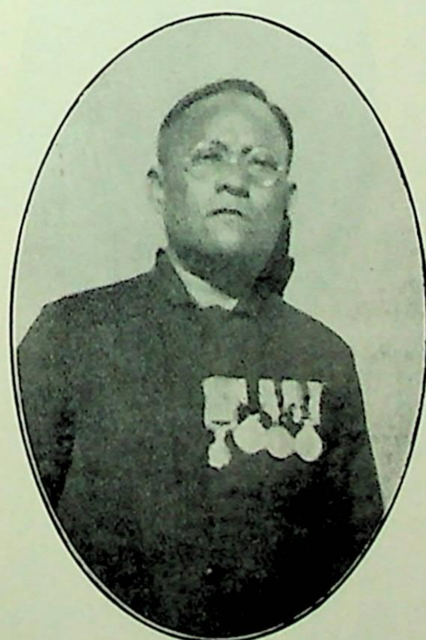
Mr. Halder explained the secret of Hindu Divinity to Their Excellencies Lord Carmichael and the Earl of Ronaldshay, now Marquess of Zetland, when, as Governors of Bengal, Their Excellencies visited the Kalighat Temple. Lord Ronaldshay, impressed with his profound scholarship in Eastern and Western philosophy, said that East and West were found combined in Mr. Halder. Jagatguru Sankaracharya of Kanchi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on coming in contact with Mr. Halder at Kalighat also expressed themselves as highly pleased with his deep study and clear exposition of the principles of Hindu philosophy and said that the like of him had not been met with in any other place of pilgrimage in India. On account of Mr. Halder's Shastric knowledge he was appointed to supervise the *Puja* and *Hom* ceremonies at the Kalighat Temple conducted by the Pandits of South Calcutta on the occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His late Imperial Majesty King George V.

GEOFFREY FOWLER HALL, C.I.E., M.C., A.C.G.I., Temporary Chief Engineer, Tirhut Division, and Chief Inspector of Local Works, Behar, Patna. Born 1888. Educated at Marlborough College and Central Technical College, London University. Entered P.W.D., 1911. War services: France as Lieutenant 1915, Salovika as Captain 1916-17, France as Major 1918. Awarded Military Cross 1916. Was Superintending Engineer, earthquake area, and rendered important services for which awarded title of C. I. E. Has one son.



Rai Bahadur Radha Kanta Handiqui, Nakachari, Assam.

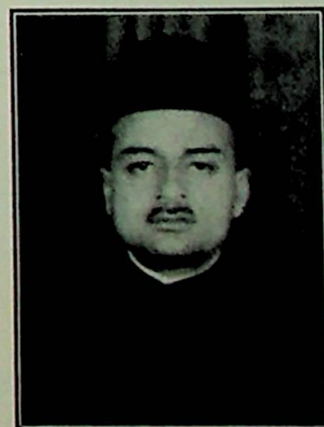
RAI BAHADUR RADHAKANTA HANDIQUI, retired Assistant Director of Land Records; Proprietor, Tirual Tea Estate, P. O. Nakachari, District Sibsagor, Aassm. Born in 1858 in a well-known family of the Ahoms who ruled Assam before the advent of British rule. Served the Provincial Civil Service and was made Rai Bahadur in recognition of meritorious services. After retirement contributed Rs. 50,000 to War Loans. Was a member, Assam Council. In order to perpetuate the memory of his deceased son, Chandrakanta, B.A., endowed Rs. 30,000 for (1) a permanent public hall named "Chandra Kanta Handiqui Institute" at Jorhat, (2) the compilation of a comprehensive lexicon of the Assamese language named "Chandrakanta Abhidan" which has been published by the Assam Sahitya Sabha, and (3) the future advancement of the cause of Assamese literature. In honour of his wife, Mrs. Narayani Handiqui, donated Rs. 10,500 to the Government of Assam with which a building named "Narayani Handiqui Institute" has been constructed at Gauhati and opened by H. E. the Governor of Assam for the location of the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies. He is at present managing his tea estate. His other sons are Mr. Krishnakanta Handiqui, M.A. (Calcutta and Oxon), Principal, Jorhat College, and Mr. Lakhikanta Handiqui, B.Sc. (Edinburgh), Senior Marketing Officer, Assam.



Dr. Haralu, I.O.M., Kohima, Assam.

DR. HARALU, I.O.M., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, East Circular Road, Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam. Was born in 1889 in a poor family and has risen by dint of sheer hard work and honesty of purpose. Has to his credit a brilliant record of War services for which was decorated with the War medals, 1919; I.O.M., 1933; and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

HARBALLABH NARAIN SINGH, B.A., Zamindar and Rais, Kulharia, District Shahabad, Behar. Born 1905. Great-grandfather, Babu Mitrajit Singh, was awarded a Certificate of Honour and extensive Zamindari for Mutiny services. Grandfather, late Hon'ble Babu Saligram Singh, was a distinguished Vakil, Calcutta High Court, and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, elected member, Bengal Legislative Council, &c. Father, Babu Chandra Shekhar Prasad Singh, was prominent High Court Vakil.



Harballabh Narain Singh, B.A., Kulharia, Behar.

Babu Harballabh Narain Singh is Honorary Secretary, B.N. College, Patna, founded by his grandfather and granduncle and Vice-President, District Scout Association, Shahabad.



Harihar Prasad, Chota Nagpur.



HARIHAR PRASAD, Sarishtadar of the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, Behar. Born in 1888 in village Thehuna, District Gaya. Assisted the authorities in raising War loan and subscription during the Great War. Did excellent work as Office Superintendent. Blessed with two sons, Mr. Birendra Prasad and Mr. Mathura Prasad.



EDGAR WILLIAM HOLLAND, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal. Entered Indian Civil Service, October, 1923, and arrived in India in December the same year. During the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in May, 1935, was District Magistrate and President of the Silver Jubilee Committee, Tippera.



E.W. Holland, I.C.S.



K. S. Dr. M. Hussain, Yenangyaung, Burma.



KHAN SAHIB DR. M. HUSSAIN, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Yenangyaung, Burma. Born 1884. Serving since 32 years. For valuable services to public and loyalty to Government received letter of thanks from H. E. the Viceroy; a gold watch and certificate for cholera service, 1920; a double-barrel gun and certificate for arduous plague service, 1920; Jubilee Medal 1935. Khan Sahib, 1936.

MILAM-UD-DIN, B.A. (Hons.), Income-tax Officer, Calcutta, was born on 1st July, 1900, in the small village of Faridabad in the District of Rangpur, Bengal. He is drawn from a well-known Pathan family of early settlers. He had a distinguished academic career. In 1922 he was taken up as Income-tax Officer and has since rendered worthy and loyal services to the Department. In recognition of his work he was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935.



THE LATE RAI BAHADUR JADUNANDAN PRASAD, Srinagar, District Saran, Behar. Born 1869. After brilliant scholastic career joined Chapra Bar, 1895. Appointed Munsif, 1898. An independent and conscientious officer, retired 1924 as Distt. and Sessions Judge. Served as Chief Justice, Maharaja Holkar's High Court, Indore, for 2 years. Made Rai Bahadur for meritorious services in 1922. Died, 22nd December, 1935. Deeply mourned by sons, daughters, grandsons and numerous friends.



The late Rai Bahadur Jadunandan Prasad, Srinagar, Behar.



Kuer Jagdish Bahadur, Patna City.



KUER JAGDISH BAHADUR, Harmandir Lane, Patna City, belongs to an old family, which migrated from Secunderabad and settled at Delhi. Rai Sukhan Lal being appointed Amil and vested with the title of 'Rai' came to Behar. His son, Raja Peyare Lal Ulfati, was appointed Dewan in the Court of the Resident and was given the title of Raja. He rendered meritorious services to the Company and received honours and *Sanads*. Both he and his father were celebrated poets and lovers of literature.

Kuer Hira Lal, son of Raja Peyare Lal, proved a worthy son of his father. He was a master in Urdu, Arabic, Persian, Hindi and Bengali. He left four sons of whom Kuer Baj Bahadur and Kuer Sukh Raj Bahadur deserve mention.

Kuer Sukh Raj Bahadur was Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner and a leading member of the Hindu community.

Kuer Jagdish Bahadur, grandson of Kuer Sukh Raj Bahadur, is a famous Urdu poet and is blessed with one son, Kuer Krishan Raj Bahadur.

OHARMAL JALAN of Karanibad, Deoghar, Santhal Pargannas, was born on the 4th September, 1862, at Mukundgarh in Rajputana. He came to Calcutta in 1877 at the age of fifteen and entered business. By his remarkable intelligence, energy and perseverance he prospered marvellously in the line and attained a position of eminence among the merchants of Calcutta. All through his pretty long career as an outstanding businessman and citizen he was universally respected for his scrupulous honesty and straightforward dealings as well as for his munificence.



Joharmal Jalan of Karanibad.

He retired from business in 1919 and went to Deoghar. Since then he has been living permanently in Deoghar. He is well-versed in English and Hindi. He owns considerable landed property in Calcutta, Asansol, Deoghar and Bhiwani. At Deoghar he has earned the esteem and affection of all classes of people by his high character, earnest public spirit and boundless generosity. His public activities embrace a wide range of usefulness. He is prominently connected with all the public institutions at Deoghar.

He is Trustee of the Leper Asylum, member of the Executive Committee of R. M. H. E. School, Hospital, Rohini School and Deoghar Club, and Patron of R. N. Bose Public Library.

He has made following donations to different institutions :—Rs. 2,100 and a building for Joharmal Jalan Institution, Asansole ; Rs. 1,500 to Deoghar Club ; Rs. 1,200 to Hospital ; Rs. 500 to R. N. Bose Public Library of Deoghar ; Rs. 2,000 for construction of Isolation Ward of Deoghar Hospital ; Rs. 1,250 for Rohini School, S. P.; Rs. 1,500 for Sanskrit Bidyalay of Deoghar Joshagari ; Rs. 1,500 for Sarwa Road, S. P. ; Rs. 270 for Bilasi Bridge, S. P. ; Rs. 1,500 for a temple (Deoghar Hanuman Temple) ; Rs. 1,200 for construction of four wells for drinking water for the public at Deoghar.

He also spent Rs. 25,000 for relief work during the famine of 1919 at Deoghar. He has made Deoghar his home, doing all sorts of public work, and is always liberal in contributing to public funds.

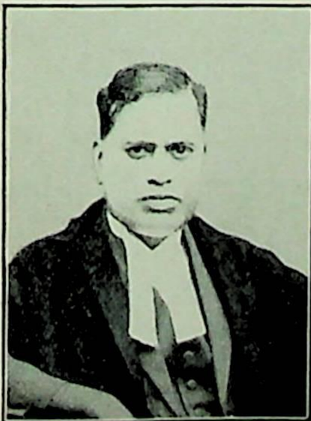
His public spirit is on a par with his loyalty to the Crown. During the Great War he subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the War Loans. He worked energetically as Member, Executive Committee, Royal Silver Jubilee Fund, and was awarded Jubilee Medal.

AL JOGENDRA NATH SINGH, Zamindar of Chess, District Sambalpur, Orissa. Born 1912. Educated at Government High School, Sambalpur. Has to his credit a brilliant record of useful services to the Crown. Is a practical agriculturist, held in high esteem both in official and non-official circles for numerous qualities of head and heart. The first and only Zamindar in the district who ever read up to Matriculation standard and is the youngest member in the District Council of that district. Though he has taken over the management of Zamindari recently, the estate is steadily improving in educational, social, economical and agricultural matters.



Lal Jogendra Nath Singh of Chess, Orissa.

UGAL KISHORE NARAYAN, M.A., B.L., Munsiff. Born 1894. Permanent residence : village Rampur, District Saran, Behar. Practised as pleader for sometime at Chapra. Joined Judicial service 1920. Now a very senior Munsiff. Gave evidence before Banking Enquiry Committee. His memorandum appreciated by that Committee. Combated Civil Disobedience. Collected good amounts for Royal Silver Jubilee.



Jugal Kishore Narayan, M.A., B.L., Rampur, Behar.



Khan Bahadur Syed Shah Mohd. Kamal, Patna.

KHAN BAHADUR SYED SHAH MOHAMMAD KAMAL, Patna, represents an old family of saints who received various *firmans* from various Moghal Emperors. Did admirable work as an Honorary Magistrate for 17 years for which received numerous certificates and letters of appreciation. Was elected Municipal Commissioner in 1897 and nominated till 1914. Awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1901, and made Khan Bahadur, 1909.

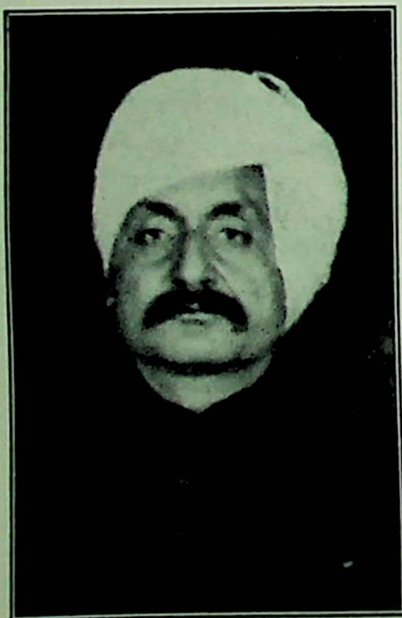


K. S. Mohammad Kamar Ali Khan, B.A., B.L., Sasaram.

KHAN SAHIB MOHAMMAD KAMAR ALI KHAN, B.A., B.L., son of Mohammad Ashraf Ali Khan (deceased), Zamindar, Mansabdar, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, Municipality, Sasaram, District Shahabad, Behar. Born 1895. Joined Bar in 1920. Advocate, Patna High Court. Was President, Sasaram Municipality; Member, Shahabad District Board; Honorary Secretary, Central Co-operative Bank, Sasaram. Is Director, Provincial Co-operative Bank, Patna, and is intensely loyal to the Crown. President, Anjuman Darul Millat. Was Secretary, Sasaram Earthquake Relief Committee; Secretary, Bar Association; Member, B. & O. Federation Advisory Committee; Member, B. & O. Federation Council; President, Patna Co-operative Divisional Board; worked free for all these bodies as lawyer.

Conferring the title of Khan Sahib on him at a Durbar, H. E. the Governor spoke highly of him as follows:—"A member of an ancient Afghan family, you have shown strength of character in your sound administration as President of the Sasaram Municipality and in the affairs of the Central Bank; the honour conferred upon you is a fitting tribute to your influential services."

KAMESHWAR NARAIN SINGH, Proprietor, Narhan Estate, in the Darbhanga District, Behar. The Narhan family is counted among the few very ancient baronial houses of the Behar Province. Traditions support its origin to Dronacharya of Mahabharat fame. Dronwars, as this clan is named, are to be found in several districts of Behar as well as in U. P.



Kameshwar Narain Singh, Proprietor, Narhan Estate, Behar.

This family has had matrimonial connections with all the princely houses of Bhumihar Brahmin community. The great Raja Balwant Singh of historic fame married his only daughter to Babu Digbijay Singh of Narhan and the present Ruler of Benares State is direct descendant from him.

Babu Kameshwar Narain Singh was born on the 19th February, 1890, on the night of Shivaratri festival. He has married the daughter of the Proprietor of Maksudpur Raj. He is a Sanskrit scholar, and a sportsman also. He was Honorary Magistrate from 1911 to 1923. In 1918 he was given temporary Military Commission with the rank of Second Lieutenant. His contributions during the War were:—Five *bighas* of rent-free land and Rs. 50 in cash to each of the first five tenants of his estate who joined combatant forces; 2½ *bighas* of rent-free land and Rs. 25 to every recruit after the first five; one *bigha* of rent-free land and Rs. 15 to every non-combatant recruit; a donation of Rs. 1,200 for the first year of the War and Rs. 600 for subsequent years of War and War loan of Rs. 10,000.

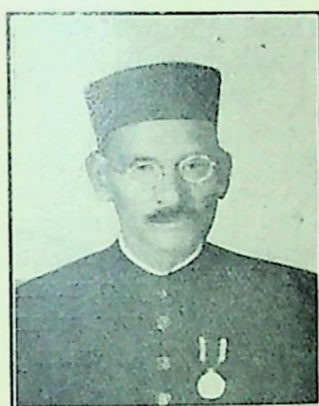
He was member of Behar Legislative Council from 1921 to 1923.

RAI SAHIB KAMTA PRASAD, officiating Executive Engineer, Patna Division, Patna. Born 1st January, 1895. Stood first from Behar School of Engineering and entered P. W. D. in 1919. Promoted B. and O. Engineering Service, 1925. For good services awarded the title of Rai Sahib and Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

RAJA BAHADUR SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, KT., O.B.E., Raja of Kanika, Cuttack, Orissa. Born 24th March, 1881. Educated at Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Elected Member, Behar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1912, 1918, 1921, 1923 and 1926; elected Additional Member, Viceroy and Governor-General's Legislative Council, 1916; elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1922; appointed Member of Executive Council of Governor of Behar and Orissa, January, 1929, and Vice-President of the said Executive Council, December, 1931; ex-officio Member, Patna University Senate, 1929—32, and nominated Member since 1932.

KHAN BAHADUR KARAMAT ALI, M.L.C., Jorhat, Assam. Born 18th May, 1882. Was Member, Provincial Simon Committee. Is Chairman, Jorhat Local Board; Chairman, Jorhat Municipality; Secretary, Jorhat Mohammadan Association. Made Khan Bahadur 1930. Has four sons and three daughters.

SRISHCHANDRA NANDY, M.A., M.L.C., Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Murshidabad, Bengal. Born 1897. Educated at Berhampur College, Bengal, and Presidency College, Calcutta. Is ex-President, British Indian Association, Bengal; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, since 1924; ex-Member, Murshidabad District Board; Member, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Life Member, Biswa Bharati, and is associated with many other useful institutions established for public good.



Keshav Lal, Behar.

KESHAV LAL, Silver Jubilee Medal-holder, Patna Collectorate, Behar. Born 1880. Patna Collectorate clerk 1902—7; first confidential clerk 1908—18; Nazir since 1920 with short breaks. Faithful and loyal services during Prince of Wales and Simon Commission's visit to Patna in 1922 and 1929 against strong non-co-operation, and Behar flood and earthquake 1934.



Moulvi Mohammad Khabirul Huq, Maitbhanga, Sandwip, Noakhali, Bengal.

MOULVI MUHAMMAD KHABIRUL HUQ, Maitbhanga, Sandwip, Noakhali, Bengal, was born in 1899. Passed final Madrasa Examination higher standard, 1916; Matriculation Examination, 1922. Served Education Department, Government and private, for 12 years. Appointed Mohammadan Registrar and Quazi, Faridpur, 1927. Rendered loyal services to the Crown during Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements. Worked as Commissioner, Municipalities, Secretary and Director, Central Co-operative Banks, Secretary, Silver Jubilee celebration, Muslim section, 1935. Auditor, Anjuman-i-Islamia, Faridpur. Serving as Honorary Magistrate; Religious Instructor, District Jail; Secretary, Haj Committee; Member, Educational Institutions. Doing many other services of public interest at Faridpur. Awarded a certificate by order of His Excellency the Governor, Bengal. Received Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has four sons and four daughters.



K. B. Moulvi Chowdhury Khaleque Nwaz Khan, Zemindar, Talebabad.

KHAN BAHABUR MOULVI CHOWDHURY KHALEQUE NWAZ KHAN, Zamindar, Talebabad, Sreefaltoli, District Dacca, Bengal, is a worthy scion of an illustrious Pathan family, members of which came to settle in Bengal on grant of some *Jagirs* during the days of the Pathan rulers. He was born in 1891 and has inherited all the noble qualities of the family. He owns vast landed property and pays considerable sum as Government revenue. He is well known for his piety, philanthropy and sincerity of purpose and is highly respected by the officials and the public alike. He was once a prominent member of the Dacca District Board and as President of the Sreefaltoli Union Board for about 16 years he has done a lot of good to the public for which he is in possession of many first-class certificates. He made a free gift of land for a charitable dispensary.

Khan Bahadur Moulvi Chowdhury Khaleque Nwaz Khan is doing his best to maintain the family tradition of loyalty to the British Raj. During the War he recruited volunteers for the Bengal regiment and contributed a magnificent sum to the War Loans. At the time of political exigencies of Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements he stood firm by the side of the Throne and very tactfully suppressed every seditious movement within his estate. In ready response to the call of His Majesty's Government he celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the late lamented King-Emperor with great pomp and splendour unparalleled throughout the district. On this occasion his Sreefaltoli residence was very tastefully decorated and the Divisional Commissioner, accompanied by the elite of the district, graced the occasion with his presence. In commemoration of this unique occasion he sumptuously fed the poor and sunk two tube-wells and also contributed handsomely to the Silver Jubilee Fund. The sudden and untimely death of His Majesty King George V was feelingly mourned in his estate.

For his loyal and meritorious services he was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur in 1936. He is blessed with two worthy sons.



Prof. Karunamay Khastagir, M.Sc., Rajshahi, Bengal.

PROF. KARUNAMAY KHASTAGIR, M.SC., Senior Professor of Mathematics, Rajshahi College, Rajshahi, Bengal. Born 1890. Served as Professor of Mathematics, Dacca College, 1912-13; Presidency College, Calcutta, 1913—23; Chittagong College, 1923—34. Founder and Secretary, Sasankamala Girls' School, Patiya, Chittagong; Founder and Chairman, Patiya Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

SITA RAM KHEMKA, Rais, Landlord and Banker, Monghyr, Behar, was born on the 7th *Magh Sudi*, 1967 *Sambat*. He belongs to a well-known respectable Marwari Agarwalla family of Monghyr. About a hundred years ago his great-grandfather, Babu Bachhraj Ram, migrated to Monghyr from his native town, Fatehpur, in the State of Jaipur (Rajputana). Although he had not received any regular training in any school, Babu Sitaram is a smart public-spirited young man of culture and is of amiable and charitable disposition. He has considerable income from landed property and banking. His main place of business and residence is at Chawk Bazar within the Monghyr Municipality. He belongs to the orthodox school of Hindu Sanatan Dharma and is of intensely religious temperament. He has got an old temple at Monghyr for religious worship and a *Pansalla* for free water supply day and night to the people. After the earthquake he did valuable services as an Honorary Secretary of the Monghyr Town Reconstruction Committee. His family is well known for its loyalty to the Crown and for works of public utility and in this respect Babu Sita Ram may well be said to be a model representative of the family. He is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people for his high character, profound piety, honest dealings, earnest public spirit, broad-minded munificence and a singularly genial temperament and is equally respected by Government officials for his steadfast loyalty to the Crown. He has never been found wanting to help the Administration in every way.



Prof. S.A.P. Kisto, D.Sc., Bankipore.

PROF. S. A. P. KISTO, D.SC. (Ar.) Elexirer Medico-Alchemist, belongs to a loyal family of U. P., noted for its valuable services during Mutiny. He has settled at Bankipore, Patna, since eleven years and commands a lucrative practice. Specialist in piles, fistula, leprosy and other chronic diseases. Has travelled India thrice and is recipient of gold medals and certificates from big personalities, officials and non-officials.

J. C. LAHIRI, B.E., of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Alipur, was born in the year 1887. He is the second son of Dr. H. K. Lahiri, M.B., a well-known physician of Rangpur. Since his graduation as B.E. he has been serving the Department of Industries and Education. In 1935 he was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal for worthy services to the Department. God has blessed him with 3 sons and five daughters.



Lakshman Prasada, Advocate, Darbhanga, Behar.



LAKSHMAN PRASADA, Advocate, Darbhanga, Behar. Born 1878. Graduated 1898. Joined Bar 1903. Appointed Sub-Deputy Collector, 1905, but resigned. Offered Munsiffship twice but refused. Municipal Commissioner, Vice-Chairman and Chairman for 22 years, 1½ years and 6 years respectively. Government Pleader for 6 years. Non-official Jail Visitor. Trustee, Saraswati Academy and Lakshmesuar Library.



SARDAR M. LAL SINGH, son of Sardar Kesar Singh, Automobile Engineer, Government Contractor, Founder, Assam Engineering Works, Gauhati, Assam. Born 1908. Holds high testimonials for loyalty and efficiency. Designed electrically-driven revolving aeroplane with illuminated words praying for their late Majesties during Jubilee. Awarded Jubilee Medal. Promised Stud Bull to Government. Represents Sikhs in Assam as Secretary.



Sardar M. Lal Singh, Gauhati, Assam.



ERIC THOMAS DRUMMOND LAMBERT, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., I.P., Assam. Born 3rd November, 1909. Educated at Royal School, Dungannon, and Trinity College, Dublin. Joined Indian Police service in 1929; Assistant Superintendent, Police, Jorhat, 1931; Assistant Political Officer, Sadiya, 1931-32; Assistant Political Officer, Pasighat, 1932-33; Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Mokokchung, Naga Hills, 1933—35, and Political Officer with Special Survey of India Triangulation on Assam, Burma, Frontier, 1935-36. For meritorious services awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.



Homewell Lyngdoh, M.B.E., L.M.S. (Cal.), retired, Civil Surgeon, Shillong, Assam.



HOMEWELL LYNGDOH, M.B.E., L.M.S., (Cal.), retired Civil Surgeon, Shillong, Assam. Born 1878. Joined service as Civil Assistant Surgeon, 1904. Promoted to rank of Captain, 1918. War services in India and Afghan Frontiers 1917—20. Retired 1933. Indian General Service Medal 1908, with clasp N. W. F. 1919. M. B. E., 1931. Research in ancient history of Khasis.



MAHABIR PRASAD SINGH, B.A., Zemindar, Gogri-Jamalpore, Behar, is the only surviving descendant of the eldest branch of the renowned aristocratic ancient Pharkiya Raj family of Monghyr. He has to his credit a brilliant record of valuable services to the Crown and the country. For his many estimable qualities of head and heart he is held in high esteem. Before entering Government service he was closely connected with numerous institutions. He is well known in his province for his valuable researches on Earthquake in 1934.



Mahabir Prasad Singh, B.A., Gogri-Jamalpore, Behar.



RAI SAHIB MAHADEV LAL, son of B. Hazari Mal, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Khusrupur, District Patna, Behar. Born 1900. President, Bijoya Gourakhshani Committee, Khusrupur, started in 1919 in commemoration of Great Victory. Got *Sanad* for extensive propaganda work against Civil Disobedience movement. Appointed Honorary Magistrate, Barh Bench, 1933. Member, District Relief Committee, Patna, and Sub-divisional Relief Committee, Barh, 1934, to administer relief to earthquake sufferers. Received letter of thanks from Government for excellent relief work during the severe flood in Behar, 1934. Invested with single sitting powers, April, 1935.



R. S. Mahadev Lal, Khusrupur, Behar.

Was President, Kanya Pathshala, Khusrupur. Is Director, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Barh, and Life Secretary, Jagmohan Challenge Shield, Khusrupur. Is Member, Union Board, Khusrupur; Dispensary Committee, Khusrupur; Managing Committee, Balley High English School, Barh, M. V. Girls' School, Barh, Kamla Kanya Pathsala, Barh, and All-India Marwari Yubak Sammellan.

He worked hard as Secretary, Silver Jubilee Committee, Khusrupur, and as Member, District Silver Jubilee Committee, Patna, and Sub-divisional Silver Jubilee Committee, Barh. Under his guidance, and mainly at his expense, the Silver Jubilee was celebrated at Khusrupur with a pomp and grandeur unparalleled in the district barring Patna proper. Of the rice and pulse distributed to two thousand men the entire cost of the same for one thousand men as well as of fifty *saries* for poor women and sweets of five varieties for school children was borne by him. He further paid the entire expenses of the elaborate decorations and illuminations at Khusrupur. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal and title of Rai Sahib in May, 1935. Built the building of the Toplis H. E. School, Khusrupur, in the name of Middleton Hall and Central Block. Built Hazarimal Cousins Dharamsala, Khusrupur; donated a good deal of amount in educational institutions at Barh and other places.



R.S. Sudarsan Mahanty, Orissa.

RAI SAHIB SUDARSAN MAHANTY, Inspector of Police, Orissa. Born in 1886 in village Baraninigaon, Police Station Nimapara, District Puri. He joined the Police service in 1911. Is an efficient and popular officer intensely loyal to the Crown. Did excellent work in Puri during the famine of 1920. Was awarded gold medal for detective ability exhibited in several dacoity cases in Cuttack. For meritorious services awarded a *Sanad* and made Rai Sahib. On the occasion of awarding the badge and the *Sanad* in January, 1937, His Excellency the Governor of Orissa concluded as follows:—"Throughout your service of twenty-five years you have displayed marked ability and have fully deserved the title now conferred on you." Represented the Orissa Police at the Coronation of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor in England in May, 1937.

MAHBUB ALAM, M. SC., F.L.S., Economic Botanist to the Government of Behar and Orissa, was born on the 5th August, 1901. He took his M. Sc. degree in Botany from the University of Lucknow in 1925. He was then selected for post-graduate researches in Economic Botany at the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, which he accomplished creditably. He took his first appointment as Assistant Economic Botanist in January, 1929, but only three months later he was appointed to hold charge as Economic Botanist to Government. He is, at present, on deputation as Rice Specialist.



Mahbub Alam, M. Sc., F.L.S., Behar.

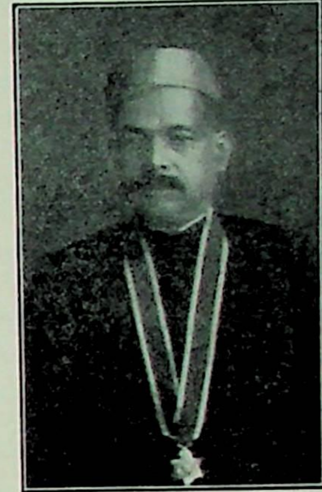
He has published a number of scientific papers embodying results of original researches in Genetics and plant-breeding. His scientific contributions have been duly recognised by his election as a Fellow of the Linnton Society of London in February, 1934.

He is a descendant of Sultan Ibrahim Adham, the saint King of Balkh, who renounced the Royal purple and assumed the habit of a hermit. His ancestors received grants of land under the *firmans* of the Emperors Jehangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. His father, Khan Bahadur M. Makbul Alam, was the leading Advocate of Benares, President of the Bar Association and Chairman, Municipal Board, for a number of years. He also rendered valuable services during the War, in recognition of which he was granted a special certificate. M. Mahbub Alam took keen interest in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations of 1935.



Mahendra Nath Majumdar, Calcutta.

MAHENDRA NATH MAJUMDAR, Head Clerk, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, was born in 1894 in a respectable family. After passing Intermediate Arts Examination he joined service in 1917 since when he has much endeared himself to the people and the officials with his simplicity in manners.



R. S. Balgovind Malviya Dharmaratna, Municipal Commissioner, Patna.

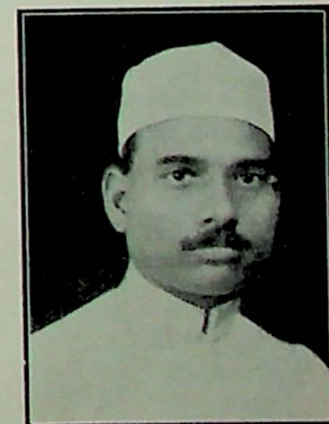
RAI SAHIB BALGOVIND MALVIYA DHARMARATNA, BAISNA BHUSAN, Religious Teacher, Municipal Commissioner, Patna, Behar. Born 1879. Belongs to the ancient Brahmin family of Barahmihir, one of the nine jewels in the court of Vikramaditya. Has rendered considerable assistance to the administration. Helped police with food during political troubles when shopkeepers would not sell anything to them. A great scholar of Sanskrit and Hindi. Has established Barahmihir Library which will ever remain a monument of his love for Sanskrit literature. Renowned for his public and religious activities. Secretary of Sanatan Dharma Sabha and President of City Goshala Committee. Subscribes liberally to all public funds. Government recognised his services by conferring on him the title of Rai Sahib. Credit goes to him for making Jubilee a grand success in Patna city. Got images of King-Emperor and Queen-Empress prepared at great cost and taken out in procession. As member, Earthquake Relief Fund, rendered considerable help to public.

DR. BIRENDRA NATH MANDAL, L.M.S., Medical Practitioner and Honorary Magistrate, was born in October, 1876, in Ramjibanpur, Midnapur District, Bengal. His successful private practice as a medical practitioner won a place of respect and esteem in the hearts of public. He is Chairman of the Municipality of his town. He has one son and three daughters.



Shah Maswood Ahmed, Bankipur.

SHAH MASWOOD AHMED, Bankipur, Patna, occupies a prominent place among the public men of Behar. Besides being Secretary, All-India Muslim League, and Joint Secretary, Muslim Conference, he is actively associated with many public organisations as President or Secretary. He has been Member, Legislative Assembly, for four years and Patna District Board for nine years. Out of annual income of about Rs. 75,000 he renders willing assistance to many institutions aiming at public good. He has four sons and one daughter.



Rai Mathura Prasad, B.A., Patna.

RAI MATHURA PRASAD, B.A., Vice-Chairman, Patna City Municipality, Ram Narain Castle, Maharaj Ghat, Patna City, was born in 1903, educated at Patna College, married at 22 to Srimati Saraswati Devi of a Zamindar family at Gorakhpur; is a worthy heir of the illustrious historic family of Maharaja Ram Narain, Deputy Governor of Bengal, Behar, 1751—63, who helped the English a great deal. Mr. Prasad's grandfather, Rai Durga Prasad, was a Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate. His father, Rai Mahabir Prasad, was also an Honorary Magistrate. Both enjoyed well-merited reputation for strength of character, nobility and extensive charities.

Mr. Prasad is the General Secretary, Behar Hitaishi Library; Secretary, Patna City Boy Scout Association; Assistant Secretary, All-India Public Library Association; Joint Secretary, All-India Rural Library Association; Secretary, Behar Library Association; Vice-President, Patna City Sewa Samiti, and ex-Secretary, All-India Srivasteva Khare Sabha. He is popular

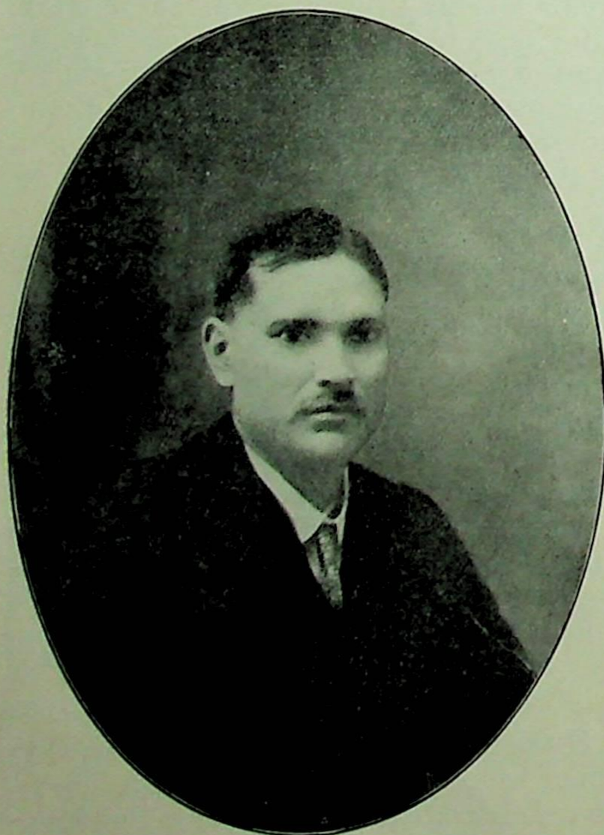
among his constituents, enjoys esteem and confidence of all irrespective of caste or creed, and possesses sound qualities of head and heart. His educational attainments, patriotic commonsense, and public spirit distinguish him for future successful career.


K.S. Syed Mazher Imam, Rais and Zamindar, Khusrupur, Behar.

KHAN SAHIB SYED MAZHER IMAM, Zamindar and Rais, Khusrupur, District Patna, Behar. Born 1908. Belongs to an ancient noble Syed family. Among his ancestors were Makhdum Bahauddin and Pir Imamuddin, the decendants of Syed Deud, King of Wasta, Iraq. Having finished his education he began to look after his Zamindari affairs. Entered public life in 1926; rendered valuable services to the Government and the public by combating Civil Disobedience movement; is the Secretary of Khusrupur School which owes its origin mainly to his efforts; worked for and helped the poor, irrespective of caste and creed, during the last earthquake and the 1934 flood. Is associated with several public and Government bodies, *viz.*, D.B., U.B., Co-operatives; is the President of Anjuman Hilal Ittihad (a religious and literary association). A keen sportsman, he has awarded many cups and shields in several tournaments. Got the title of Khan Sahib in 1935; received the Silver Jubilee Medal for taking leading part in the last Jubilee celebration.

SRINIVAS SEN MAZUMDAR, B.A., Assam Junior Civil Service, Kanaighat, Sylhet, Assam, was born on the 1st June, 1906. His native village is Tungeswar in Habiganj Sub-Division. He belongs to one of the most ancient, respectable and well-known families of the district popularly known as Mahasay's family. The family is in possession of several *sanads* granted to its ancestors by the Moghul Emperors of Delhi bearing signatures of high personages like Lord Cornwallis, Thomas Graham and Edward Wheeler. He is worthily maintaining the traditional loyalty of his illustrious house to the British Crown and in recognition of his loyal and meritorious services was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. His father, Mr. Sris Chandra Sen Mazumdar, occupies a unique position among the Zamindars of the district and is held in high esteem both in official and non-official circles of the district for his many qualities of head and heart.


Srinivas Sen Mazumdar, B.A., Kanaighat, Assam.


R. B. Chandi Prasad Misra, Monghyr.

DR. DHAWA RAM MECH, L.M.P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, (A.M.S. Junior), Civil Hospital, Tezpur, District Darrang, Assam. Born 1887. Has a brilliant record of Government service for 25 years. Served in Abor Expedition, 1911-12; Mahmud Field Force, Peshawar, 1915, and Great War in the 19th C. F. Ambulance in Mesopotamia, 1915—20. For meritorious services awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.


Dr. Dhawa Ram Mech, L.M.P., Tezpur, Assam.

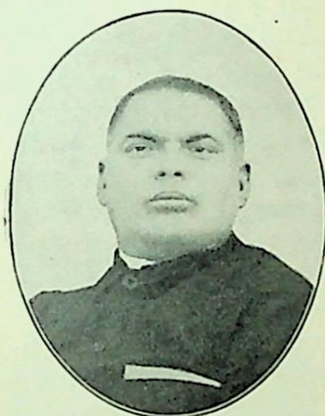
V. K. R. MENON, I.C.S., District Magistrate and Collector, Purnea, Behar. Born 29th August, 1903. Received early school and college education at Madras and higher education at Christ's College, Cambridge. Joined Indian Civil Serviec, 1926.

RAI BAHADUR CHANDI PRASAD MISRA, District Engineer, Monghyr, Behar, is the second son of the late lamented Pandit Beni Prasad Misra, a distinguished Inspecting Educational

Officer of Bengal. His native place is Basantpur, a village in the Saran District, but he was born in Monghyr in 1892 and was bred and brought up at Patna. But unfortunately in his very childhood the cruel hand of death snatched away his revered father. He joined the Engineering Class and no sooner did he pass the Overseer's Examination than he was recommended highly for a job. While a student Mr. V. H. Jackson, an ex-Principal of the Patna College, was so much pleased with him that he deputed him to make a survey of the Rajgir jungle for archæological purposes and was so very satisfied by his work that, while recommending for a job in the Monghyr District Board, he wrote to Mr. Johnston, the then Chairman and Collector of Monghyr, in the following terms:—"Chandi Prasad Misra did some survey work for me in the old jungles of Rajgir during 1912-13. I was struck with his energy and perseverance which he showed under unfavourable circumstances."

Endowed with the most perfect qualities and incessantly immersed in the honest and faithful discharge of his duty he was gradually raised to his present position of District Engineer in the year 1924. Although serving in a Board consisting of Congress members he played his part so well that not only he could please his masters but the Government too and in recognition of which he was awarded the title of Rai Sahib and that of Rai Bahadur subsequently. High officials over him have often remarked that he is the best District Engineer in the Province.

He is widely respected for his high character, charity and humanitarian work. In the great earthquake of Behar in January, 1934, he was one of those who rendered immense services to the public which were highly appreciated.


R.S. Daityari Misra, Sambalpur, Orissa.

RAI SAHIB DAITYARI MISRA, retired Sub-Deputy Collector and Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Sambalpur, Orissa. Born 1873. Has to his credit a brilliant record of loyal and meritorious services to the Crown for over 31 years. Was Secretary, Central Co-operative Bank, Sambalpur. For numerous public-spirited activities made Rai Sahib, 1928.


Kasi Sanker Mitra, B.A., A.S.A.A., (London), A.I.R.A., Calcutta.

KASI SANKER MITRA, B.A., A.S.A.A. (London), A. I. R. A., Incorporated Accountant, Secretary, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, was born in an aristocratic family of Calcutta in 1900. Married eldest daughter of late Lt.-Col. S.P. Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., Learned accountancy and business organisation with a well-known firm of Chartered Accountants, London. Officiated as Assistant Accountant in the office of the High Commissioner for India, London. Is Honorary Auditor, Society for Prevention of Blindness; Indian Research Institute; Servants of Humanity Society; Member, Rotary Club, Lodges Stanley, New Union, Carmichæl, Accounts Committee, Calcutta University Institute, Executive and Finance Committees, Medical College Centenary. Travelled over half of Europe and East. Acted as Special Constable during the General Strike, London. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.


Dr. Swarna Kumar Mitra, M.S., Ph.D., I.A.S., Jorhat, Assam.

DR. SWARNA KUMAR MITRA, M.S., Ph.D., I.A.S., Economic Botanist to Assam Government, Jorhat. Born 1887. Educated at California and Ohio State University. Member, Sigma XI, U. S. A. Did valuable work in connection with rice-breeding in Assam. Is blessed with three children.

KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMED ALI, B.A. (Cal.), M.L.A., M.R.I.P.H. (Lond.), M.R. San. I. (Lond.), Honorary Magistrate, The Palace, Bogra, Bengal, was born in 1909. He is great-grandson of the late Nawab Abdus Sobhan Chowdhury, grandson of the late Nawab Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhury, K. B., C.I.E., Ex-Minister and Ex-Executive Councillor, Bengal Government, and eldest son of Nawabzada Syed Altaf Ali, J. P. He was educated at Hasting House and Presidency College, Calcutta. In 1932 he took entire charge of the management of his ancestral properties which include Bogra Nawab Estate with a rent roll of about a lakh-and-a-half with Government Revenue and Cess amounting to thirty thousand rupees. He was elected Vice-Chairman, Bogra Municipality, in 1932 and again in 1934. He is Chairman, Bogra Central Co-operative Bank; elected Member, Local and District Boards; Secretary, Boy Scouts Association; Member, Bengal Silk Committee (appointed by the Bengal Government), and is, as a matter of fact, connected with almost all the local institutions for the public good. He was returned unopposed to the Bengal Legislative Assembly from Bogra West Mohammadan constituency in 1937.


K. B. Mohammad Ali, B.A. (Cal.) M.L.A., M.R.I.P.H. (Lond.), M.R. San. I. (Lond.), Bogra, Bengal.

His character, courteous manners, genial temperament and benevolent nature are well known to the public and have endeared him to all classes of people. He is always ready to help good causes, public and private. For his manifold public services and loyalty to the Crown he received the Royal Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and was made Khan Bahadur in February, 1937.


Syed Mohammad Bashir, M.A., Rajmahal, Behar.

SYED MOHAMMAD BASHIR, M.A., Deputy Magistrate, Rajmahal, Behar. Born 1897 of a prominent Muslim family of Dilawarpur, Monghyr. Joined Subordinate Civil Service, 1922. Elected M.R.A.S. (London), 1927. Promoted to Deputy Collectorship 1930. Work as Flood Relief Officer, Monghyr, in 1923 highly appreciated by the then Collector, Sir J. T. Whitty. Reorganised *Chowkidari Panchayats* in the District. Entrusted with special revision of Monghyr Record Room. Held charge of Government estates and temporary settlement. As first Special Officer, Union Board and *Panchayats*, organised same in Muzaffarpur *cum* Gaya for over five years. Work appreciated in Government Resolutions. Rendered valuable services to Government during the Civil Disobedience movement as Honorary Secretary, Aman Sabha, Muzaffarpur, later on at Dumka. Did effective work in Muzaffarpur regarding breach of Salt Law and non-payment of Chowkidari Tax. Gave a highly creditable account of himself as Honorary Secretary, Silver Jubilee Committee, also as District Publicity Officer, Dumka. Presided at Jubilee celebrations at Kotalpokhar.

SYED SHAH MOHAMMAD IQBAL, Lodikatra, Patna City, Behar, comes of an old reputed family of saints. His forefathers got many *Farmans* from the various Moghul Emperors. Has landed property yielding annual income of Rs. 30,000. Is of charitable disposition and has done much for the cause of religion. Has repaired many mosques and is always ready to help the poor and the needy irrespective of caste and creed. Was an active member of Aman Sabha. Rendered unique services during Silver Jubilee.


Syed Shah Mohammad Iqbal, Patna City, Behar.

KHAN SAHIB MOULVI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL, Senior Assistant Public Prosecutor, Faridpur, Bengal, is a descendant of Abdul Jalil Khan Khorasani, who came to India during the reign of Aurangzeb to preach Islam, and settled at Greda. One of his grandsons, Habibar Rahman, grandfather of the Khan Sahib, removed to Ghonapara in the District of Faridpur. One of his agnatic cousins, Quari



K. S. Maulvi Mohammad Ismail, Faridpur, Bengal.

Mansurali, is still a resident of Greda. It is the first Muslim family in Faridpur which sent its members to receive English education. At the age of twenty-five Mohammad Ismail joined the Alipur Bar in 1921. He is now one of the leading pleaders, Judge's Court, Faridpur, and is the Senior Assistant Public Prosecutor.

As Commissioner of Faridpur Municipality and member of various other public institutions he has been rendering meritorious services which have won universal admiration. His honesty of purpose, nobility of heart, and force of character have endeared him to people of all castes and creeds. He served with credit as Chairman, Local Board, Gopalganj, for about four years and as Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Faridpur, for about three years.

He is the creater of the volunteer corps "Fouj-i-Islam" the prominent members of which were amply rewarded by Government for their efficient services in maintaining law and order during the Civil Disobedience movement. He was the organiser of the All-Bengal Presidency Anjuman-i-Islamia first held at Faridpur under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Abdul Karim of Comilla and subsequently at Calcutta with the Hon'ble Sir Abdul Rahim in the chair. He was Secretary, District Anjuman-i-Islamia, Faridpur, in 1933 and is President, Faridpur Praja Samitee. At his native village, Ghonapara, he has founded the Aziz Charitable Dispensary after the name of his brother, Moulvi Mohammad Abdul Aziz, Offg. Health Offiçer, Mymensingh, and the Bashiria Public Library after the name of his father, Bashir-ud-din Ahmad. For his efficient work in jute restriction he has been awarded a medal by Government. In appreciation of his public services the District Board of Faridpur has named one of its principal roads in the town as Khan Sahib Ismail Road. His whole-hearted devotion to the happy celebration of the Royal Silver Jubilee has been duly recognised by the local authority. In recognition of his various public services and unflinching loyalty he was made Khan Sahib in 1935.

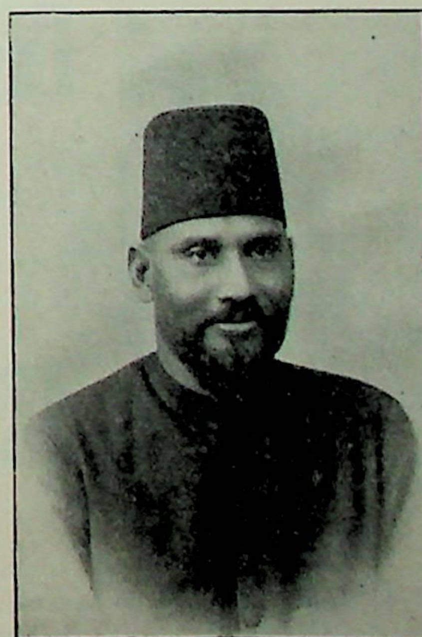
He is also Vice-President, Zameyet-i-Ulma, Faridpur.



Khan Bahadur Mohammad Jan, Champaran, Behar.

KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMAD JAN, Government Pleader, Public Prosecutor, President, Bar Association, Member, Municipal and District Boards, Champaran, Behar. Born 1879. M.L.C. 4 years; Chairman, Municipality, two terms; V.C., District Board, three terms. Helped Government with men and money during War. Energetically combated Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience Movements. Durbar Medal 1911, Khan Bahadur 1919, Silver Jubilee Medal 1935.

MAULVI MOHAMMAD SALEH, son of late Khan Sahib Subedar Abdul Razack, Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. P. S. Abdul Razack and Sons, Sambalpur, Orissa. Leading merchant; Member of the Advisory Board, B. N. Ry. A popular member of various other institutions and a prominent leading member of Moslem community. Born 1892.



Maulvi Mohammad Saleh, Sambalpur, Orissa.

MOHAMMAD YUNUS, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law, FraserRoad, Patna, Behar. Born 1884. Educated at Collegiate School, Patna, and Patna College. Called to the Bar, 1906; enrolled as an Advocate, Calcutta High Court, and started practice in Patna. Was twice elected Member of the Patna Municipal Board, remained a member from 1917 to 1923. Thrice elected member of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council and remained a member from 1921 to 1926 and from 1932 up to the present time. Presented scheme of a new constitution before Lords Minto and Chelmsford and Mr. Montague. Many of his ideas find a place in the



Mohammad Yunus, M.L.C., Patna.

new constitution. Chief spokesman for the Behar Landholders' Association and the Behar Muslim Association before the Simon Commission; ex.-Managing Director of the Behar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Director of the Behar United Insurance Co.; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Orient Bank of India, Ltd., Patna. Secretary of the Behar Young Men's Institute and Behar Landholders' Association for 12 years. Chief Whip of the Democratic Party in the Behar Legislative Council from 1921 to 1926. Performed *Haj* in 1923. Travelled in Palestine, Syria, Hedjaz and Yemen in 1933. Extensively toured in North and South America in 1904 and 1905. Member of the Behar Retrenchment Committee. Member of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for 6 years. Founder of the weekly paper "Patna Times." Engaged in many of the sensational and important cases of the Province. Thrice went to England for cases in the Privy Council; has two sons, Mohammad Yasin Yunus, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and Mohammad Yaqub Yunus.



K. B. MOHAN LAL, M.SC., I.F.S., Working Plans Officer, Jorhat, Assam, was born in 1907. He took his M.Sc. degree from the Allahabad University in 1928, and then was trained at Dehradun Imperial Forest College. He joined Forest Department in 1930 and has been carrying out his duties most satisfactorily.



MOINUDDIN. Born 1871. Has been Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate since 1925. Has to his credit a brilliant record of Government service for over 29 years, Customs Departments, Akyab and Rangoon. Has been Chairman of the Moslem Urban Co-operative Credit Society, Akyab, since 1935. Was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935.



Moinuddin, Akyab, Burma.



WILLIAM ARTHUR MOORE, Editor of "The Statesman," Calcutta. Born 1880. Educated at Campbell College, Belfast, and St. John's College, Oxford. Classical Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1900—1904; President, Oxford Union Society, 1904. Secretary, Balkan Committee, 1904—1908; Special Correspondent of "The Times" for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania; Special Correspondent of "Daily Chronicle", "Manchester Guardian" and "Daily News" at Siege of Tabriz, 1909; joined Foreign and War staff of "The Times", 1910; Persian Correspondent, 1910—12; Russian Correspondent, 1913; Spain, 1914; Albania Revolution, 1914; served in the Army and was Member, Legislative Assembly, 1926—33.



Rajeshwar Prasad Singh Mowar, Patna.



RAJESHWAR PRASAD SINGH MOWAR, Patna, Behar, is a promising young man of an old and reputed Bhumihar family. He is a Municipal Commissioner, and takes keen interest in public welfare. He made devoted efforts to make the Silver Jubilee celebrations a success. During the great earthquake of 1934 he rendered great help to the public.



KHAN SAHIB A. M. MUHAMMAD ASAD, M.A., Principal, Chittagong Madrasah, Bengal, a member of the Bengal Senior Educational Service (Grade I). Born in an old distinguished family in 1891. Educated at Calcutta Madrasah, St. Xavier's College, Presidency College. Joined Educational Department 1918, and by dint of merit rose to the rank of Principal of a first-grade Madrasah. Made Khan Sahib 1928. Awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935.



K. S. A. M. Muhammad Asad, M.A., Principal, Chittagong Madrasah, Bengal.



Moulvi Muhammad Moosa, Narail, District Jessore, Bengal. (*Photo taken in 1915*).

MOULVI MUHAMMAD MOOSA, Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar, Narail in Jessore district, Bengal, was born in 1891 and has been serving as Sub-Registrar since 1914. He rendered useful public services and possesses first class certificates and gold ring presented to him by Government for efficient work as President of Union, and was made Honorary Magistrate in 1935.



Alhaj K. B. Muhammad Mustafa, Bhagalpur, Behar.

ALHAJ KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD MUSTAFA, retired District Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur, Behar. Born 1878. Member, District and Municipal Boards. Member, Provincial Madrasah Examination Board. Meritorious services during Civil Disobedience. Khan Sahib 1931, Khan Bahadur 1933, Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Subscribed to Quetta Relief and Silver Jubilee funds. Two sons—Mr. S.K. Mustafa, M.A., B.L., Munsiff, and S. G. Moid—and two daughters.



R.B. Dr. Akshoy Kumar Mukerji, L.M.S., Darjeeling.

RAI BAHADUR DR. AKSHOY KUMAR MUKERJI, L.M.S., retired Civil Surgeon (B. & O.), Puri Villa, Darjeeling, Bengal. Born 1875. Educated at Calcutta University. Married Gouri Debee, niece of Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, 1st President of Indian National Congress. Joined Bengal Provincial Medical Service in 1899 and retired in 1930. Made Rai Bahadur in 1923. Has four daughters.

RAI BAHADUR C. C. MUKHERJI, O.B.E., District Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, Behar. Born 18th November, 1882. After graduating joined Provincial Civil Service as Deputy Collector in 1903. Acted Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr and Purnea, in 1924 and 1925. Confirmed Magistrate and Collector, 1926. Was Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1926—28; Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum, 1928—32. Officiating Commissioner, Manbhum, 1930 and 1933; Additional Commissioner, Tirhut, 1934. Awarded Rai Bahadur, 1932; O. B. E., 1932. Has two sons.

IHTISHAM-UL-MULK RAIS-UD-DAULA AMIR-UL-UMRA NAWAB SIR ASIF QADR SAIYID WASIF ALI MIRZA, Khan Bahadur, Mahabatjang, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. Born 7th January, 1875. Is a premier noble of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and is 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia. Has six times been Member of Bengal Legislative Council.



R. S. Nabaratan Lal, Gaya.

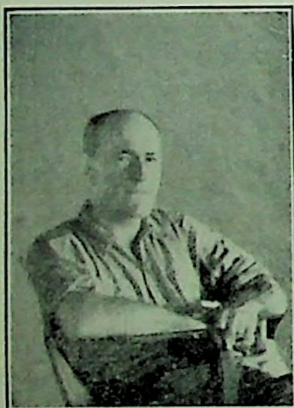
RAI SAHIB NABARATAN LAL, Honorary Magistrate, Rais and Banker, Gaya, Behar, was born in a respectable family of Gaya District. His father, late Babu Bishan Lal, shifted his residence from his native village to Gaya city, where he built a palatial house and started a tobacco factory. At an early age of seventeen, Babu Nabaratan Lal, being the only son, succeeded his father. Soon after the business and estate came under his able management it began to flourish considerably, to the surprise of all in touch with him. At a very early age, by sheer force of perseverance, he carved out a place for himself as a leading business magnate, and established reputation for unfailing zeal, extraordinary character and selfless public service. He at once gained the esteem of officials, both District and Divisional. All the District officers showed respect for him and liked him much, specially Khan Bahadur Abdul Qadir Khan, Rai Bahadur C. C. Mukerjee, Mr. E. R. Cousin and Mr. Gokhale. They appreciated his behaviour and at times sought for his help and advice

in the administration of the town. He has been often consulted by Superintendents of Police on occasions of *melas* and festivals. He also won the favour of Divisional Commissioners, Mr. A. P. Middleton and Mr. Cousin. He was for several terms Municipal Commissioner, and would have enjoyed this privilege lifelong had not the Municipality been superseded by the Government. His name was among the Jurors and Assessors and he also held many privileges, both public and private. In recognition of his meritorious services he was made Rai Sahib and also Honorary Magistrate. In the Gaya Conspiracy Case he, after a few sittings, brought the case to a close. His charities, both public and private, are as extensive as they are liberal. During Silver Jubilee celebration he managed several functions creditably and fed the poor on the occasion. He was awarded Jnbilee Medal, 1935.

KHAGENDRA CHANDRA NAG, M.B.E., B.A., Bar-at-Law, District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, Bengal, was born at 21, Ballygunge Place, Calcutta, at his ancestral residence, of a loyal family of Nags on 10th July, 1881. He entered his career as a Barrister and practised Law from 1909 to 1931, when he was appointed District and Sessions Judge. Worked as Legal Remembrancer and Judicial Secretary in 1931, and officiating Judge, High Court, Calcutta, in 1933. His War services as Secretary, Recruiting Committee, Bengal Regiment, were really worthy of him. He was Chairman, Mymensingh Municipality, from 1916 to 1919. He is blessed with one son and three daughters.

RAI BAHADUR NARAYAN PRASAD, Banker, Merchant and Chairman, Municipality, Sitamarhi, Behar. Born 1882. Matriculated and entered life. Raised War loans. Helped in suppressing Civil Disobedience. Connected with almost all institutions for public good. Contributed to Hospital, Aushdhalya, Anathalya, School and Pustakalya. For devoted public services made Rao Bahadur, 1925. Has one son and one daughter.

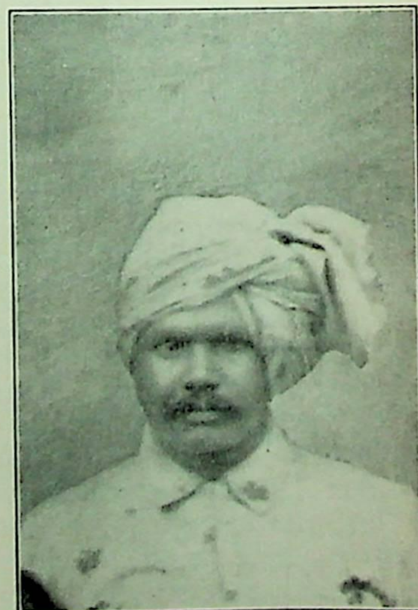
RAJA BAHADUR BHUPENDRA NARAYANA SINHA, B.A., Raja Bahadur of Nashipur, Bengal. Born 15th November, 1888. Educated at Presidency College, Calcutta. Has been Member, Murshidabad District Board, for 12 years; President, British Indian Association; 1st Class Honorary Magistrate; elected to the Bengal Legislative Council, 1926 and 1929; elected as a co-opted member of the Royal Statutory Commission; member of many important Committees and Minister of the Government of Bengal.



S. S. Nickels, A. M. I., Mech. M. I. Mar. E., Assam.

S. S. NICKELS, A.M.I., MECH. E., M.I. MAR. E., Chief Inspector of Boilers, Assam. Born 1887. Qualified First Class B. O. T. Marine Engineer at Liverpool in 1910. Worked in Ammunition Factory, Ishapore, 1915; volunteered to go as Engineer-in-charge, Paddle Steamer, from Calcutta to Basra, Mesopotamia, and granted Commission as Eng. Lieut. in the Royal Indian Marine, 1916; transferred as Lieutenant to English Army General List and attached to Royal Engineers, 1917; invalided to England, 1919, and during Railway strike volunteered services and served on Locomotives, Derby Section, 1919; joined Bengal Boiler Commission, 1920. Enlisted Special Police Officer during visit of Prince of Wales to Calcutta, 1921; appointed 1st Chief Inspector of Boilers, Assam, 1935. Has one son.

NRUPA LAL SINGH, Zamindar of Kalabina, Sambalpur, Orissa. Born 1888. Comes of an ancient ruling family of Chanda District. Pays Rs. 10,518/14 as land revenue. Member, District Council, and Local Board. Subscribed Rs. 4,000 to Chintamani Dispensary, Kalabina, and Rs. 750 to War Loans. Combated Civil Disobedience. Befittingly assisted Royal Silver Jubilee. Holds Jubilee Medal.



Nrupa Lal Singh, Kalabina, Orissa.

RAI SAHIB SAMBHUNATH OJHA, B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, Behar. Born 1897. Has put in 16 years' service. Was Honorary Secretary, Chatra Aman Sabha; Member, District Silver

Jubilee Committee; Officer-in-charge, Village Uplift. At present District Commissioner, Boy Scouts; Honorary Secretary, United Officers' Athletic Club and King George V Memorial Fund. Made Rai Sahib 1931. Has six boys and one daughter.

RAI BAHADUR MANMATHA NATH PALL, Proprietor, the Bimala Rice Mills, Calcutta, was born in the year 1873 of a poor family of Amarpur, Bengal. His family privations did not permit of any high education for him. After his Matric he moved to Calcutta in quest of some job. He began his career as an apprentice to a business house and steadily rose to his present position. He contributed Rs. 20,000 towards War Loans and donated liberally towards Flood Relief Fund in 1935. He has to his credit the establishment of an Agricultural High School in his native place and is well known for helping many a student financially in his education. Nature has denied to him the gift of a child.



R. S. Anirudh Patel, M.B.E., Sambalpur, Orissa.

D. M. PANNA, B.A., ex.-M.L.C., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purulia, Behar. Born 1882. Graduated 1905. Entered service 1906. Promoted Provincial Civil Service 1922. Nominated Member, Behar Legislative Council, 1921. Specially deputed to check Civil Disobedience. Made Jubilee celebrations a success at Purulia. Has three sons and three daughters.

RAI SAHIB ANIRUDH PATEL, M.B.E., Honorary Magistrate, Sambalpur, Orissa. Superintendent, Nayagarh State, for over twelve years. Superintendent, Narsinghpur State, for over twenty years. Mentioned by Commander-in-Chief for individual War services. Sent more than one lakh to War Loans through Nayagarh State. Combated Civil Disobedience. Rai Sahib and M.B.E., 1920. Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

RUSTOMJI P. PATEL, Jamshedpur. Born 1887. Started business at Cuttack in Excise and General Contracts. Now controlling some excise shops and talkie houses at Jamshedpur. Is intensely loyal to the Crown and for meritorious services was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. Has one son aged 25 and three grandchildren.



Rustomji P. Patel, Jamshedpur.



Sudhakar Patnaik, B.A., Gunupur, Orissa.

SUDHAKAR PATNAIK, B.A., Sub-Deputy Collector and Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Gunupur, Orissa, was born in a respectable old family of Angul. His ancestors held high posts in the Durbar of Rajas of Angul during Hindu reign. He had a distinguished scholastic career and is a self-made man. He served in the Education Department for some time till 1919, when he joined Civil Service. He has been carrying out his duties loyally and creditably and was awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935.

He is an archaeologist and his report on the antiquities of Choudwar fort was much appreciated by the Behar Government, Revenue Department, in 1929.

His elder brother Rai Sahib Dibakar Patnaik, B.A., is also a Jubilee Medal holder and his younger brother Babu Bisweswar Patnaik, M.A., B.L., is a Deputy Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate in Orissa. He is blessed with two daughters.

RAI SAHIB SASI BHUSHAN PAUL, Rais, Artist, Author, Khulna, Bengal, was born in 1878 at Maheswarpasa in the District of Khulna, Bengal, in a poor respectable family. He has dedicated his life to the improvement of Indian arts and industries and is a self-made man.

His father, Srimanta Paul, was a well-known poet. Owing to his poverty he could not impart proper education to Sasi Bhushan. All day long Sasi Bhushan worked hard with his father in household affairs and studied at night, borrowing books from others. He always drew figures on papers and walls by charcoal and chalk. He travelled most part of India on foot for want of money to seek his fortune. Then he was appointed a drawing master in a High School in Behar. After a few years he resigned his post and founded an art school in his native village in 1904, where poor boys and young men were taught free all sorts of painting, drawing, clay-modelling, etc. This institute, of which he was founder and Principal, was visited and highly spoken of by almost all distinguished high officials of Bengal including H. E. Lord Ronaldshay and H. E. Lord Lytton, Governors. He has spent Rs. 25,000 from his own income for this institution. Rai Sahib has been awarded 40 gold and silver medals from various art exhibitions held in India and Europe and is the first prize-winner for oil paintings from Franco-British Exhibitions, London. He was awarded a Delhi Durbar Medal, rewarded by Lord Minto, Viceroy, and highly commended by Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and various Governors and Ruling Chiefs.



R. S. Sasi Bhushan Paul, Maheswarpasa, Bengal.

Rai Sahib's wife, Mrs. Kamini Sundari Paul, the famous lady artist in needlework, has obtained 48 gold medals from various exhibitions both in India and Europe. His elder son, Sudhangsu Bhushan Paul, Vice-Principal and Superintendent of Maheswarpasa Art School, is a distinguished artist and gold medalist. His daughters, Kamala and Suniti, well-known lady artists in needlework, have secured many gold and silver medals like their parents.

Made Rai Sahib in 1925. Member of Khulna District Board since 1930. Author of various works of outstanding merit.

BIRA SRI GAJAPATI GOUDESWAR NABAKOTIKARNATOTKALA BIRADHIBIRABAR BARGESWARADHIRAJ BHUTABHAIRABASADHUSASANOTKIRNA RAOUTARAJ ATULABALAPARAKRAM SANMGRAMASAHASRABAHU KSHETRIYAKULADHUMAKETU MAHARAJADHIRAJ SRI SRI SRI RAJA RAMCHANDRA DEB PURI, lineal descendant of the ancient Gangvanshi Gajapati Kings of Orissa, Hereditary Superintendent of the famous temple of Jagannath at Puri. He was born on the 6th November, 1898. He married a Princess of Mayurbhanj State in Eastern States Agency. His heir-apparent is Sri Sri Sri Nilakantha Deb Jenamoni Saheb, who was born on the 2nd July, 1929. He is revered by the Hindu public at large as "Thakur Maharaja." His era is still prevalent in Natural Orissa and horoscopes are cast in terms of the year of his reign. The famous temple of Jagannath as well as other temples abounding in Orissa were constructed by his predecessors on the *Gaddi* and worships are still conducted in all the temples of Orissa in the name of the Gajapati-Maharaja. He has entire control over the administration of the temple of Jagannath to which lakhs of pilgrims resort every year. Electric lighting has been installed in and around the temple for comfort of the visiting piligrims during the administration of the present Raja Sahib.



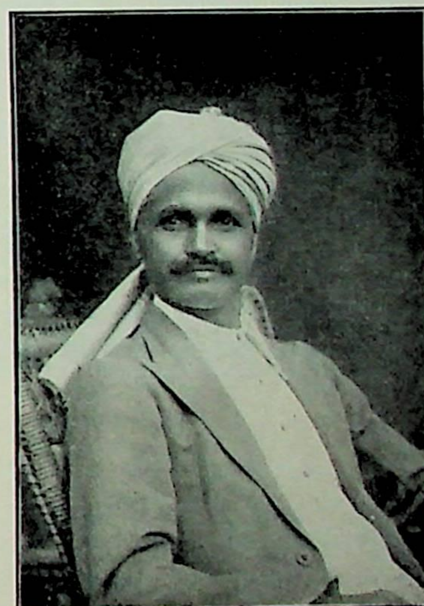
Maharajadhiraj Sri Sri Sri Raja Ramchandra Deb Puri.

DR. PRABHU DUTT SHASTRI, M.A., PH.D., B.SC. (Oxon), I.E.S., Mahamahopadhyaya, Vidyasagar, Shastravachaspati, Senior Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta. Born 1885. Educated at Universities of Punjab, Kiel, Oxford, Bonnand and Paris. Obtained special grant from Boden Fund on results of research in Mental and Moral Service; Special Studentship in Philosophy and New Testament at Manchester College, Oxford; made a tour of study and research in Europe as Government of India Research Scholar, 1909—1911; Delegate to, and Sectional President at, the Fourth International Congress of Philosophy held at Bologna, 1911; Lecturer in Methods of Teaching and Educational Psychology at the Lahore Central Training College, 1907—09; Punjab University Reader, 1909; First Punjabi to be appointed to Indian Educational Service; Calcutta University Lecturer in Philosophy and Sanskrit, 1912—20; lectured at New York, the Union Theological Seminary, the Universities of Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and Toronto, 1920-21. Has three sons.


Rai Bahadur Radha Charan Das, B.A., Sambalpur, Orissa.

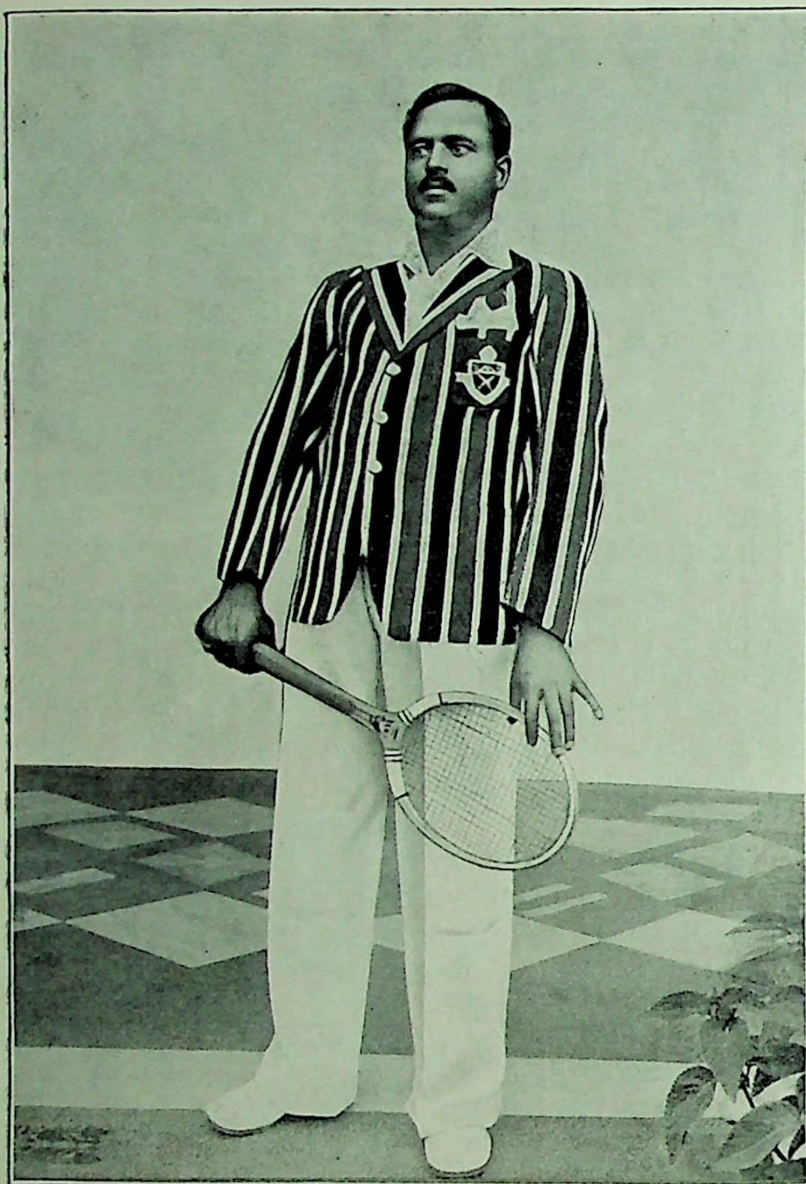
RAI BAHADUR RADHA CHARAN DAS, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, Orissa. Born 1883. After graduation competed Provincial Subordinate Civil Service, 1904. Entered service, 1905. Served as Assistant Settlement Officer, Orissa and Khurdha Settlement; Settlement Officer, Banki; Special Executive Officer; Partition Officer; First Deputy Collector, 1905; Deputy Collector, 1912. First Class Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Officer, then Deputy Commissioner. During Great War recruited labour. Did Scarcity Relief and Flood work. Made Rai Sahib, 1922. Combated Civil Disobedience and made Rai Bahadur, 1930. Subscribed to numerous funds for public good. Has three sons and four daughters.

RAI SAHIB PANDIT RADHA KRISHNA, Sub-Divisional Officer, Irrigation Department, Meiktila, Burma, was born in a respectable family of Shori Brahmans at Manupur, District Ludhiana, Punjab. After passing Upper Subordinate Engineering Examination, 1911, from Insein College, he joined Irrigation Department in 1912, where he is serving up to date. Throughout his service he has always shown extraordinary devotion to his duties and has often carried them out at the risk of his very life. In the devastating flood of 1935, while going to attend his duties, he was overtaken by a rising flood. He had to rush through quickly rising water, leaving behind his car which afterwards remained fully drowned for 72 hours. In recognition of his innumerable public services and loyalty he was awarded a certificate of honour by the Commissioner, Mandalay, in 1924, and a certificate of honour and a silver watch by H. E. the Governor of Burma in 1926. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, and title of Rai Sahib, 1936.


Rai Sahib Pandit Radha Krishna, Meiktila, Burma.

RAGHUBAR NARAYAN SINGH, son of Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh, M.L.C., Monghyr, Behar, was born on the 16th of Assin, 1969 *Sambat*. He is a worthy son of an illustrious father. Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh is a prominent social worker of Behar. He has donated large sums of money to charitable purposes. His earnest zeal for the uplift of women in general and Hindu widows in particular is well known. His Bailey Dharamsala, Lady Stephenson Zenana Hospital and an *ashram* for Hindu widows are the best examples of his charitable work.

Babu Raghubar Narayan Singh has not only inherited all that is good in his father but gives every promise of even excelling him in the noble qualities of head and heart. In his present tender age of 24 years he has exhibited such talents that in future years the Province may reasonably expect to have in him a fine piece of humanity. He has creditably passed the Senior Cambridge Examination from the St. Paul's at Darjeeling and has attained remarkable knowledge of literature by dint of hard studies at home. He is the head of the Hindi Literary Society of the Monghyr District and by his unmitigated zeal helped to make the first District Conference of the Hindi Literary Society a grand success. He has of late begun to devote himself to writing of



Raghubar Narain Singh, Monghyr.

books and articles in Hindi and the first book of his named *Kartavya* or *Adarsh Hindu Jiwan* is in press at present. Within a short period he has succeeded in making a big and fine collection of books on almost all subjects including some rare books and manuscripts. He intends opening in the near future a large public library which may prove the only one of its kind in the Province. In physical culture too he stands quite apart from the young aristocracy of the age. Here we find a well-exercised body, strong muscles and a majestic gait. He is a keen lover of sports too and is of very active habits. He has graduated from Professor M. V. Krishna Rao's School of Physical Culture at Ootacamund. In qualities of heart, largely inherited from his mother whom he was unfortunate to lose in the terrible earthquake of 1934, there remains nothing to be desired. His activities in giving relief to the flood-stricken people of the Monghyr District after the earthquake, with the help of hundreds of young student volunteers at his command, constituted the only example of its kind in Monghyr aristocracy. He helped a great deal in the distribution of Government relief to the earthquake sufferers and took particular care that they did not go to the undeserving. He is one of the Vice-Chairmen and Vice-Patrons of the Monghyr District Sports Association, of which the District Magistrate is the President and the Superintendent of Police is the General Secretary; the General Secretary of the District Students' Association of Monghyr; the President of Basdeopur M. E. School (Monghyr), and a member of other town and district organisations, *viz.*, the Hindu Sabha and the Managing Committees of Schools. No one who happens to meet him once fails to be struck by his charming manners and frank disposition.

KHAN SAHIB HAJI SAYED SHAH RAHMATULLAH, Prosecuting Inspector, Police, Daltongunj (Palamau), Behar. Born 1884. Educated in Calcutta and Patna. Entered Police Department as Sub-Inspector 1908. Promoted Inspector 1921. Made Khan Sahib 1933. Awarded Jubilee Medal. Services highly appreciated by Government. Has five sons.

RAJENDRA PRASAD, M.A., M.L., Patna. Born 3rd December, 1884. Educated at Presidency College, Calcutta. Practised as Vakil, High Court, till 1920. Professor, University Law College, Calcutta, 1914—16; Member, Senate of Patna University, since its foundation but resigned in obedience to Congress Non-co-operation resolution; Secretary and President, Behar Provincial Congress Committee, for a number of years; President, Behar Provincial Conference, 1920 and 1929; General Secretary, Reception Committee, Gaya Congress, 1922; President, Behar Central Relief Committee; President, 48th Session of the Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, October, 1934.

RAI BAHADUR RAM BRIKSH SINGH, Inspector of Police, Detective Staff, Muzaffarpur, Behar. Born 1888. Matriculated 1909. Entered Police as Sub-Inspector 1910. Promoted Inspector 1925. Rendered recruiting services. Combated Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements. Made Rai Sahib 1922. Rai Bahadur 1931. Awarded King's Police Medal 1935. Has five children.

RAJAH BAHADUR GIRIVAR PRASAD NARAYAN SINGH of Ranka Raj, Palamau, Behar, was born in July, 1885, succeeded his illustrious father, Raja Govind Prasad Singh, in 1911 and was educated in Queen's College, Benares. The area of his Raj is 416 square miles. He pays Rs. 12,000 as Government revenue and cess.



Rajah Bahadur Girivar Prasad Narayan Singh of Ranka Raj, Palamau, Behar.

The family which he so worthily represents belongs to the famous Gor clan of Ajmer Rajputs and ranks first among the leading Zamindars of Palamau. Ever since the advent of the British it has been pre-eminently loyal to the British Crown and rendered splendid services during the Sepoy Mutiny. First rate assistance was also rendered to the Government by Raja Bahadur's renowned ancestor, Raja Shiva Prasad Singh, during the conquest of Palamau and towards the maintenance of order there, for which the whole of Pargana Palamau was settled with him for some time.

Raja Bahadur is universally respected for piety, charity, benevolence and love for education. He maintains a charitable dispensary and hospital at Ranka and has contributed liberally to Govind High School, Garhwa; Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna; Lady Dufferin Hospital, Daltonganj; Science College Library, Patna; Leprosy Fund, Gaya; Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund; Girivar High School, Daltonganj, etc. His total gifts amount to about one lakh of rupees. During the Great War he helped British Raj with recruits for the army.

He was a member of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council from 1912 to 1923. He was awarded the title of Raja in 1922 and of Raja Bahadur in 1931.

He was recipient of the Coronation Medal in 1911 and the Royal Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

Their Excellencies Lord Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Sir Henry Wheeler and Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, Governor of Behar and Orissa, honoured Ranka with their visits.

Rajah Bahadur has got three sons and one daughter.



Seth Ratansi Hansraj, Sambalpur, Orissa.

SETH RATANSI HANSRAJ, Proprietor, Messrs. Ratansi Hansraj, Merchants, Sambalpur, Orissa. Born 1891. Originally came from Cutch and settled at Sambalpur over twenty-two years. Leading rice and produce merchant of the district. Popular with the public and the Government for public spirit and loyalty. Has been helping the Administration in various ways.

KAVIRAJ KAVICHANDRA PURNA-CHANDRA RATHA, Smurti Vyakarna Tirtha, Ayurveda Visaradacharya, Nilachala Kalpataru, Ayurveda Bhabana, Puri, Orissa, was born in 1890. He is a physician of immense repute commanding a large practice due to sympathetic treatment. At the age of 18 he qualified himself as a Sanskrit Scholar and received title of Smurti Vyakarna. Thereafter under the patronage of the Raja of Kanika he studied Ayurveda and received title of Ayurveda Visaradacharya. Began practice in 1919 and at once became famous, obtaining testimonials from Government officials and Rajas. He has cured many cases which were declared incurable and has written many medical treatises. His charitable works are many and varied. He is founder and patron of an Ayurveda Vidyalaya where he gives theoretical and



Kaviraj Kavichandra Purnachandra Ratha, Puri, Orissa.

practical education in medical subjects. In the devastating floods of 1933 at Puri he distributed medicines free of charge in the flooded area. For numerous public-spirited activities was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.


Rai Kshirod Chandra Ray Bahadur, B.A., Zamindar of Moiskhal, Chittagong.

RAI KSHIROD CHANDRA RAY BAHADUR, B.A., Zamindar of Moiskhal, Chittagong, Bengal. Born, February, 1894. Prepared for M. A. and B. L. Examinations but unfortunately had to abandon owing to the death of his father. Ancestor was Diwan of East India Company in 1785. Holds in proprietory right the island of Moiskhal, covering about 190 square miles with a population of about 60,000 souls. Also possesses properties in other parts of the district. Annual income is about Rs. 1,25,000. Was Commissioner, Chittagong Municipality; Member, Chittagong District Board, for 20 years, and its Vice-Chairman since 10 years; Chairman, Co-operative Credit Society, Paraikora, for 15 years. Was Chairman, Local Board, Cox's Bazar Sub-Division; Vice-President, Hindu Sabha, Chittagong; President, Chittagong Landholders' Association; Member, District School Board for Primary Education; Secretary, High Schools, Paraikora; President, Union Board, Paraikora; Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly in the Reformed Constitution; Director of several banks and companies. Rendered valuable services in suppressing terrorism in Chittagong. Founded many schools, primary and higher; founded two charitable dispensaries and contributes annual grants to them. Donated Rs. 1,000 to Chittagong General Hospital and Rs. 500 to dispensaries under rural uplift scheme. Pays yearly grants for education, religious observances, temples and other charitable institutions. Was made Rai Bahadur in 1935. Is blessed with one son and two daughters.


Mr. Kunjabehari Ray, B.L., Faridpur.


KUNJABEHARI RAY, B.L., District and Sessions Judge, Faridpur, Bengal. Comes of a respectable Kayastha family, Bikrampur. Entered Judicial service, 1909, as Munsif; became Sub-Judge, 1930, and rose to be District and Sessions Judge, 1935. Married Uttama Ray, daughter of Amar Guha. Settled 10, Naba Ray's Lane, Dacca. Properties, Dacca and Calcutta. Averted Hindu-Muslim riot at Pingna, 1922. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Father, Krishnadas Ray, pleader and landholder. Mother Nrityakali Ray. Grandfather, Kalachand Ray. Paternal grand-uncle, Naba Ray (of East-Bengal fame). Maternal grandfather, Umanath Mitra. Maternal grand-uncle, Rai Bahadur Abhoycharan Mitra, Zamindar. Deceased brother, Bepinbehari Ray, married Suvarnamoyee Ray, daughter of Pratap Ghosh. Cousin, Joychandra Datta, famous merchant, Rangoon. Sister, late Kiranmoyee, married Jatindra Guha. Seven sons: Kalisankar, MA., B.L., married Snehalata, daughter of Heramba Chandra Ghosh, D.S.P.; Jnansankar, B.A.; Gourisankar; Durgasankar; Shivasankar; Pransankar; and Tarasankar. Five daughters: Kuntala, married to Harendra Chandra Roy, M.A., B.L.; Kamala, married to Lalmohan Das, B.A.; Hena, married to Khagendra Chandra Roy, B. SC., C.E. (South California University); Manika, married to Jitendra Nath Sarkar, M.SC., B.L.; and Renuka. Brothers-in-law: Babu Satya Charan Datta; Babu Mahendra Lal Guha; Rai Bahadur Pyari Mohan Basu (once Director of Land Records), father of Babu Upendra Mohan Basu, Deputy Collector. Believes in God, spiritualism and British Justice.


Mrs. Kunjabehari Ray, Faridpur.


ACHARYA SIR PROFULLA CHANDRA RAY, KT., C.I.E., D.SC., (Edin.), PH.D. (Cal.), Paltit Professor of Chemistry, University College of Science, Calcutta, and Founder and Director of Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta. Born 1861. Educated at Calcutta and Edinburgh University. Graduated at Edinburgh. D. Sc., 1887; Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta University, 1908; Hon. D. Sc., Durham University, 1912. President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society.



Rai Bahadur Sushil Kumar Roy, M.A., B.L., Pleader, Darbhanga.

RAI BAHADUR SUSHIL KUMAR ROY, M.A., B.L., Pleader, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Behar. Born 1885. Graduated with Honours in English and Philosophy, receiving Smith's Prize. President, Bar Association; Chairman, Municipality; Vice-Chairman, Rohika Central Co-operative Bank; President, Goshala; President, Local G. M. S. S. H. E. School; Rai Sahib 1917; Rai Bahadur, 1934; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has four sons and three daughters.



Nawabzada Syed Mohammad Mehdi Rizvi, M. L. C., Guzri, Patna City.

NAWABZADA SYED MOHAMMAD MEHDI RIZVI, M.L.C., Bawli Hall, Guzri, Patna City. Born 1889. Represents an old Guzri family well known throughout the country for its nobility and extensive charities. His grandfather, Nawab S. Lutf Khan, C.I.E., was founder of Behar College of Engineering and uncle, Nawab Badahah Nawab, was founder of Badahah Nawab Training College for females and endowed an income of Rs. 10,000 a year for female education. Nawabzada is very popular with the public and officials alike. He is Member, Behar Legislative Council, since 1930; and Chairman, Patna Municipality, 1936. He was elected President, All-India Shia Conference, 1935. He is blessed with three sons.

D. E. ROBERTS, I.E.S., Principal, Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam. Born 1888. Took B.Sc., (Physics) and B.Sc., (Math.) degrees with 1st Class Honours. Was Research Fellow, University of Wales, and took M.Sc., degree. Joined Indian Educational Service in 1914 and since then serving the department conspicuously.



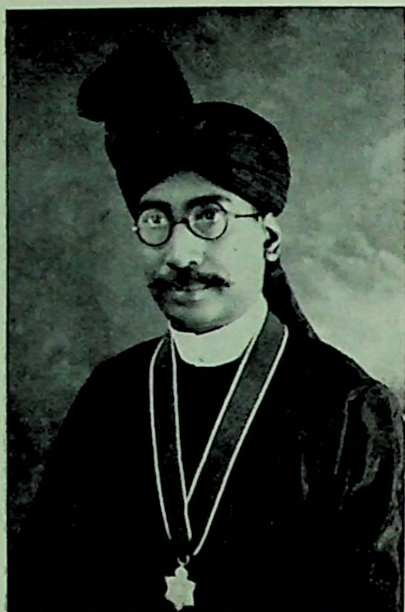
R. B. Chandra Kishor Kar Roy, Kuliarchar, East Bengal.

RAI BAHADUR CHANDRA KISHOR KAR ROY, son of late Babu Naba Kishor Kar Roy, comes of a very respectable Taluqdars' family of Ramdi, at present P. S. Kuliarchar, District Mymensingh, East Bengal. He was born in Ashar 1262 B. S. He joined the Bajitpur Bar in 1884, and soon rose to eminence. He was Chairman of the Bajitpur Municipality for 24 years; Member, Local Board, Kishorgunj, for 18 years; and Member, District Board, for 12 years. He is a lifelong Honorary Magistrate (*Honoris Causa*). He was life and soul of all public institutions at Bajitpur. He was awarded Durbar Medal and certificate of honour in 1911, title of Rai Sahib in June 1916, again certificate of honour for raising War Loans in 1917 and title of Rai Bahadur in June, 1918. His public spirit and zeal for all noble undertakings and devotion to public duty have secured him a fame almost provincial. His greatest achievements were removal of Sub-Divisional headquarters from Bhairab to Bajitpur and retention of Munsiff's Court at Bajitpur on two occasions. He and his family are well known for their examplary loyalty and service to the Government. His ancestors were very respectable and influential Taluqdars of their days. He is equally loved by Hindus and Mohammadans. He is an unfailing friend of the poor and a very successful arbitrator of their disputes. He is a great social reformer and has been instrumental in abolishing many old customs in the Brahmin and Kayasthya Samajes.

RAI SAHIB JATINDRA KUMAR ROY, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, Chittagong, Bengal, was born in 1885 at village Paraikora in Thana Anwara, District Chittagong, in the house of the well known Dewan Baidya Nath Kanungo's son, Babu Har Chandra Roy, grandfather of his mother, Basanta Kumari Roy, whose father, Babu Girish Chandra Roy, was regarded as the first Hindu nobleman of Chittagong. Babu Har Chandra Roy was presented to Lord Dalhousie as principal Zamindar of Chittagong during that Viceroy's visit to Chittagong in 1853.

Rai Sahib is a descendant of the well known "Srijukta family" of Noapara, an ancient and aristocratic Zamindar family of Chittagong District, in village Guzra-Noapara in Thana Raozan. The first member of this ancient Baidya Zamindar family to settle in Chittagong, emigrating from Rah to Tippera early in the sixteenth century, was Rajaram Roy Chaudhury, a Mukhtar in the Court of Nawab Murshedkuli Khan, Governor of Bengal in the Moghul Empire,

and the first Hindu Zamindar of Chittagong coming with a *sanad* from the Nawab about 1725 and acquiring extensive landed properties in Chittagong. His son, Srijukta Roy, being very influential, this family is known as "Srijukta family" of Noapara.


R. S. Jatindra Kumar Roy, Chittagong.

His eldest grandson, Raghoonandan Roy Chaudhury, the ancestor of the Rai Sahib, was a security of farmers as a principal Zamindar of Chittagong, with whom Mr. Goodwin, the Revenue official, concluded the Settlement in Chittagong in 1774.

The Rai Sahib's grandfather, Durgakripa Roy, gave lands for Chittagong College in 1867. His first uncle, Nabin Chandra Sen, was a famous poet of Bengal. His father, Umesh Chandra Roy, was Honorary Magistrate and prominent Zamindar till he died in 1897. His eldest brother, Sudhangshu Bimal Roy, who founded Noapara High School, was regarded by Government as the head of this ancient family till he died in 1905.

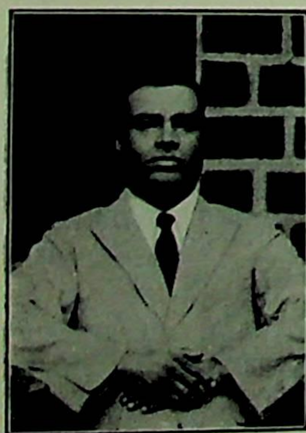
Rai Sahib is Durbari as an ancient Zamindar and is entitled to private interview with the Governor of Bengal. He is also Honorary Magistrate and Member, Local Board, and was made Rai Sahib in 1933.

He founded Kishori Mohini Scholarship in Chittagong College. He invested considerable amount in War loans and received first-class certificate with gold signet from Government as President of West Guzra Union Board and rendered faithful services to Government during Armoury Raid disturbances. He contributed a handsome donation for Silver Jubilee in 1935.

Rai Sahib is God-fearing and reasonable to his tenants. His son, Rupendu Bikash Roy, is now President of West Guzra Union Board.

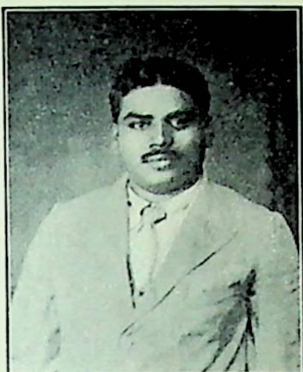

Dr. Kali Prasad Singh Roy, Darjeeling, Bengal.

DR. KALI PRASAD SINGH ROY, B.M.S. (Upper), Resident Medical Officer and Radiologist, Eden Sanatorium and Hospital, Darjeeling, Bengal, occupies a prominent place among the medical practitioners in that district. He was born on the 18th October 1890, in a respectable Rajput family of West Bengal so well known for distinguished services to the British Raj. He owns Taluqdari in the district of Burdwan under the guardianship of his uncle, Raja Bahadur Manilall Singh Roy, C.I.E., of Chakdighi, who is a first cousin of his father, the late Rai Sahib Bidhu Bhusan Singh Roy. Dr. Singh Roy is worthily maintaining the traditions of his family. After qualifying as L. M. P. in 1914 from the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, he was atonce taken into the Bengal Medical Service as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and was promoted to the rank of Civil Assistant Surgeon in 1936. During the Great War he did admirable work in his official capacity as a Warrant Officer in the Indian Medical Department from November, 1914, to March, 1919. He is of a generous and charitable disposition and his purse is always open for every deserving cause. For his loyal and public-spirited activities he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. He is blessed with one son who is at present prosecuting studies in Calcutta.


Mathura Nath Das Roy, B.A., E.A.C., Haliganj, Assam.

MATHURA NATH DAS ROY, B.A., E.A.C., Haliganj, District Sylhet, Assam. Born 1891. Started as Sub-Deputy Collector, 1915; promoted E.A.C., 1935. Rendered recruiting services during Great War; stopped no-tax payment movement in Sylhet District. In recognition of valuable services Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Is blessed with two sons and three daughters.

RAI BAHADUR MIHIR NATH ROY, Proprietor, "Behar Herald," Lal-Kuthi, Exhibition Road, Patna, Behar. Born 1871. Educated in Patna and Calcutta. Practised at Patna District Courts. Was Public Prosecutor; Honorary Managing Director, Provincial Co-operative Bank; President, All-India Provincial Co-operative Bank Conference, 1932. Member, Hubback Co-operative Banking Enquiry Committee, 1933. Gave evidence before Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930, and Lothian Committee, 1934. Has two sons.



Nakul Chandra Roy, B.A., B.L., Sitarampur.

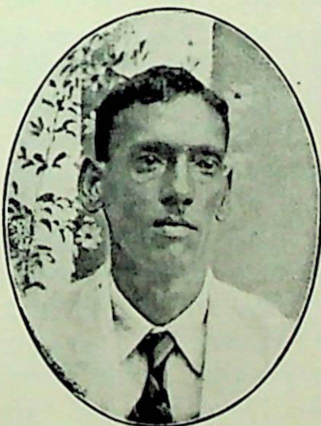
NAKUL CHANDRA ROY, B.A., B.L., Honorary Magistrate, Sitarampur, District Burdwan, Bengal, was born on the 15th November, 1905. He is associated with many public-spirited activities and is Member, Asansol Local Board, Burdwan District Board, Ram Krishna Mission and Leprosy Board. He is also Patron, Ushagram Mission. Generous by nature, his gifts to charity are numerous and substantial. He built an X'-Ray Clinic-Hall at Asansol on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and it has proved a boon to the sufferers and needy. He donated Rs. 2,000 to Asansol Water Works; Rs. 1,000 to Burdwan Famine Fund; Rs. 500 to Silver Jubilee Fund; Rs. 250 to Asansol Batteth Club and Rs. 1,083 to His Majesty King George V Memorial Fund. He has an intensely feeling heart, especially in regard to human distress, and his purse is always open to the poor and the destitute. His services to the State are equally of high order. During the Great War he spared neither pains nor money to help the prosecution of War. Due to his influence the Asansol Sub-Division was least affected during the hectic days of the Civil Disobedience movement.

NARAIN DUTT ROY, Sub-Inspector, Police, Shahkund, Bhagalpur, Behar, comes of a respectable Bhumihar Brahman family of Ujilar, District Balia. His ancestors received *Sanads* and testimonials for gallantry and devoted loyalty during Mutiny. He entered Police Department as Sub-Inspector in 1908 and his meritorious services have been acknowledged several times. His uncommon ability and thoughtfulness in holding Non-co-operation movement were appreciated by Government and public alike. He is held in esteem by the public for his kind dealings and by the Government for his honesty. His services during earthquake in Behar were a great relief to the public. His practical demonstration of removing sand by shovel encouraged the people. He is nicknamed a holy man in his department.



Narain Dutt Roy, Sub-Inspector, Police, Bhagalpur.

SATISH CHANDRA ROY, M.A. (London), I.E.S., Inspector of Schools, Sylhet, Assam. Born 1888. Member, Aristotalian Society (London), since 1912 and of British Institute of Philosophical Studies; Professor, City College, 1914-15; Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore, 1916—20; Reader in Philosophy, Dacca University, 1921—23. Joined I.E.S. 1923; officiating Principal, Cotton College, Gauhati; Writer, Quinquennial Review of Progress of Education in Assam, 1912—27, 1927—32. Author, *Angalo* (Bengal) and *Religion and Modern India*. Has one son.



Maulvi Sa'adat Ali, B.A.

MAULVI SA'ADAT ALI, B.A., Sub-Deputy Magistrate. Born 1897. Educated at Monghyr Zilla School and Ravenshaw, Cuttack. Entered service 1923. Worked in Orissa and Ranchi Settlements during N. C. O. and C. D. Movements. Served in North Behar Earthquake Relief operations. Took special interest in Water Hyacinth Eradication and King's Jubilee. A sportsman.

RAI SAHIB SATRUHAN DEO SAHAYA, M.I.E.T. (London), Sub-Divisional Officer, P. W. D., Laheria Sarai, Behar. Born 1894. Awarded Medal, being first Behari student. Has brilliant career as P. W. D. Engineer and awarded Jubilee Medal. Rendered valuable services during and after Behar earthquake and made Rai Sahib.

RAI BAHADUR SISHIR KUMAR SANYAL, Superintendent of Police and Commandant, Military Police, Bhagalpur, Behar. Born in 1888 in an old aristocratic and loyal family. His father late R. B. Sarat Chandra Sanyal, M.A., B.L., was Divisional and Sessions Judge. Had a bright academic career. After graduating entered Police Department as Deputy Superintendent. On more than one occasion carried out his duties at the risk of his life. Detected and prosecuted several gangs of dacoits and thus established reputation for ability and reliability. Promoted Imperial Service 1934, conferred the title of Rai Bahadur and awarded Jubilee Medal for his long valuable services.

KHAN SAHIB MAULVI SAYIDUR RAHMAN, M.A., B.L., Advocate, Proprietor, Azimbag Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, Assam. Born 1895. Nominated Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1927—29; Muslim spokesman before Simon Commission; Member, Selection Board, Recruitment of Provincial Service Officers, 1929—32; Member, District Jubilee Committee, 1935; Member, Dibrugarh Municipality, since 1923 and Local Board since 1921. Awarded Khan Sahib, 1933; Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has three children.

JITENDRA MOHAN SEN, B.SC. (Cal.), M.ED. (Leeds), Teacher's Diploma (London), Diploma in Education (Oxford), Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, 63, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta. Born 25th April, 1892. After a distinguished academic career at Calcutta, Leeds, London and Oxford, joined David Hare Training College, Calcutta, as a Professor of Psychology. Served also as District Inspector of Schools, Calcutta; Second Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division; Additional Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Special Officer in connection with the enforcement of Compulsory Primary Education Act in Bengal; Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, and is now Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Has been a prominent member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1929-30; Assistant Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools under the Bengal Children Act since 1928; Member of the Visiting Board of the House of Detention for Juvenile Offenders since 1926; Member of the Board of Film Censors, Bengal, 1935; Fellow, Royal Geographical Society, since 1921; Member of the International Committee on Illiteracy of the World Association for Adult Education since 1931; Member of the Indian Psychological Association since 1926; President of the Psychological Section of the Indian Science Congress held at Indore in January, 1936; Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India and Fellow of the National Academy of Sciences; Member of the Board of Studies in Teaching of the University of Calcutta since 1931; Honorary Lecturer, Training Department, Calcutta University, since 1935; Member of the Senate, Calcutta University, since 1935; Member of the Education Committee of the Corporation of Calcutta from 1924 to 1932 and again since 1935; author of numerous papers and several books dealing with Psychology, Sociology and Education.



Jitendra Mohan Sen, B.Sc. (Cal.), M.Ed. (Leeds), Calcutta.

In recognition of his meritorious services was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

RAI PRANES CHANDRA SEN BAHADUR, Pleader, Serajgunge, District Pabna, Bengal, was born in 1875. He is a distinguished member of the Serajgunge Bar and is held in great esteem for his many estimable qualities of head and heart. He has been Member, Serajgunge Local Board, since 1899, and during the long period of 31 years of close association with the Board he was its Vice-Chairman, 1902—12, and Chairman 1925—28. He was Member, Serajgunge Municipality and Pabna District Board, for 12 years; Chairman, Serajgunge Industrial Development Company for electric supply for 8 years and has been Deputy Chairman and Director, Co-operative Central Bank, Serajgunge, for 6 years. He holds Zamindari in Baidya-Jamtail in Pabna District and as a result of his untiring efforts and donations a charitable dispensary and a school for girls were established there. He is still actively associated with these institutions as Secretary and President respectively and is also taking keen interest for the Serajgunge B. L. H. E. School as its Vice-President. He was Chairman, Serajgunge Co-operative Urban Bank, for 9 years; Managing Director, Serajgunge Loan Office Co., Ltd.; Vice-President, Famine Relief Committee, Serajgunge, and is a member, District School Board, Pabna. He was Chairman, Local Conciliation Board, and rendered efficient service towards conciliation between Hindus and Mohammadans. Has been Chairman, Vigilance Committee; was Secretary, Governor's Reception Committee, and Chairman, Soldiers' Reception Committee; Vice-President, Silver Jubilee Committee at Serajgunge. He was closely associated with the Town Protection Committee, Serajgunge. He is Chairman of the Jamtail Debt Settlement Board, also a member of the Special Debt Settlement Board, Serajgunge, and Vice-President, Girls' H.E. School Founders' Committee. He was honoured with the title of Rai Sahib in 1928 and Rai Bahadur in 1933 and King's Silver Jubilee Medal, and Co-operative Silver Jubilee Medal with First Class certificate for meritorious services in co-operative department in 1935.



Rai Pranes Chandra Sen Bahadur, Serajgunge, Bengal.



KHAN BAHADUR SHAH MOHAMMAD ELAHI BAKHSH. Born in 1900. Educated in Monghyr Zila School, and St. Columbus College, Hazaribagh. His public activities include:—(1) Honorary Magistrate with First Class powers; (2) Elected Municipal Commissioner in 1930; (3) Member, Jail Committee, and Non-official Visitor; (4) as Joint Secretary of Aman Sabha he preached against the Civil Disobedience movement and organised meetings in rural area; his valuable services were recognised by the grant of *Sanad* by the Governor of Behar and Orissa in 1931; (5) during the communal trouble in Monghyr town in 1931, he did his best to save the situation and was one of the signatories to the compromise made before the District Magistrate; (6) Vice-President of the District Boy Scouts Committee; (7) Member of the S. P. C. A. Executive Committee; (8) made handsome donations to the Lee Garden and the Children Park at Monghyr; (9) was made a Khan Bahadur in 1933, and was in fact one of the youngest recipients of this title in the Province; (10) Member of the Earthquake Working Committee in 1934 and (11) recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal, and member of District Silver Jubilee Committee.



Khan Bahadur Shah Mohammad Elahi Bakhsh.

His old and historic residence at Dilawarpur in Monghyr town was visited by His Excellency and Lady Stephenson in July, 1927, and January, 1932. The history of this ancient family in India begins with Shah Mustafa Sufi, who was invited from his native place in Seistan (Persia) to Delhi by the Emperor Akbar, who recognised his eminence and learning by the grant of *Jagirs* and *Khilat*. During Akbar's campaign against the Afghans in Behar, he distinguished himself as a soldier, and then came to Monghyr to meet the saint, Shah Alahdad Arifeen, who finally chose him as his successor and *Sajjada-Nashin*. He died in 1050 *Hijri* and was buried at Dilawarpur. His descendants, Shah Sharf-ud-din Ghous, Taj-ud-din Ghous, Masnad Ali, Badr-ud-din, Jawad Ali and Ahmad Ali, kept burning the torch of piety and learning from 1050 to 1251 *Hijri*. This torch was handed by Shah Ahmad Ali to his sons, Shah Ahsan Ali, Mohsin Ali, Hosain Ali and Wajid Ali. A fuller account of this family will be found in Lokenath Ghoshe's "The Modern History of the Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zamindars, etc," (Part II, pages 332—334), published in 1897. Shah Ahsan Ali's second son was Shah Latafat Hosain whose grandsons are Mr. S. M. Nematullah, Bar-at-law, and Khan Bahadur Shah Mohammad Elahi Bakhsh. Their cousin is Khan Bahadur S. M. Yahya, C.I.E., M.L.C., Bar-at-law.

The Dilawarpur Shah family is the oldest Muslim family in Monghyr, and has been uniformly prominent since the days of Akbar.



AMARESHWARI PRASAD NARAIN SINGH, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Patna, is a scion of the well-known ancient aristocratic family of Bhumihar Brahmans of Chainpur in the Saran district (Behar) and Salemgarh in Gorakhpur district (U. P.)

He was born at Salemgarh in May, 1904. His grandfather, Babu Ambika Prasad Narain Singh, a part-proprietor of the Chainpur Estate through his marriage in the Tamkohi Raj family, came in possession of the Salemgarh Estate which originally formed part of the historic Tamkohi Raj (Gorakhpur District), and ever since the family has been having its residence both in Chainpur and Salemgarh.

Babu Ambika Prasad Narain Singh had three sons and two daughters. The daughters were married respectively to the late Maharaja Sir Harendra Kishore Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bettiah (Behar), and H.H. Maharaja Sir Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur K.C.S.I., of Benares. The eldest son, Raja Sidheshwari Prasad Narain Singh, C.B.E., R.B., who was awarded the title of Raja in 1926 as a hereditary distinction, is living in retirement at Benares. The youngest son, the late Babu Rajeshwari Prasad Narain Singh, came through marriage in possession of 7 Annas Tikari Raj. The second son, Babu Gunjeshwari Prasad Narain Singh, died in 1914, leaving the estate with increased income and resources and two minor sons, Amareshwari Prasad Narain Singh and Kameshwari Prasad Narain Singh, under the guardianship of their mother, a lady possessed with intelligence and foresight. She was assisted in the management of



Amareshwari Prasad Narain Singh, M.A., LL. B., Advocate, Patna.

the estate for some years by trusted servants of her brother, Raja Harihar Prasad Narain Singh Bahadur of Amawan (Patna), and later by her elder son.

During the Great War Babu Amareshwari Prasad Narain Singh supplied recruits, both combatant and non-combatant, contributel to the War Loan fund, and rendered other services for which even in his minority he received a *Sanad* from the Government.

He obtained the Master's Degree in Arts in 1930 and the Bachelor's Degree in Law with high First Class marks in 1935. He is now practising as an Advocate in the Patna High Court, his younger brother being in charge of the management of their estate in both the provinces.

RAJA LALL RAJENDRA SINGH BARIHA, Honorary Magistrate, Zemindar, Raj Borasambar, Padampur, District Sambalpur, Orissa. Born March 13, 1878. The Zamindari of Borasambar lies in the extreme south-west of Bangarh Sub-Division and extends over 841 square miles. The Zamindar enjoys the right of affixing the *tika* to the Maharajas of Patna on their accessions. Narsinghnath, a famous place of pilgrimage, is in the Borasambar Zemindari and is situated twenty miles south-west of Padampur. Borasambar had been an independent State from mediaeval times.



Raja Lall Rajendra Singh Bariha, Raj Borasambar, Padampur, Orissa.

Raja Lall Rajendra Singh was educated at High School, Sambalpur, and Rajkumar College, Raipur. Has been managing his vast estate efficiently since 1901 and is very popular with his tenants for easy accessibility and sincere solicitude for their moral and material well-being. Pays an annual Takoli of Rs. 24,865/7/- to Government.

Is sincerely and intensely loyal to the benign Government. Has rendered valuable services to the Crown in times of need and has been helping the administration in various ways. Supplied coolies during the Great War. Subscribed also Rs. 9,000 and odd to the War Loans. For these services has been granted *Sanad* by Government. Awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in 1908 and that of Raja in 1932.

Has been working as Honorary Magistrate since 1906 with consummate ability. Is Member, District Council; President, Sanitation Committee; and President, School Managing Committee, at Padampur, rendering useful services in these responsible capacities.

Has been running at Padampur a well-equipped charitable dispensary, both outdoor and indoor, at an annual expenditure of about Rs. 3,000. Paid Rs. 1,000 to the Local Famine Charitable Fund; Rs. 1,000 to the Imperial Relief Fund; Rs. 1,000 to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund; Rs. 1,000 to the Flood Relief Fund, Sambalpur; Rs. 1,000 towards Boy Scout movement; Rs. 500 to Lady Dufferin Fund and Rs. 1,500 for maintaining a bull with its cost as desired by H. E. the Viceroy. Has made substantial contributions to various other works of public utility.

Is respected by all classes of people for his high character, broad-minded munificence and extreme suavity of manners.

Has four sons and three daughters.

RAI BAHADUR DEVANANDAN PRASAD SINGH, a big landholder and banker of Monghyr, was born in Monghyr on 5th June, 1896. Losing his father, Babu Jahuri Lal, a distinguished landholder, at the early age of seven, young Devanandan, though born with a silver spoon in his mouth, had to struggle against many odds. He received a liberal education and is well versed in Persian literature.



R.B. Devanandan Prasad Singh, Monghyr.

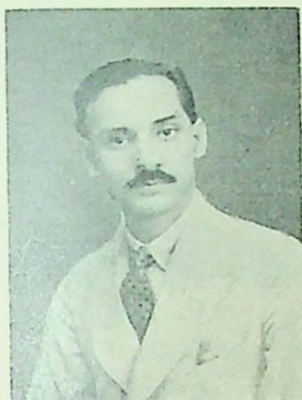
While only seventeen he proved his worth so remarkably in the difficult task of managing a big estate that supervision by the District Judge was suspended.

His record of public services is worthy of emulation. Within a few succeeding years he was Honorary Magistrate at twenty-five. He was an elected member of the Municipality for about twelve years and was elected Municipal Chairman in 1927. In 1928 his services were recognised by His Excellency in a speech and the *sanad* of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him. In 1930 he was elected to the Legislative Council, and in 1935 he was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.

His munificent donations exceeding thousands include, amongst others, contributions to Dufferin Hospital Fund, Monghyr Water Works, laying out the Lee Garden and Funds of the Behar relief and the great earthquake of Japan.

He could never reconcile himself to forces of lawlessness as evidenced by his active association with Aman Sabha during the Civil Disobedience movement.

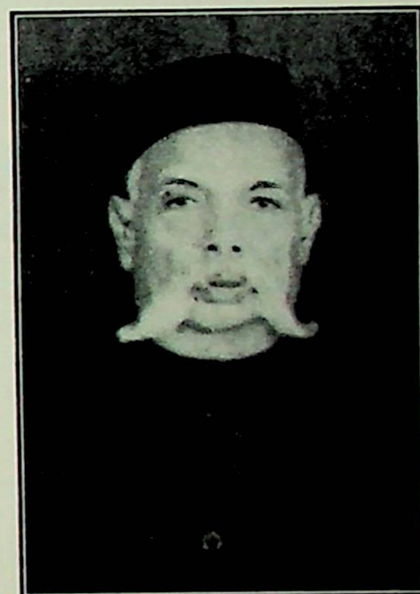
A leader of his community, Kanauj Bania, he is hospitable and accomodating and the coolness of judgment has always helped him to see things in their true relation.



Bameshwar Prasad Sinha, M.A., B.L., Gaya, Behar.

BAMESHWAR PRASAD SINHA, M.A., B.L., Zamindar, Chairman, Local Board, Gaya, Behar. Born 1905. Had a singularly brilliant University career. Represents a very old Zamindar family with an annual income of about seventy-five thousand rupees. Subscribed liberally to War Loans, Behar and Quetta Relief Funds, Silver Jubilee Funds, also to hospitals and schools. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.

RAI SAHIB BHAGWAT NARAYAN SINHA, a well-known religious-minded Rajput Zamindar, Patna. Pays Rs. 9,000 annually as land revenue. Takes keen interest in Primary education. Was Honorary Magistrate for 25 years. During communal tension has prevented ruptures. Got *Sanad* for services during Civil Disobedience movement. Made Rai Sahib in 1928. Has a promising son in Jamuna Prasad Sinha.

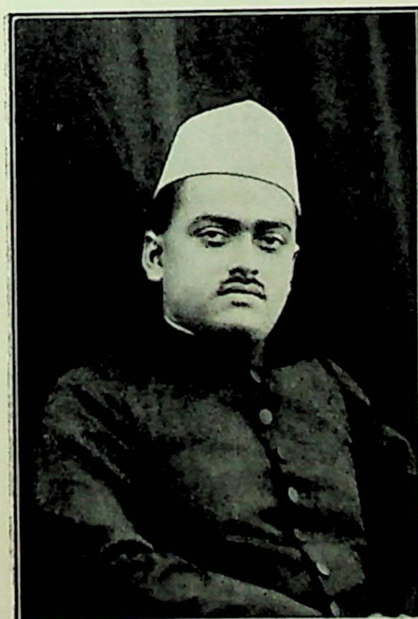


R.S. Bhagwat Narayan Sinha, Patna.



M. K. SINHA, I.P., Assistant Superintendent of Police, in-charge, B. & N.-W.R., Samastipur. Born 1903. Permanent residence Patna. Stood first in Province in Indian Police Competition Examination 1927. Did recognised good work at Bhagalpur as in charge of Patna City during Civil Disobedience movement. Rendered valuable service in Behar earthquake. In recognition of meritorious work awarded Indian Police Medal in 1935.

Name mentioned every year in Annual Administration Report ever since he joined service—verily a record for a young officer. Father, A.K. Sinha, O.B.E., also a senior member of Indian Police, has been honoured with Silver Jubilee Medal.



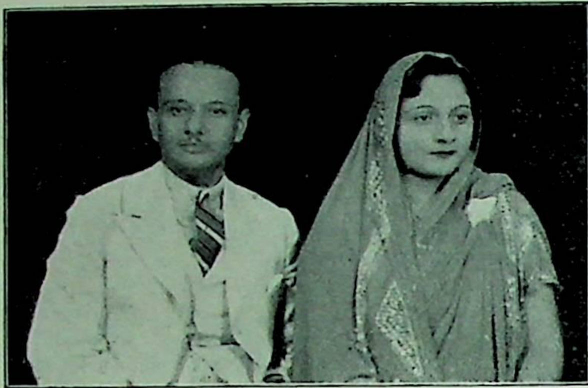
Madandhari Sinha, M.L.C., Patna.



MADANDHARI SINHA M.L.C., Patna, Behar. Born 1909. Permanent residence Dharhara, P. O. Paligunge, District Patna. A fairly big landlord, paying Rs. 4,000 as land revenue and Rs. 4,000 as cess. Equally respected by public and Government for earnest public spirit and sincere loyalty to Crown. Has been Director, Central Co-operative Bank, Dinapur, since 1929; Member, District and Local Boards, since 1934; Member, Legislative Council, since 1935. In all these responsible capacities rendering useful services to public.

Mr. Sinha was awarded a *Sanad* for meritorious services during Civil Disobedience movement.

He donated Rs. 7,000 to Parbati H. E. School, Bikram, District Patna; Rs. 1,700 to Parsagarh H.E. School, District Saran; Rs. 1,500 to Mahila Vidyapith, Darbhanga; Rs. 100 to Leprosy Asylum, Purulia; Rs. 125 to Thanksgiving Fund; also Rs. 125 to Silver Jubilee Fund for which he received a letter of thanks from Behar and Orissa Government, and also Rs. 150 to King George Memorial Fund. He has three sons, all minors.



Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm James Sinha, Patna.

MALCOLM JAMES SINHA, Patna, stands prominent among the Zamindars in Behar as much for his public activities and nobility of character as for his high lineage. He is a direct descendant of Maharaja Ram Narain Sinha Bahadur, Nazim of Bengal and Behar, during the days of Moghul Empire.

Mr. Sinha was born in 1900. His father, Rai Ishwar Prasad Sinha, was a big Zamindar in Behar and was well known for his piety and intellect. Mr. Sinha is in every way a worthy scion of the family. He is a District Scouts Commissioner and takes keen interest in literary activities of the Province. He possesses a dignified personality and spends his time for the uplift of the poor. He rendered meritorious services during the Behar earthquake which were much appreciated by the Government.

Mrs. Sinha is the daughter of Mr. Raghubir Prasad Khare, a reputed criminal lawyer of U.P. She takes keen interest in her husband's political and social activities. She is a member of Behar Council of Women and Secretary, Behar Hitashi Mahila Sangh.



R.B. Ram Ran Vijoya Sinha, Bankipur, Behar.

RAI BAHADUR RAM RAN VIJOYA SINHA, a famous writer of Hindi books and contributor to leading journals; Proprietor of Khadgavilas Press, Bankipore, Patna, Behar. Born 1886. A pioneer of Hindi renaissance in this country. In the words of His Excellency the Governor of Behar, he has rendered valuable services towards popularising and spreading the use of Nagri Hindi. Has endowed a Hindi Readership for Patna University by paying Rs. 7,500 and has contributed Rs. 1,500 for Sifton Gold Medal. Besides other contributions, has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to War funds, Rs. 500 to Prince of Wales' Fund and Rs. 250 to Silver Jubilee Fund. His Jubilee services were much appreciated and he was recipient of the Jubilee Medal. Presided over Behar Literary Conference and Behar Franchise Committee. Is President of Behar Chambers of Commerce. For services to Crown and country was made Rai Sahib in 1916 and Rai Bahadur in 1922.

RAI BAHADUR THAKUR RAMDHARI SINHA, Medical Practitioner and President, Municipality, Motihari, Behar. Born 1870. Educated at Medical School, Patna. Served as Medical Officer, Abu Road; Medical Officer, 2nd Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers, China Expedition. Was Honorary Magistrate 21 years. Established several schools and founded a library. Combated Civil Disobedience. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, Rai Sahib and Rai Bahadur.

SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA, Bar-at-Law, Patna, Behar. Born 10th November, 1871. Educated at Patna College and City College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar from Middle Temple. Founded and edited "The Hindustan Review," 1899—1921; twice elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council; elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1920, and elected its first Deputy President, 1921; President of Legislative Council, 1921-22; Member, Executive Council, Behar and Orissa Government, 1921—26; resumed editorship, "The Hindustan Review," 1926; became Managing Director of "The Indian Nation," Patna, 1931. Was specially invited while in England to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; Convocation Lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935, and Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1936.

RAI BAHADUR SATYASHU KUMAR SINHA, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Burdwan, Bengal, is of about 43 years of age. He is Deputy Chairman and Secretary, Burdwan Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Director of Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and Director, Commercial Bank, Ltd. He subscribed several lakhs towards War Loan and Burdwan Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. He has three daughters and no son.



M. Siraj-ud-Din Ahmad, Sulakia, Bengal.



M. SIRAJ-UD-DIN AHMAD, Vice-Chairman, Kishorganj Municipality, and Teacher, Kishorganj H. E. School. Present and permanent address:—Islamia Library, P. O. Kishorganj, village Sulakia, District Mymensingh, Bengal. Born in 1903 of a loyal and respectable family, his father being the late Imam of Kishorganj Town mosque. Educated in Kishorganj H. E. School and A. M. College, Mymensingh.

Muslim Literary Association and Primary School Teachers' Association, Kishorganj, are his creations through which he has done and has been doing much for the education of his sub-division. His Islamia Library, Kishorganj, though a business establishment, stands unique in its endeavours for the encouragement and spread of education, spending every year a decent sum out of its funds in rewarding deserving students.

He is an out-and-out loyalist and rendered all possible help to the Government in its fight against the Civil Disobedience and Non-co-operation movements, terrorism and all other similar movements subversive of law and order.

He celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee of 1935 in a befitting manner and received the King's Silver Jubilee Medal. He has one son and one daughter.



LT.-COLONEL DR. SIR HASSAN SUHRAWARDY, KT., I.T.F., O.B.E., L.M.S., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.S.I.L.M., Rotunda, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 2, Belvedere Park, Alipore, Calcutta. Born 1884. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1921—24. Deputy President, 1923; Member, Court and Executive Council, Dacca University; Member, Court of Aligarh Muslim University; led Indian Delegation to British Empire University Congress, Edinburgh, 1931; associated with many public-spirited activities of the Presidency.



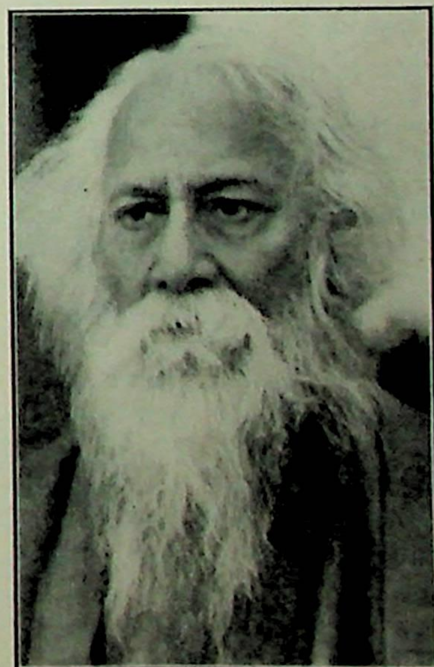
Rao Sahib N.M. Sundram, L.T.M., Gauhati.



RAO SAHIB N. M. SUNDRAM, L.T.M., Weaving Superintendent, Assam, Gauhati. Born November, 1890. Received 1st Class Diploma in Textiles, 1913, and passed the City and Guilds London Examinations in Cotton Spinning and Weaving. Was appointed Fellow, Textile Department, V. J. T. Institute, Bombay. Entered the Department of Industries, Madras, as Weaving Superintendent, July, 1914, and subsequently promoted as Chief Weaving Assistant. Designed solid border slay and swivel mechanism and was awarded gold medal. During War organized blanket weaving industry and quality of blankets supplied to the Army Department was highly appreciated by the Government of India Member for Industries and Commerce. Studied silk and coir industries in Kollegal, Mysore and Malabar; secured Government of India's scholarship for studying silk industry abroad but could not be spared; was appointed to the present post in July, 1920. Officer-in-charge, Government Emporium and Central Stores; Secretary, Unemployment Enquiry Committee; Member, Advisory Board, Development of Industries, Assam. Made Rao Sahib, February, 1937.



DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE, D. LITT. (Calcutta University), Santiniketan, Bengal. Born 6th May, 1861. Educated at Oriental Seminary and St. Xavier's School, Calcutta, and privately at home. Went to England in 1877 and studied English literature under Prof. Henry Morley; author of a large number of poems, plays, novels, short stories and essays on literature, religion, art, education and politics; edited three Bengali reviews, "Bharati," "Sadhana" and "Bangadarsan." Founded the famous Santiniketan School at Bolpur, 1901; President, first Bengal Literary Conference, 1906; President, Bengal Provincial Conference, 1907; awarded Nobel Prize



Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Santiniketan, Bengal.

for Literature, 1913; Knighted, 1914; visited Japan and America on a lecture tour, 1915-16; surrendered his Knighthood as a protest against the Punjab atrocities, 1919; founded Visva-bharati International University at Santiniketan, 1921; toured extensively in Europe, America, Canada, China, Japan and other parts of the world and was honoured by Princes and people everywhere. His books have been translated in almost every language of the world.


Tajamul Husain, Bar-at-Law, Patna.

TAJAMUL HUSAIN, Bar-at-Law, Patna, Behar, succeeded to the vast estate of his father, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sarfraz Husain, in 1933. Was educated at King's College School, London and Cambridge University. Is a nominated Member, Patna Municipality; President, Muslim Independent Party, Patna; President, Anjuman-i-Taraqqi-e-Urdu and General Secretary, Provincial Shia Conference. In appreciation of good work as Secretary, Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, and Silver Jubilee Fund at Patna, was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

BHUPAL SINGH THAPA, Sectional Officer, P. W. D., Baksaduar, Jalpaiguri, Bengal, born in 1885. Passing Subordinate Engineer Service joined P.W.D.; constructed Buxa Detention Camp; assisted Commandant Political Department, 1930—35. Rendered Military Works services under Major R. E. "E. Anslic," Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineer VIII Division, Lucknow. Blessed with four sons and two daughters.

MUNNALAL TIWARY, Director, Messrs. Tiwary Bechar and Company, Ltd., Jamshedpur. Born in 1875 and educated at Jubbulpore. Doyen Tisco Employee. Joined 1903, retired 1934. Had been in association with the founders of Tisco. Was granted certificate by the Governor-General-in-Council in recognition of his services towards War Loan. Was Honorary Magistrate for three years. His name shall ever be associated with the history of the Safety Movement in India and particularly with the organisation of Safety as a live factor in the gigantic Tata Works at Jamshedpur. He is Governor of Behar Branch of S. F. A. of India. His accomplishments in social welfare and educational uplift of the Jamshedpur town are well known. He is now a Director of Messrs. Tiwary Bechar & Co., Ltd., a notable firm of Automobile Engineers in the Province. He is blessed with five worthy sons, all well placed in life, representing a unique joint family. Has landed and house properties in Jamshedpur and Jubbulpore.

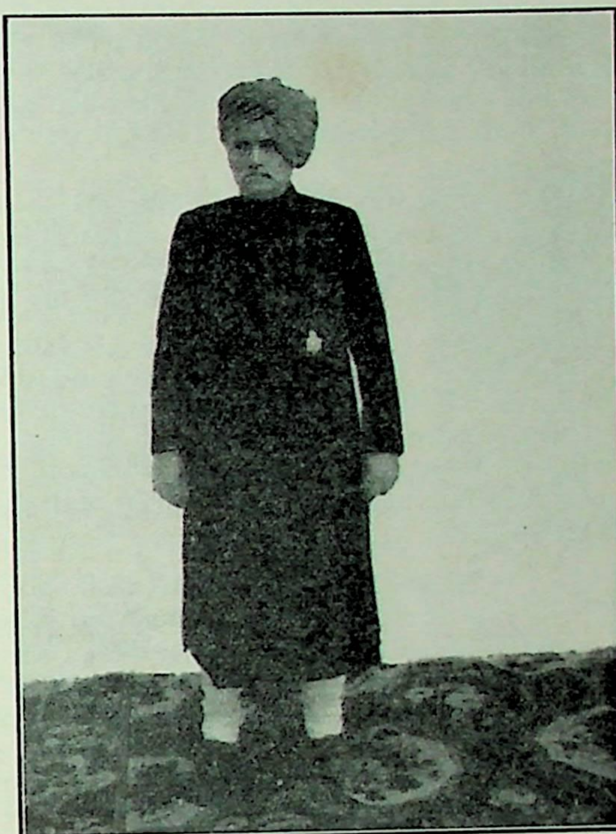

Munnalal Tiwary, Jamshedpur.

RAI BAHADUR UDIT NARAYAN SINGH, Proprietor of Shakarpura and Bahadurpur Estates, a big and old estate of the District of Monghyr yielding an annual income of nearly two lacs of rupees, comes of a respectable and old Rajput family of the famous Pamvar clan to which belonged Raja Bikramajit of immortal fame. Raja Karan of this family set up the famous Goddess "Ma Chandika" at Monghyr where thousands of people still daily assemble to worship Her.

Rai Bahadur Udit Narayan Singh's father, the late Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Prasad Singh, built the temple of Shree Burha Nath at Bhagalpur and several other *Kutties* and temples in the districts, of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Darbhanga, and dedicated an income of Rs. 10,000 for their maintenance. He further gave property yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,200 to D. J. College and Zilla School of Monghyr. Like his illustrious father Rai Bahadur Udit Narayan Singh has always espoused the cause of religion and learning and made princely donations to public institutions for the benefit of the public at large. He has established a charitable Dispensary, a free High English School and a free Middle English School at Shakarpura besides Primary ones in his estates. He gives regular substantial subscriptions to other educational institutions of the District.



Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Prasad Singh, Proprietor of Shakarpura and Bahadurpur Estates, Monghyr.



Rai Bahadur Udit Narayan Singh, present Proprietor of Shakarpura and Bahadurpur Estates, Monghyr.



Late Babu Ram Bahadur Singh, son of late Babu Tek Narayan Singh, elder brother of Rai Bahadur Udit Narayan Singh.



Kumar Laliteshwar Prasad Singh, son of Rai Bahadur Udit Narayan Singh.

He is a man of enlightened views, liberal and public-spirited. He is a great practical social reformer and as President of the District Rajput Sabha left no stone unturned in preventing female infanticide prevalent in some parts of the Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts. To abolish *Tilak* and dowry system in his community, which is solely responsible for female infanticide, he set up an example by marrying his only son with the daughter of the first cousin of Maharaja Bahadur of Gidhaur without any *Tilak* or dowry.

He has been an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of District Board for a long time and during all the subversive political movements he rendered great help to the Government. During the Civil Disobedience movement he supplied his own car and foodstuff to the Police at Garhpura in the Begusarai Sub-Division to maintain law and order.

His family has all along been loyal to the Crown. In recognition of his loyal services. Rai Bahadur L. P. Singh was exempted from the operations of the Arms Act. There is *Gaddi* system in the Estate and as such the Estate is impartible and succession to the *Gaddi* is governed by the rules of lineal primogeniture. His son, Kumar Laliteshwar Prasad Singh, is a promising young man and is receiving education in college at present.

BABU UMASHANKAR PRASAD MEHROTRA, B.SC., (Patna 1927), the only son of the late Hon'ble Babu Maheshwar Prasad Sahib, one of the leading Raises and Zamindars of Behar. Born 24th December, 1905, educated at Muzaffarpur Zila School and G. B. B. College. The family is well known for its princely liberality and munificence. Babu Maheshwar Prasad Sahib was well known for his public-spirited activities and represented the Behar Zamindars on the Bengal Legislative Council before the separation of Behar.



Babu Umashankar Prasad Mehrotra, B.Sc., Muzaffarpur.

Babu Umashankar Prasad has inherited the literary and musical tastes of his father. Is a keen critic of Hindi poetry and has made special study of Indian music. Has scientific hobbies too.

Was an untiring member of Behar Earthquake Relief Government Committee and President of Muzaffarpur Khatri Earthquake Relief Committee. Rendered magnificent service personally to the distressed and the afflicted. Doing splendid work as elected member, Muzaffarpur District Board and Muzaffarpur Municipality. Was General Secretary to 8th All-India Music Conference at Muzaffarpur in 1936, and was chiefly responsible for its unique success. Is an active member of the Executive Committee of North Behar Athletic Association.

As a distinguished ex-student of the Muzaffarpur G. B. B. College, he is the President of the Old Boys' Association. His judgment of poetry, music and fine arts has earned for him distinction as patron of numerous literary and artistic societies in Muzaffarpur and outside.

By temperament he is large-hearted and generous. Is strictly vegetarian and devoutly religious. Most public causes in Muzaffarpur have been benefitted by his charity. Is a great reader and has built up a well-chosen library of books on music, literature and science.

As a landholder with a rent-roll of more than two lacs of rupees, he has shown himself ever solicitous of the welfare of his tenants and evictions in his Zamindary are very rarely known.



Bishambhar Dayal Varma, Motihari, Behar.

BISHAMBHAR DAYAL VARMA, Manager, Bank of Behar Ltd., Motihari. Born 1886. Has served also as Agent, Gorakhpur Bank, Ltd., at Dinapur, and Secretary, B. & O. Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bankipur. In recognition of useful services to the Crown was appointed Honorary Magistrate in 1927 and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

NANDJI SAHAY VARMA, son of Munshi Ambica Prasad, Zamindar, Village Jagban, District Darbhanga, Behar, was born in 1901. Educated at Darbhanga and Arrah. At present working as Head Clerk, Civil Surgeon's office, Monghyr. His grandfather, Munshi Kodai Lal, and his ancestors are well spoken of in a historical book entitled "*Aina Tirhut*" *vide* heading "Kodai Lal Kayastha Shribastab, V. Jagban, Perg. Jarail," page 251 of part 4, published in 1883. His loyal services during the Behar earthquake were recognised by the Government of Behar and Orissa, in appreciation of which he was awarded a *Sanad* in 1934 and Silver Jubilee Medal together with a Certificate of Award in 1935.



Nandji Sahay Varma, Jagban, Behar.



Nawab Syed Shah Wajid Hussain Khan Bahadur, Khusrupur, Behar.

NAWAB SYED SHAH WAJID HUSSAIN KHAN BAHADUR, Khusrupur, District Patna, is a worthy scion of an ancient and respected Syed family of Behar. This family is descendant of Hazrat Bande-Nawaz Gesudaraz Gulberga, Aurangabad (Deccan), and represents two important and religious seats in the Province, *viz.* (1) Peerdamaria Dargah of Hazrat Syed Shah Makhdum Zainal Abedin Peerdamaria in Patna and (2) Hazrat Diwan Syed Shah Jafer Khing-Sawar at Barh. In the times of the Moghul Emperors the family was granted numerous *jagirs* and during the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857 its members at great personal risk gave shelter to many European officials including the then Sub-Divisional Officer.

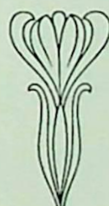
As an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council, District Board and various public committees, the Nawab is worthily upholding the loyal traditions of his illustrious house. During the visit of His Majesty King Edward VIII as Prince of Wales in 1921 and during the tour of the Simon Commission he was of immense assistance to authorities. During the Great War he assisted in recruiting and did his best to popularize the War Loans. He was made Khan Bahadur in 1915, and crowned with the higher distinction of Nawab in 1935.

KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI WALI-UR-RAHMAN, B.A., B.L., Jalpaiguri, Bengal. Born 1862. Passed B.A. 1888. B.L. 1890. Practised Law at Jalpaiguri 30 years. Is a big landholder in Bengal and Assam and a planter and proprietor of several tea gardens. Was Member, Municipality and District Board. Endowed two beds in the Sadar Hospital. Contributed Rs. 5,000 to Jubilee Fund. Made Khan Bahadur, 1936.



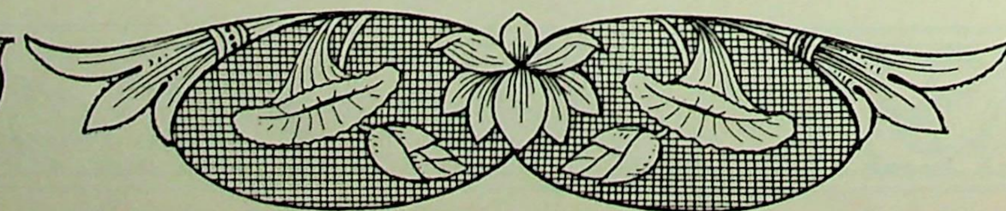
The Indian Empire

Leading Officials and Non-officials,
Ministers, Members of Legislatures,
Zamindars and other Personages.



MADRAS.

Section 3



His Excellency John Francis Ashley, Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras.

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN FRANCIS ASHLEY, LORD ERSKINE, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras. Born 26th April, 1895, eldest son of 12th Earl of Mar and Tellie. Educated at Eton, Christ Church, Oxford. Married in 1919 Lady Marjorie Hervey, eldest daughter of 4th Marquess of Bristol, Q. V.; four sons. Lieut., R. of O. Scots Guards; late Lieut. Scots Guards, M. P. (U) Westonsuper. Mare Division of Somerset, 1922-23, and since 1924. Assistant Private Secretary (unpaid) to Rt. Hon. Walter Long, (1st Lord of Admiralty), 1920-21; Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid) to the Postmaster-General (Sir W. Joynson Hicks), 1923; Principal Private Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary, 1924; Assistant Government Whip in National Government, 1932; assumed charge as Governor of Madras on the 15th November, 1934.

THOMAS AUSTIN, B.A., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Madras, was born on 20th July, 1887. He received his education at Cambridge University and entered I.C.S. in 1911. He served as Dewan of Travancore State from 1932 to 1934 and is holding the present post since April, 1934.



Rao Bahadur C.J. Paul Avargal, B.A., Madras.

RAO BAHADUR C. J. PAUL AVARGAL, B.A., Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Development Department. Born 6th July, 1887. Educated at St. Michael's College, Coimbatore, and St. Thomas' College, Trichur. Started as Assistant Professor of Science and Mathematics, St. Joseph's College, Colombo. Joined Government Service, Revenue Department, in 1910. Was in Madras Secretariat, 1918—26; appointed Deputy Collector, 1919; Additional District Magistrate, 1927; Collector and District Magistrate since 1934. Made Rao Sahib, 1925; Rao Bahadur, 1929. Awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE SIR OWEN BEASLEY, KT. (1930), Chief Judge, Madras High Court, Sterling Road, Nungambakkam, Madras. Born July 2, 1877. Educated at Cambridge University. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1902. Served in Great War, 1914—19; appointed Judge, Burma High Court, 1923-24; Judge, Madras High Court, since 1924.

G. T. BOAG, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Madras Government, Law Department, Saidapet, Madras. Born 1884. Educated at Cambridge University. Entered I.C.S., 1907; Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 1908—10; Sub-Collector, Negapatam, 1910—12; Settlement Officer, Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura, 1913—1918; Controller of Tan Stuffs, under Indian Munitions Board, 1918-19; Superintendent, Census, Madras, 1920—22; Commissioner, Madras Corporation, 1923—25; Secretary to Madras Government, 1925—28; Collector, West Godaveri, 1930; Indian Tariff Board, 1931—33. Conferred C.I.E., 1928.

THE HON'BLE G. T. H. BRACKEN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member, Executive Council of the Governor of Madras. Joined service, 1903. Secretary, Public Works, Establishment Committee, 1906-7; Assistant Director, Statistics, Calcutta, 1908; on Special Duty with Government, 1909; Superintendent, Administration, Pudukottah State, 1909—13; Secretary, Commissioner of Land Revenue, 1915; on Military duty, 1916—19; Collector and District Magistrate, 1919—24; Secretary to Government, 1924-25; again Collector and District Magistrate, 1926—30; Third Member, Revenue Board, and Excise Commissioner, 1930; Second Member, Revenue Board, and Commissioner, Land Revenue, 1931; Chief Secretary, 1931 and 1934. Member, Executive Council, since March, 1935.

THE HON'BLE C. F. BRACKENBURY, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member, Executive Council of the Governor of Madras. Joined service, 1905. Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, 1906-7; Special Assistant Settlement Officer, 1909—12; Collector and District Magistrate, 1918—32; Member, Board of Revenue, 1932, and again 1934; Chief Secretary, 1933 and again 1935; Member, Executive Council, since June, 1936. Awarded C.S.I., 1936.

ARTHUR BROKENSHAW, Postmaster-General, Mount Road, Madras. Born 8th November, 1885. Educated at Royal Indian Engineering College. Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs, 1906; Director, Telegraphs, 1932. Hobbies: Golf and Gardening. Is blessed with three sons and one daughter.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE S. BURN, I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras. Born 1881. Educated at Queen's College, Oxford. Joined service, 1905. Holding present post since 10th June, 1934.
Address:—Weston Haddows Road, Nungambakkam.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANK POWELL CONNOR, KT., I.M.S., D.S.O., K.H.S., L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H., R.C.P. & S. (Eng.), Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Born 16th September, 1877. Joined service September 1, 1902. Served in various capacities. Holding present post since 20th November, 1933.

SIR CHARLES BANKS CUNNINGHAM, KT. (1933), C.S.I. (1931), Inspector-General of Police, Madras. Born 1884. Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1904—8; Superintendent of Police, 1909; Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, 1915; Commissioner of Police, Travancore State, 1915—21; Controller of Munitions, 1917-18; Director, Civil Supplies, 1917—21; Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, 1928; Commissioner of Police, 1928—30; holding present post since 1930.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE FREDERICK WILLIAM GENTLE, Judge, High Court, Madras. Born 1892. Took M. A. degree from Queen's College, Cambridge. Called to Bar (England) 1919. Member, General Council of Bar, 1921—26; Recorder, Margate; 1935-36; Judge, Madras High Court, since 1936. Also served during Great War as Captain, First Life Guards, in France. Has one son.

DEWAN BAHADUR N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR, C.I.E., (1935), Acting First Member, Board of Revenue (since 29th May, 1936), Madras. Born 31st March, 1882. B. A., Presidency College, Madras; B. L., Law College, Madras. Assistant Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, 1904; Deputy Collector, 1905; Collector since 1920; Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921—28; visited Europe, 1934. He has been recently appointed Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State.

H. M. HOOD, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government of Madras. Entered I.C.S., 1909; Assistant Collector, 1909—12; Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, 1913; on Special duty, 1915; on Military duty, 1916—19; Collector and District Magistrate, 1919—23; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, 1923-24, and again 1926—29; Collector, Madras, 1924, and again 1931; Secretary, Revenue Department, 1925; Chairman, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929; Secretary, Economic Depression Enquiry, 1931; Chief Secretary, 1936.



Henry George Howard, C.I.E., M.C., Madras.

HENRY GEORGE HOWARD, C.I.E., M.C., Chief Engineer (Electricity Department), Madras. Born 1883. Educated at University of California 1908—11. Engaged in design construction and operation of large electric power systems in Canada, North and South America, 1910—15 and 1919—27; Advised Punjab and U.P. Governments in connection with hydro-electric enterprises. Served in South African War and Great War. Titles: M.C. 1917, C.I.E.

C. E. JONES, I.C.S., Secretary, Finance Department, Government, Madras. Born 1891. Educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. Joined Government service, 1915; Recruiting Officer, 1917—19; Settlement Duty, 1919—23; Special Duty on land acquisition for South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, 1925—28; Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, and Secretary, Finance Committee, 1929—32; M.L.C., 1932-33, and from 1934 Syndic and Senator, Andhra University, etc., etc. Awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935.

DEWAN BAHADUR R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR, M.A., Secretary, Legislative Council, Madras. Born 1884. Had a most distinguished University career. Practised as High Court Vakil, 1907—10. Was District Munsif, 1910—21. Worked as Asstt. Secretary, Madras Government. Appointed Secretary, Legislative Council, 1924. Was Legal Advisor, Indian Tax Enquiry Committee, 1925. Official M. L. A. since 1935, and Provincial Secretary, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society since 1921. Was Syndic, Annamalai University, and delivered Convocation Address in 1934. Has instituted a prize in the Bar Council in the name of Sir Edward Wallace.

DEWAN BAHADUR SIR ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR, KT., B.A., B.L., Advocate-General and Member, Law College Council, 27, Luz, Mylapur, Madras. Born 1883. Educated at Christian College, Madras. Started practice, 1907. Was twice Syndic, Madras University. Has contributed liberally to charitable and educational institutions. Delivered Andhra University Convocation Address, 1930. Is Member, Sanskrit College Committee, Mylapur. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1926. Dewan Bahadur, 1930, Knighted, 1931. Has four daughters, three sons.

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR S. KUMARASWAMY REDDIYAR AVARGAL, B.A., B.L., Minister for Education, Madras Government, Luz, Church Road, Mylapur, Madras. Born 1879. Educated at Hindu College, Tinnevelly; Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Was Chairman, Palamcottah Municipality, 1911—21; Additional Public Prosecutor, Tinnevelly, 1915—20; Secretary, War Fund and War Loan, 1914; President, District Board; Secretary, Hindu College; served as Public Prosecutor, Tinnevelly, till 1926. Elected M. L. C.; Minister since 1930; Scout Commissioner since 1931.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE DEWAN BAHADUR K. P. LAKSHMAN RAO, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras. Born 15th December, 1887. Passed B.A., B.L. and became Assistant Professor, Law College, Madras, 1916; appointed Professor, 1920; District and Sessions Judge, 1921—30; Judge, Madras High Court, since 1933.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE C. MADHAVAN NAIR, Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, Spring Gardens, Teynampet. Born 1879. Offg. Vice-Principal, Law College, 1909; Assistant Law Reporter, Madras; Professor, Law College, 1916; Principal, Law College, 1920; appointed Government Pleader, 1920; became Advocate-General, 1923; Offg. Judge, High Court, 1923—27; Judge since 1927.

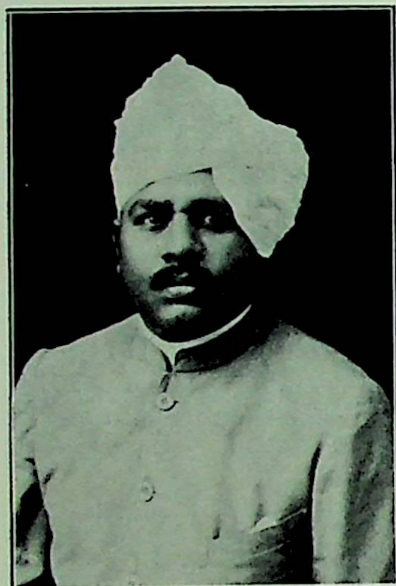
LT.-COL. CLIVE NEWCOMB, I.M.S., B.A., B. CH., D.M. (Oxon), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), F.I.C., F.C.S., Chemical Examiner to Government; Professor of Chemistry and Principal, Medical College, Madras. Born 3rd October, 1882. Educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and St. Thomas Hospital, London. Entered service 30th July, 1910. Principal since 5th May, 1932; Chemical Examiner from 1920. Acting Surgeon-General, 1936. Member, Syndicate and other bodies of Madras University; President, Pharmaceutical Society of India. Blessed with one son, one daughter.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE V. PANDRANG ROW, B.A., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras. Educated at Madras and Cambridge Universities. Entered service, 1904. Assistant Collector and Magistrate 1905—08; Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, 1910—13 and 1917-18; Civil Judicial Training, 1915—17; officiated Collector and also District and Sessions Judge; Deputy Secretary, Local Self-Government, 1924; Secretary, Development, 1925; on deputation as M. L. A., 1925, 1928 and 1929; Judge, High Court, since July, 1934. Is also Member, Law College Council.

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR A. T. PANNIRSELVAM, Bar-at-Law, Member, Executive Council, "Leith's Castle," San Thome, Mylapur, Madras. Born 1888. Educated at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; Gray's Inn, London; Peter House, Cambridge. Was President, Tanjore District Board; Chairman, Municipal Council, 1918—20; President, District Educational Council, 1922—24; Public Prosecutor, Tanjore. Made Rao Bahadur in recognition of services. Was Member, Indian Round Table Conference, London.

THE HON'BLE MR. P. T. RAJAN, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Minister of Public Works, Madras Government, "Ranga Vihar," Mowbray's Road, Madras. Born 1892. Educated at Cambridge University. Called to Bar, 1917. Elected to 1st Legislative Council and again to 4th Legislative Council. Became Minister of Public Works. Is Chairman, South Indian Peoples' Association.

THE HON'BLE RAJA SRI RAVU SIR SWETACHALPATI RAMA KRISHNA RANGA RAO BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili, Chief Minister, Madras Government, Branson Bagh, Cathedral, P. O. Madras. Aged about 37 years. Educated privately. Is Chief Minister since 1932. Is blessed with one son and one daughter.



The Hon'ble Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, B.A., Madras.

THE HON'BLE MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI, B.A., President, Madras Legislative Council, Fort St. George, Madras. Born 1894 in Nellore District. Passed B.A. in 1919 from Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. Ex-President District Board; Member, Economic Enquiry Committee for Godavari and Kistna districts. M.L.C. in 2nd Legislative Council; President, Legislative Council, since 1930.

Permanent Address :—Buchireddipalem, Nellore.

THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER SOUTER, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member, Executive Council, Madras. Born 13th June, 1877. Joined I.C.S., 1901; Assistant Secretary to Government, 1906; Under-Secretary, Revenue Department, 1909; Commissioner, Coorg, 1918—28; Officiating Secretary to Government, P. W. D., 1928; 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, 1930, and 1st Member, 1932—35; C. S. I., 1933; K. C. I. E., 1936.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE RAO BAHADUR S. VARADACHARIAR, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, "Govardhan," Mylapur, Madras. Educated at Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; Lecturer, Pachaiyappa's College, 1902-3; entered Bar, 1905; nominated M. L. C., 1924; made Rao Bahadur, 1925; was Editor, "Law Journal," for many years; became Judge in 1934.

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR SIR KURMA VANKATA REDDI NAIDU, KT., K.C.I.E., Law Member, Government of Madras, Mylapur, Madras. Education: Madras Christian College. Was Minister for Development, 1920—23; an active worker in the field of Local Self-Government; was Member of the Taluk and District Boards; visited England as Member of the Non-Brahmin Deputation and gave evidence before the Joint Committee of Parliament. Was Agent to Governor-General in South Africa. Acted as Governor for three months. Law Member since 1934. Club: The Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.



Hon. R.B. Sir Kurma Vankata Reddi Naidu, Kt., K.C.I.E., Law Member, Madras.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE SIR M. VENKATASUBHA RAO, KT., B.A., B.L., Officiating Chief Justice, Madras High Court, Spur Tank Road, Chetpur. Born 18th July, 1878. Joined the Bar, 1903; Election Commissioner, 1921; appointed Judge, High Court, 1921; Officiating Chief Justice, 1936; Knighted, January, 1936.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICE S. WADSWORTH, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras. Born, December 21, 1888. Educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, Called to Bar, Middle Temple. Joined I.C.S., 1913; served in Revenue Department; Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor; Registrar, High Court; District Judge; Judge, High Court, since 19th June, 1935.



C. Abdul Hakim, Madras.

C. ABDUL HAKIM, 5, Jafar Sirang Street, Madras. Born 1865. Self-made premier merchant; exporter of tanned skins, hides; importer of piecegoods, yarn. Great benefactor and educationist. Has contributed twenty lakhs without distinction of caste and creed. Was Sheriff of Madras. Is President, South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and District Board, North Arcot.

M. ABDUL RAHIM, Guntakul, Distt. Anantapur in Madras Presidency, is a worthy scion of a respectable and loyal family. His father and grandfather served in the Burma War for which they were awarded certificates, medals and *Jagir*. He is an Honorary Magistrate; Member, Guntakul Panchayat Court, and President, erecting Mosque, Dronachalam.



M. Abdul Rahim, Guntakul.

S. A. AIYASWAMY CHETTIAR, M.A., B.L., District Munsif, Srivilliputtur, Madras Presidency. Born 17th February, 1905. Graduated 1927. Enrolled Advocate, Madras High Court, 1930. Vice-President, Salem Taluq Board, 1931—33; Member, Senate Academic Council, Faculty of Law, Madras University, 1932—35. Municipal Councillor, Salem, 1931—34, and Chairman, 1934-35. Joint Secretary, Salem District Jubilee and Quetta Earthquake Relief Committees.

PANDITHAI K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYRAMMAL, F.M.U., F.A.U., 76, Harris Road, Mount Road, Madras. Born 25th August, 1882. Entered politics 1904. Combatted Civil Disobedience. Subscribed to Ripon Statue and Silver Jubilee Funds. Was member, Madras Legislative Council. Is member, University Senate, Madras Corporation, and numerous public institutions. Is a social and religious reformer.

KODIALGUTHU THIMMAPPA ALWA, Deputy Director, Agriculture, Tellicherry, Madras Presidency. Born 1886. Educated at school and Coimbatore Agricutural College. Joined service 1912. Promoted gazetted rank 1920. Contributed to numerous social and educational institutions. Was Member, Tellicherry Jubilee Committee. Awarded Jubilee Medal. Has three children.

RAO BAHADUR SIR C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR, KT., B.A., B.L., retired Judge, Madras High Court, Chittur, *via* Palghat. Born 1874. Educated at Madras Christian College and Law College, Madras. Advocate, Madras High Court, from 1898; Government Pleader, 1923—27; Advocate-General, Madras, 1928; Permanent Judge of the Madras High Court, 1929—34. First President of the Madras Bar Council. Knighted, 1st January, 1934. Member, Cochin Harbour Dispute Tribunal, 1936. Is blessed with four sons.

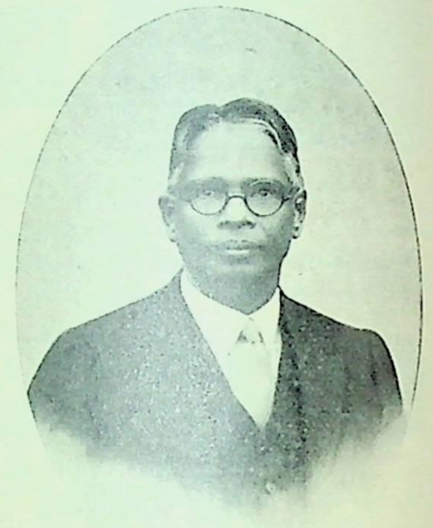
RAO BAHADUR M. C. S. ANANTA PADMANABHA RAU, M.A., L.T., I.E.S. (retired), Trichinipoly, Madras Presidency. Took M.A. degree of Madras University and joined Education Department. Remained Professor of Physics, Presidency College, and Principal, Kumbakonam College. Played prominent part in organisation of Science courses and equipment of Science laboratories. Conferred Rao Bahadur 1926.

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR RAJA SIR S. R. M. ANNEMALAI CHETTIAR of Chettinad, Banker, Merchant and Member, Council of State, Adyar, Madras. Born, September, 1881. Has business in India, Burma, Ceylon, China, Malaya and other Eastern countries. Was Member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1916; Member, Council of State; Governor, Imperial Bank of India; Director, Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras; Life Member, Madras University. Founder, Annemalai University. Connected with many commercial concerns and charitable institutions. Was made Rao Bahadur, 1902; Dewan Bahadur, 1922; Knighted, 1923; Hereditary Raja, 1929.



Dr. Mindi Appalaswamy Naidu, L.M.P., Chodavaram.

DR. MINDI APPALASWAMY NAIDU, L.M.P., Government Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Chodavaram, Vizagapatam (Madras). Born 1899. During his tenure of office were constructed Dispensary Building, Sabavaram, 1927, In-patients' Ward, Naurangpur, 1932, Operation theatre, Chodavaram, 1934. Public, as a mark of gratitude, presented his portraits to Sobbavaram and Naurangpur institutions and authorities unveiled them. Has two daughters and one son.



Rao Bahadur K. C Manavedan Raja, B.A., Anantapur.

MR. RY. RAO BAHADUR KIZHAKKE COVILAKAM MANAVEDAN RAJA AVARGAL, B.A., Acting Collector, Anantapur. Born 1st October, 1884. Was appointed Sub-Collector, I Grade, on the 27th August, 1930, and appointed to the present post on the 23rd December, 1935. Made Rao Bahadur 1929.

MR. T. S. AVINASHILINGAM, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Podanur, Coimbator District, Madras Presidency. Born 1903. Graduated in Arts and Law. Enrolled Advocate, Madras High Court, 1926. Joined Satyagraha and imprisoned twice when translated "Gandhiji's Satyagraha in South Africa" into Tamil and written the first book in Tamil on Indian Economics. Started Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, 1930. Elected M.L.A. on Congress ticket, opponent losing security. Is Brahmachari of Ramakrishna Mission.



Rao Sahib Kademada Ganapati Belliappa, B,A., Salem.

RAO SAHIB KADEMADA GANAPATI BELLIAPPA, B.A., District Forest Officer, Hosur Cattle Farm, Salem (Madras). Born of a very respectable Coorge family in 1887. Had a most brilliant academic career. Joined Forest Department, 1912; served as Forest Officer in several Madras districts and as Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, with distinction. Invested in War Loans, helped recruitment of combatants and also to Coorg Territorial Force, supplied hay and hutting material for Mesopotamia and represented the interests of Forest Department at the Central Hay Depot. Was on the Government Deputation to greet the Prince of Wales, 1922, and on Planters' Deputation sent by Coorg Government to meet the Viceroy, 1923. Made Rao Sahib 1924. Awarded King's Jubilee Medal, 1935. Subscribed liberally to several funds for public good. Helped in testing horsemanship of Revenue officials for Deputy Collector's post and in testing physical endurance of candidates for appointment to Madras Provincial Forest Service.

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM BHORE, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., care of National Bank of India, Madras. Born, 6th April, 1878. Educated at Deccan College, Poona, and University College, London. Served as Under-Secretary to Government of Madras, 1910; Dewan, Cochin State, 1914—19; Deputy Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in London, 1920; Ag. High Commissioner for India in London, 1922-23; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; Ag. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, November, 1926, to July 1927; on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928—30, and later on Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Department of Commerce and Railways.

RAO BAHADUR R. K. CHELLAPPERUMAL PILLAI, Manamadura, Madras Presidency, was born in 1874. He is a worthy scion of an old and distinguished family and his forefathers served as Chief Ministers in Ramnad State. He joined Government service in 1895, holding Ministerial appointments up to 1919. In 1920 he was appointed

Accounts Officer, O. & R. Railway, and from 1921 to 1924 he served with marked ability as Audit Officer at Delhi. As Assistant and Senior Assistant Auditor, M. & S. M. Railway, 1924—32, he did admirable work. Rendered gratuitous service to Government as Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1927—32. For loyal and meritorious services he was made Rao Sahib in 1920 and Rao Bahadur in 1930.


SIR A. J. CURGENVEN, I.C.S. (retired), late Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, Serles Gardens, Adyar, Madras. Born 1876. Educated at Oxford University. Entered service, 1899. Commissioner, Coorge, 1908—10; District Judge, 1912; Temporary Deputy Secretary to Government, 1912; Collector and District Magistrate, Mangalore, 1915; District Judge, 1915—26; Judge, High Court, from 1926. Knighted February. 1937.


Rao Sahib T. C. Danda Yudham Pillai Avergal, Nellore.


RAO SAHIB T. C. DANDA YUDHAM PILLAI AVERGAL, Honorary Magistrate, Nellore. Born July 29, 1888. Pays Rs. 1,000 as land revenue. Is an expert in knowledge of mica-mining and other minerals. Is Jury and Assessor, and Director, Nellore District Co-operative and Banking Union, Ltd. Combatted Civil Disobedience. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, and title of Rao Sahib, 1936. Helps poor and depressed classes.


DEWAN BAHADUR SIR T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR, B.A., B.L., KT., K.I.H. (Gold), Advocate, Trichinopoly. Born 1868. Educated at Madras University. Ex-Chairman, Trichinopoly Municipality, and President, District Board; President, District Urban Bank, 1909—34; the National College Council; District Health Association; Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and District Scouts' Council. Was nominated Member, Madras Legislative Council. Connected with many commercial and banking concerns. Has one son, three daughters. Knighted 3rd June, 1922.


THE HON'BLE SIR MUTHIAH DAVID DEVADOSS, KT. (1932), retired Judge, Madras High Court, and Member, Council of State, "Sylvan Lodge," Luz, Mylapore. Practised as High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly. Called to English Bar, when practised at Madras; appointed Judge, Madras High Court; retired; nominated member, Council of State, 1936.


RAO BAHADUR KRISHNA DEVAJI RAO, M.A., Hony. 1st Class Magistrate, Madura. Born 1892. Secretary, Cosmopolitan Club; Pandyan Lodge; and of Red Cross Society, Madura. Member, Madura Scout Council. Was Secretary, Quetta Relief Fund, Silver Jubilee Committee, and King George Memorial Fund. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. Made Rao Bahadur 1936. Has two daughters.


DODDANAGOWD, LINGAYAT CONVERT, Village Magistrate, possessing 700 acres, Kakkabevinahalli, Bellary (Madras). Born 1872. Constructed village road; gifted 3 acres for village sites, rickyards and manure heaps; was President, Silver Jubilee Committee; collected and subscribed funds; awarded Jubilee Medal; contributed 100 rupees for Model Village Health; removed wrong ideas of Government from people's minds during War time; wrote letter to Gandhiji during Civil Disobedience. Has two sons and five daughters, all educated in colleges.


Doddanagowd, Lingayat Convert, Bellary.


RAO BAHADUR J. A. FERNANDEZ, retired Assistant Director, Pearl and Chank Fisheries; President, Bench Court, Tuticorin, Madras Presidency. Born 1881. Educated at school and college. Entered Government service, 1904. Retired as Gazetted Officer in 1936. For meritorious services made Rao Sahib in 1922 and Rao Bahadur in 1928. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.



Challapalli Jangayya Garu, Revendrapadu, Guntur (Madras).

CHALLAPALLI JANGAYYA GARU, Village Magistrate and Member, District Board, Revendrapadu, Guntur (Madras). Born 1885. An eminent and enterprising landlord. Promotes fruit-farming. Rendered valuable recruiting services during War. Labours in cause of education and agriculture. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Is a born benefactor and the mainstay of poor and helpless persons.

NAMBURI GOPALAKRISHNA RAO, District and Sessions Judge. Tanjore, Madras Presidency. Born 1882. Attained B.A. and B.L. degrees. Practised 6 years. Became District Munsif 1913. Now District and Sessions Judge. Was Councillor and Chairman-Delegate, Ellore Municipality; Secretary, Arya Vaisya Maha Sabha. Subscribed to War Loan and Silver Jubilee funds. Has five children.

RAO BAHADUR CHENGALATH GOPAL MENON, Madras. Has been associated with the commercial life of Madras for many years. Is Vice-President, Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank; Member, Local Board, Reserve Bank of India; Director, South India Co-operative Insurance Society, and Director, Cochin Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd. Was Member, Madras Legislative Council, 2nd and 3rd Reformed Council. Made Rao Bahadur, 1932.



Rao Bahadur Chengalath Gopal Menon, Madras.

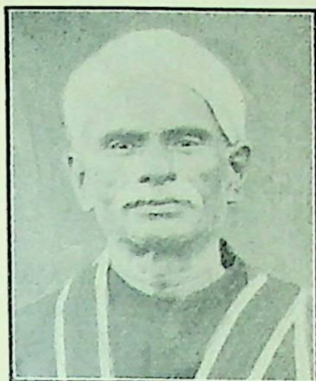
Actively connected with the Southern India Chamber as Secretary and Vice-President; was Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Trustee, Madras Port Trust; President, Madras Mahajan Sabha; Treasurer, Indian National Congress held in 1914; Vice-President, Indian Economic Association (Madras Branch); Fellow of the University of Madras, returned by Madras Legislative Council for two terms. Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee and Unemployment Committee. Actively connected as Vice-Chairman of the Automobile Association of Southern India Committee; Member, Indian Roads and Transport Development Association (Madras Branch). Given evidence before Indian Industrial and Fiscal Commission, Royal Commission on Labour; visited Europe in 1922. Club: Cosompolitan. Address:—'Kelston,' Egmore.

DEWAN BAHADUR M. GOPALASWAMY MUDALIAR, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., I.S.O., Advocate, Bellary, Madras Presidency. Born 1873. Graduated Arts and Law. Was Chairman, Bellary Municipality; President District Board; Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader. Invested one lakh in War bonds. Rendered recruiting services. Combated Civil Disobedience. Made Rao Bahadur 1915, Dewan Bahadur 1925. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal. Has six children.

RAO BAHADUR M. GOVINDAN NAYAR, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, Superintendent, Police, Anantapur, Madras Presidency. Born 1881. Had a most brilliant educational career. Took B.A. and B. L. degrees. Practised 1904—07. Became Deputy Superintendent, Police, 1907. Taken to Imperial service 1920. Confirmed Superintendent Police 1924; Called to English Bar 1924; made Rao Bahadur 1930. Contributed liberally to War Loan, Behar relief and Quetta relief. Has three children.

RAO BAHADUR POKALA GOVIND RAW NAIDU GARU, Advocate, Rajamundry, Madras Presidency. Born 1889. Was a distinguished student of Madras Christian College. After passing B.L. started practice and soon became a leading Advocate. Was President, District Board, East Godawari, and Municipal Commissioner, Rajamundry. Made Rao Badadur 1930. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. Has two sons and one daughter.

DEWAN BAHADUR GOVINDAS CHATURBUJADAS, Merchant and Member, Local Board, the Reserve Bank of India, 459, Mint Street, Madras. Born 1878. Was Sheriff of Madras, 1914; Member, Port Trust, for many years. President, Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Director, Madras Telephone Co., Ltd.; Director, Madras City Co-operative Bank. Is a well-known philanthropist. Presented a statue of H. M. King George V to Madras City.



S. Khangamuthu Pillai, Kattukotai.

REV. HENRY GULLIFORD, Valley View, Coonoor, Nilgiris, Madras Presidency. Born 1852. Educated in England. Came to Mysore 1877. Missionary, Methodist Society. Was Municipal Councillor and Representative, Assembly, Mysore. Has served on many Mysore Government Committees. Awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Medal in 1916 in recognition of creditable services.

S. KHANGAMUTHU PILLAI, retired Land Revenue Officer and Mirasidar, Kattukotai, Allur Taluk, Salem, Madras Presidency. Born 1874. Served under the Government of F. M. S. for 30 years. Since then has been associated with several institutions of public utility such as Salem District Soldiers' Committee, District Board, Taluk Board, Educational Council, Co-operative Society, etc. Has three sons.



Y. Kovilpillai Samuel.

Y. KOVILPILLAI SAMUEL of Megnanapuram, Sub-Postmaster, Mudukulathur, District Ramnad. Born 1881. Has been associated with the Indian Postal Department since 1903 during which time rendered meritorious services. During Great War served as Field Postmaster for 3½ years in Egyptian Expeditionary Force. For magnificent services awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Coimbatore.

K. S. KRISHNA AYYAR, Manager, Superintending Engineer's Office, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency. Born 1887. Has to his credit a brilliant record of meritorious services for over 29 years. Has been Manager, Cauvery Mattur Project, for seven years and holding the present post for the last four years. Was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.

DR. P. V. KRISHNA RAO, B.A., M.B.B.S., F.I.M., Senior Lecturer, Indian Medical School, Madras. Born 1889. After completing educational career did comparative researches on "Marmas" in Ayurveda and Allopathy. President, Andhra Provincial Ayurvedic and Unani Conference, 1933, and of All-India Hereditary Ayurvedic League 1934. Opened a free reading room and a free water pendal at Deverapalli. Awarded "Ubhaya Vaidya Praveena," 1933, and Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has ten children.

DEWAN BAHADUR K. M. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU GARU, retired Public Prosecutor, Guntur. Born 1872. Educated at Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. After practising as a pleader appointed Public Prosecutor and retired in 1932. Was Chairman, Ongole Municipality; Vice-President, Guntur District Board; President, Guntur Bar Association; Secretary, George V Coronation Celebration Committee, and was responsible for collecting funds for construction of George V Town Hall at Guntur. Was made Rao Sahib, 1911; Rao Bahadur, 1929, and Dewan Bahadur, 1931. Awarded Jubilee Medal. Has two sons and four daughters.



Uppuluri Krishnamurti, B.A., Bezwada, Kistna District.

UPPULURI KRISHNAMURTI, B.A., Joint Sub-Registrar, Madras Registration Department, Bezwada, District Kistna, was born on the 16th November, 1884. He is also engaged in astrological research work. He is intensely loyal and devoted to the British Crown and possesses first-class certificates of merit for useful Census services. He is blessed with five worthy sons and three daughters.

His sons are the proprietors of the Star Photo Emporium with branches, photographic wholesalers and importers of high class photo goods, Bezwada; Proprietor, U. P. Saradhi; and the Star Medical Stores with branches, Wholesale Chemists and Druggists,

and Stockists of Allopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic preparations, Bezwada; Proprietor, U. V. S. N. Murti and the Star T. B. Works, Bezwada, with branches; manufacturers of Tilsam—a charm of Good Luck; Balsam—an antidote for all physical pains, poisonous stings and bites; Kilsam—an excellent destroyer of white ant pests in no time.

Address :—Star Home, Besant Road, Governerpet, Bezwada (S. India).

DEWAN BAHADUR SIR M. KRISHNA NAIR, KT. (1930), Ex-Member, Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, Palghat, District Malabar. B. A., 1889; B. L., 1893, Madras University. Chairman, Calicut Municipality, 3 years; M. L. C. 1903—10; Chief Judge, Travancore High Court, 1910—14; Dewan, Travancore, 1914—20. Made Dewan Bahadur, 1915. Elected Member, Madras Legislative Council; Law Member, Madras Government, 1928—34.

RAO BAHADUR KRISHNASWAMI, C.V., M.B.E., B.A., B.SC. (Tech.), A.M.I.E.F., M.I.E., Electrical Engineer, Corporation of Madras, Action Lodge, Monochol's Road, Chetput, Madras. Born 1883. Took B.A. degree, University of Madras; B.Sc. degree, Victoria University, Manchester. Is responsible for the electrification of street lighting in the City of Madras and also for the introduction of Broadcasting Service. Awarded the title of M. B. E., 1935. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chetty are the recipients of Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medals for their public services.


Rao Sahib C.N. Krishnaswami Nayudu, Courtallam.

RAO SAHIB C. N. KRISHNASWAMY NAYUDU, Deputy Superintendent, Police, Courtallam, District Tinnevelly. Born 1888. Belongs to a family of veteran police officers. After completing academic career joined service and at once made his mark as a Police Officer of marked ability, and was made Rao Sahib in 1931 in recognition of meritorious services.

V. N. KUDVA, M.A., I.C.S., Collector, Madras. Born on 13th November, 1898. Educated at Madras and Cambridge Universities. Had a most distinguished academic career, stood first in the B. A. (Hons.), Madras University, in 1919, and was awarded Stuart Prize. Served as Sub-Collector and Collector mostly in the Telugu Districts except during 1930—32 when was Estate Collector of Sivaganga Estate. Is blessed with three sons and three daughters. Permanent address :—Care of R.B. Dr. M. K. Pai, O.B.E., M.D., 48, Harris Road, P. O. Mount Road, Madras.

C. N. KUPPUSAMI IYER, District and Sessions Judge, Cuddalore N. T., Madras Presidency. Born 1887. Educated at Madras Presidency and Madras Law College. Had distinguished academic career. Won Gordon Prize and Innes and Carmichael prizes. Remained District Munsiff, 1914—28, and Sub-Judge, 1928—35. Holds present post since 1935 with distinction. Has three sons and two daughters.

SUBEDAR-MAJOR MANAVAZHI MADHAVA MENON, Malabar Special Police, Nilambur, of Palghat, is the first Malayalee Nayar Indian Officer who enlisted in the Army as a direct Commissioned Officer in 1915.

He had been to Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force with 1/73rd Carnatic Infantry, during the Great War. He had served in 1/156th Infantry and 2/73rd Malabar Infantry. He worked as District Assistant Recruiting Officer in Malabar and was awarded a recruiting medal for the good work done in connection with Recruiting in the beginning of the Great War. He served in Moppilla rebellion in 1921, and in Vizag Fetturi rebellions in 1923. He also worked during South Indian Railway strike and was on special duty in connection with Sir John Simon's visit to Madras. He is now the Officer Commanding "B" Company, Malabar, Special Police.

He was awarded General Service and Victory Medals, Indian General Service Medal for Moppilla rebellion, King's Jubilee and Indian Police Medals.


Subedar-Major Manavazhi Madhava Menon, Nilambur, of Palghat.



K. S. Mohd. Sulaiman Sahib Bahadur, Tangullamoody, Ellore, Madras.

KHAN SAHIB MOHAMMAD SULAIMAN SAHIB BAHADUR, lately Supervisor, Irrigation Department, Iraq, Tangullamoody, Ellore (Madras). Born 1892. Comes of an old military family of Ellore. Joined Public Works, Madras, 1913. Volunteered service for Great War; posted Overseer at Mesopotamia, 1918, and subsequently became Supervisor. Worked as Sub-Divisional Officer and Irrigation Engineer, 15 years; reverted to Indian Service and made Khan Sahib, 1933. Has two sons.

MOHAMMAD ABDUL AZEEM, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Second Judge, Presidency Small Cause Court, Madras, was born in 1895. Educated at Aligarh, Allahabad and Cambridge Universities. Lecturer, Law College, 1923—30; Vice-Principal, Law College, 1930—32; and Judge since 1932. Lieutenant U. T. C., 1923—29; Honorary Secretary, Mohammadan Educational Association, Southern India, 1926—35. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.

KHAN BAHADUR SIR MOHAMMAD BAZL-UL-LAH SAHIB, KT. (1935), C.I.E. (1923), O.B.E. (1919); retired Chairman, Public Services Commission, "Lakeside," Teynampet, Madras. Born 1875. Entered service, 1895; Presidency Magistrate, 1913; Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1915—17; Collector, 1919; Commissioner, Madras Corporation, 1920; nominated M. L. C.; nominated Member, Council of State; served as Director, Industries; Chairman, Public Services Commission.

MUHAMMAD HUMAYUN SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR, B.A., Acting Collector, South Kanara, Manglore. Born 4th August, 1886. Was confirmed as a Deputy Collector on 5th July, 1921. Appointed to the present post on 9th April, 1936. Made Khan Bahadur, 1934.



Muhammad Humayun Sahib Bahadur, Manglore.

KHAN BAHADUR SIR MOHAMMAD USMAN, KT. (1928), K.C.I.E. (1933); formerly Governor of Madras, Teynampet Gardens, Teynampet, Madras. Born 1884. Educated at Christian College, Madras. Became M. L. C., 1920; Councillor, Madras Corporation, 1913—25; Honorary Secretary, Madras Female Aid and Charity Fund, 1913—25; President, Board of Visitors, Government Mohammadan College, Madras; President, Mohammadan Educational Association, South India; Sheriff of Madras, 1924; Member, Executive Council, H. E. Governor of Madras, 1925—34, and was its Vice-President, 1929—34.

S. MUTHIAH MUDALIOR, C.I.E., Advocate, Madras High Court. Born 1883. Educated at Kumbakonam College and Law College, Madras. Started practice as an Advocate, 1906, and soon became leading lawyer. Entered public life. Member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1928—30; Chairman, Franchise Committee, 1932. and of Delimitation Committee, 1935. Awarded C.I.E., 1936.



R. B. Subedar-Major S.A. Nanjappah Bahadur, Salem.

RAO BAHADUR SUBEDAR-MAJOR S. A. NANJAPPAH BAHADUR, M. L. C., President, 1st Class Bench Court, Salem (Madras). Born 1876. Served Army, 1894—1922; during Great War served in Mesopotamia and Persia; mentioned in despatches; awarded many War medals. Orderly Officer to H.M. King George V in 1922, presented Royal Victoria Medal by H.M. the King, Emperor. Nominated Member, Madras Council, since 1926. Made Rao Bahadur, 1936.

RAO BAHADUR R. NARASIMHA AIYANGAR, Vakil, Madura. EnteredM adura Collectorate, 1899. Second grade pleader, 1927. Served as Secretary, District People's Association, Royal Proclamation Celebration Committee. Councillor, Madura Municipality. Secretary, Social Service League and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. In recognition of his social services made Rao Sahib in 1931 and Rao Bahadur in 1936.


M. Padmanabha Nayakar, Ootacamund.

M. PADMANABHA NAYAKAR, Personal Assistant, Government Cinchona Department, Ootacamund. Born 1886. Has a very creditable record of over 30 years' service under Government. Is President, Nilgiris Public Servants' Co-operative Society, Ltd., and Trustee, Sri Venugopala Swami Temple, Ootacamund. Owns landed and house property at Ootacamund. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

RAO SAHIB JONNAGADDA PAPAYYA SETTY, Merchant and Banker, Baellary, Madras Presidency. Born 1889. Is Honorary Magistrate; Visitor of Jails; Vice-President, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; President, Cosmopolitan Club, and President, Nagareswaraswamy Temple. Has generously donated to many deserving causes. Made Rao Sahib, 1924, and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 for meritorious services.


R. S. Jonnagdda Papayya Setty, Baellary.

RAO BAHADUR SIR A. P. PATRO, K.C.I.E., Member, Legislative Council, "Holloways Garden," Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras. Was Minister for Education, P. W. D. and Excise, 1921—26; Chairman, Local Council Committee to co-operate with Indian Statutory Commission; President, All-Parties Conference, Delhi, 1930; Delegate, Round Table Conference, 1931-32; Delegate Substitute to League of Nations, Geneva, 1931; Member, Consultative Committee, Round Table Conference; Member, Select Committee, Indian Reforms, 1933. Served on various important committees and responsible for useful University Acts. Author of several books.

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN, KT., M.A., D. LITT. (Hon.), Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics, Oxford University. Born 5th September, 1888. Assistent Professor and Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras, 1911—17; University Professor of Philosophy, Mysore, 1918—21; George V Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta University, 1921—31; Lecturer, Comparative Religions, Oxford, 1929-30; Member, International Committee, Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva, 1931; Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, 1931—36; Professor, Oxford University, 1936; Author of several books on Religion and Philosophy. Visited Continent.

RAO BAHADUR VARANASI RAGHUNATHA REDDY, Sadam, District Chittoor, Madras Presidency. Educated at Pachiappai College, Madras. Has extensive landed property. Was President, Chittoor District Board, for 5 years. Donated about Rs. 25,000 towards the construction of a hospital at Sadam. Made Rao Bahadur 1932 and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. Has one son and seven daughters.

RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJA, M. L. A., "L'Allegro," St. Thomas Mount. Born 1883. Educated at Madras Christian College. Started career as a school teacher in 1906. Remained nominated M. L. C. for 3 terms. Nominated M. L. A. since 3rd Legislative Assembly. Gave evidence before Royal Commission. Was Member, Central Advisory Committee to Simon Commission; led All-India Depressed Classes leaders' deputation, 1933, before H. E. Viceroy; was President, Depressed Classes Conference; was responsible for "Moonje-Rajah" Pact; signatory to Poona Pact; attended first Round Table Conference. Is President, All-India Depressed Classes Association; Secretary, All-India Adi-Dravida Maha Jana Sabha; Honorary Special Presidency Magistrate; Senator, Madras University; President, Madras Temple Entery Sangam; Member, Chinglaput District Board, Madras, Secondary Education Board and Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Is connected with several societies for uplift of Depressed Classes.



R. S. G. Rajgopal Pillai, F.R.H.S., Mirasdar, Bikshandarkoil

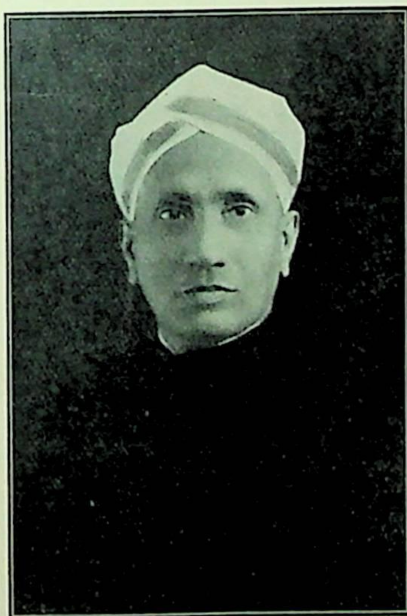
RAO SAHIB G. RAJGOPAL PILLAI, F.R.H.S., Mirasdar, Bikshandarkoil; President, Trichinopoly District Agricultural Association; Joint Secretary, South Indian Estates' and Landowners' Economic Council, Trichinopoly. Born 1897. Educated at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. A champion of the cause of agriculturists. Led two important deputations to H. E. the Governor on behalf of landowners. The family is renowned for numerous charities. A higher elementary school is being run by the family in the village. He is also President, local Village Panchayat Board and maintains his own seed farm and stud bull for public benefit. A loyal and public-spirited citizen. Awarded title of Rao Sahib, 1933, and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has two sons and three daughters and numerous dependents.

Original founder of the family, Mr. Avadia Pillai, and his successors served as Prime Ministers to Rajahs of Naik Dynasty and Nawabs of the Carnatic. The Estate is worth about 10 lakhs. Annual revenue paid to Government about Rs. 9,000.

B. A. RAJ NAIDU, Honorary Magistrate, Tondi, District Ramnad, Madras Presidency, comes from a respectable family noted for its public spirit and munificence. The father of Mr. B. A. Raj Naidu, the late Mr. C. Bangarasamy Naidu, was reputed for his loyalty and public philanthropy. He is worthily maintaining all the traditions of the family. He is an Honorary Magistrate; Member, Works and Communications Standing Committee, Ramnad District Board; Non-official Sponsor, Trivadania Sub-Jail; Member, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Devacottah, and Member, Village Vigilance Committee, Tondi. Any movement and institution in his district aiming at public good can count upon his ready sympathy and active support. He owns considerable landed property for which he pays Rs. 300 in shape of Government revenue. During the Great War in response to the call of the Government he subscribed Rs. 1,087/8/- towards War Loans and also contributed liberally to nearly all the War funds.



B. A. Raj Naidu, Tondi.



Sir C .V. Raman, Kt., Bangalore.

SIR C. V. RAMAN, KT. (1929), M.A., HONY. PH.D., HONY. D.SC., HONY. LL.D., F.R.S., Nobel laureate in Physics, President, Indian Academy of Science and Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Born 7th November, 1888. Educated at Presidency College, Madras. Had a most distinguished academic career. Joined Indian Finance Department, 1907; Curzon Research Prizeman, 1912; Woodburn Research Medalist, 1913; Special University Lecturer, Madras, 1914 and 1922; Lahore, 1920; Patna, 1925; Sectional President, Indian Science Congress, 1915 and 1924; Secretary, Indian Association for Science, 1919; Sir Rashbehari Ghosh Travelling Fellow and British Association Lecturer, 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology; Lecturer, Mendoleff Congress, 1925; Matencci Medalist, Rome; Hughes Medalist of Royal Society; Nobel Physics Prize, 1932, for discovering Raman Effect. Author of several books and scientific papers.

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR SIR K. RAMUNNI MENON, KT., M.A. (Cantab). ex-Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Vepery, Madras. Born 14th September, 1872. Educated at Madras and Cambridge Universities. Served as Professor of Zoology, Presidency College, Madras; Fellow, Madras University, 1921—28; Syndic, Madras University, for many years; acted as Registrar, Madras University; Member, University Inspection Commission; represented Madras University at Universities' Congress, Edinburgh. Is a nominated member, Council of State, since 1934.

RAO BAHADUR T. V. RANGA CHARIAR, Vakil, Chittoor, Madras Presidency. Born 1874. Graduated in Arts and Law. Enrolled Lawyer 1901 and soon came to the forefront. Was Chairman, Chittoor Municipality; President, District Board; District Secretary, War Relief Fund and Loans, and also of Quetta Relief. Made Rao Bahadur, 1922. Awarded Viceroy's certificate for War Loans, and Jubilee Medal.

DEWAN BAHADUR T. RANGACHARI, C.I.E., Advocate, Vepery, Madras. Born 1865. Passed B.A., 1886; B.L., 1890; started practice, 1891; Professor, Madras Law College, 1897—99; Secretary, Madras Mahajan Sabha, 1896—99; Commissioner, Madras Corporation, 1907; M.L.C., 1916—19; General Secretary, Indian National Congress, Madras, 1914; Elected M.L.A. twice and was also the Dy. President, 1921; remained connected with various important public bodies; went to England on behalf of Government, 1924; Chairman; Indian Cinematograph Committee, 1927-28; President, Bar Council; was leader, Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly. Created C.I.E. in 1924.

RAO BAHADUR A. RANGASWAMI IYER, B.A., Senior Deputy Accountant-General, "Ranga Bavan," Lloyd Road, Royapetta, Madras. Born 1881. Graduated 1900. Joined service 1900. Served during Great War as Assistant Controller, War Accounts. Made Rao Sahib 1919 and Rao Bahadur 1930 in recognition of valuable services.

DEWAN BAHADUR C. RUNGANAIKULU NAIDU GARU, retired District and Sessions Judge, Cocanada. Born 1872. Took B.A. and B.L. degrees. Organised Humanitarian Service League. Served in Judicial service. President, Cocanada Ratepayers' Association and Cocanada Health Service League. Is an advocate of social reforms. Was made Dewan Bahadur in 1928. Has three sons and two daughters.

D. SADASIVA REDDI, B.A. (Oxford), Deputy Director, Public Instruction, Cathedral P.O., Madras. Born 1897. Graduated from Madras and Oxford Universities. Had distinguished academic career. Joined Government service 1923. Served Professor and District Education Officer. Deputy Director, Elementary Education, since 1931. Senator, Andhra University. Has one son and one daughter.



Rao Bahadur K. Sambasiva Chettiar, Conjeeveram.

RAO BAHADUR K. SAMBASIVA CHETTIAR, Banker, Landlord and President, Urban Bank, Conjeeveram, Madras Presidency. Born 1883. Is Municipal Councillor; Member, Board of Management, Central Bank; Ex-Secretary, Devasthanam Committee; Ex-Member, Taluq and District Boards, Alizerine Committee; Leader, Kanada Sainega Community. Awarded Jubilee Medal. Made Rao Bahadur. Pays Rs. 1,750 land revenue, Rs. 1,500 income-tax. Invested in War Loans Rs. 5,500.

THE RT. HON'BLE MR. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI, LL.D. (Madras), Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University. Born 22nd September, 1869. Started career as a schoolmaster. Was Head Master, Hindu High School, Triplicane, till 1906; joined Servants of India Society, 1907; became its President in succession to late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in 1915 and retired in 1927. Was Member, Madras Legislative Council; became Fellow of the Madras University, 1909; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1916—20; gave evidence before Parliamentary Committee, Indian Reforms Bill, 1919; was Indian Representative, Imperial Peace Conference, League of Nations, held at Geneva, 1921, and also to Washington Conference; became Privy Councillor 1921; toured Dominions as Government representative, 1922; Member, Council of State, 1921—24; Member, Indian Delegation of South Africa for Round Table Conference, 1926-27; Agent-General in South Africa, 1927-28; Member, R. T. C., 1930-31; gave evidence



The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, LL.D. (*Centre*)

before the Parliamentary Committee in East Africa; served on many important official and unofficial committees; led a deputation to Malaya, 1936-37.



S. Satyamurti, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Advocate, Madras.

S. SATYAMURTI, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Advocate, Madras. Born 1887. Educated at Maharajah's College, Pudukottah; Madras Christian College and Law College. Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1923—29. Member, Legislative Council, 1935, and Secretary to the Assembly, Congress Party. Politician and Congressman for more than 20 years. Visited Great Britain and Ireland in 1919 and 1925. Member, Senate of Madras University. Member, All-India Congress Committee. Elected thrice Municipal Councillor for Triplicane Division, Madras. Elected Alderman, Madras Municipal Corporation, 1936. Underwent imprisonment, 1931-32. Elected Secretary, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee. Member, All-India Congress Parliamentary Board. Chairman, Madras Provincial Parliamentary Board.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. SESLA AIYANGAR, M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, Madras. Born 1887. Had most distinguished brilliant educational career. Lecturer, Madras Christian College, 1911; Advocate since 1915. Was Special Judge, Second Appellate Court, Pudukotta State. Is Secretary, High Court Rule Committee; Joint Secretary, Madras Vigilance Association; Vice-President, Madras Social Service League, and of Madras Temperance League; Joint Honorary Editor, 'Bharat Dharma.' Awarded Rao Bhadur 1932. Has five children.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA SIDDHANTI SHIVASHANKARA SASTRIAR, JYOTISHA RATNAKERA, Mount Joy, Basvangudi, Madras Presidency. Born 1864. Educated at home. Joined Education Department. Remained Kanvada and Sanskrit Pandit, Presidency College, Madras, for 29 years. Awarded 'Mahamahopadhyaya,' 'Jyotisha Ratnakera' and 'Maha Vidwan.' Since retirement renounced all worldly activities and is busy writing books for spiritual uplift.

SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E., ex-Member, Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, Edward Elliots Road, Mylapore, Madras. Born 1864. M.A., LL.B., Madras University; LL.D. Benares Hindu University. Was Advocate-General, 1907—12; Member, Executive Council, 1912—17; Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, 1916—18; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, 1918-19; M.L.A., 1920—23; Delegate, League of Nations, 1922. Author of "Indian Constitutional Problem" and "Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals."



Rao Sahib Cheruvu Somayajulu, Polavaram.

RAO SAHIB CHERUVU SOMAYAJULU, Pleader, Polavaram, District East Godavari, Madras Presidency. Born 29th January, 1872. Entered State Railway in 1893 where he worked till 1900. Took up the profession of Law in 1911 and is now one of the most prominent lawyers of the district. As a nominated member of the War Loan, Central Recruiting Soldiers' and Rice Control Committees from 1918—20 did admirable work. Worked as Public Prosecutor, Godavari Agency, from 1920 to 1923 when post was abolished. Was Member, East Godavari Agency District Board, for 12 years. Raised a War loan of about half a lakh of rupees. Conducted prosecutions in Non-co-operation movement. Is Member, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Rajamundry, and Member of Committee formed by H. E. the Governor of Madras for Preservation of Wild Life in South India. In recognition of loyal and meritorious services made Rao Sahib in 1927 and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.



Rao Bahadur Ravula Subha Rao Pantulu Garu, Chirala.

RAO BAHADUR RAVULA SUBHA RAO PANTULU GARU, Chirala, District Guntur, Madras Presidency. Born March 12, 1892. During War invested in War Loans and helped in collecting loans and funds. Elected Chairman, Chirala Municipality, twice; Member, District Board, four times and District Council thrice. Contributed to several public funds. Made Rao Sahib 1924, Rao Bahadur 1933. Helped Government in the Civil Disobedience movement.



T. R. Suryanarayana Ayyar, Vilathikulam.

T. R. SURYANARAYANA AYYAR, Health Inspector, Vilathikulam, Madras Presidency, was born in 1893. Served as a clerk for four years, Municipal Sanitary Inspector for two years, when taken in Government service as Health Inspector in 1926. He has to his credit a record of services rendered during outbreak of epidemics, *i.e.*, cholera, plague, relapsing fever, small-pox, etc. Was deputed on festival duty to Kumbhakonam and Mahamakham, Kistna, and Pushkaram and Vedaraniyam Ardhodayam and acquitted himself well on all the occasions. Celebrated Silver Jubilee and preached to villagers to celebrate it. Contributed and raised funds for Behar earthquake relief and Silver Jubilee. Is blessed with two daughters and one promising son.



V. Suryaprakasa Rao, Nuzvid.

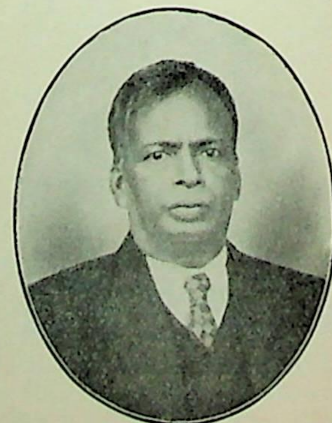
VALLURY SURYAPRAKASA RAO, Health Inspector, Nuzvid, Kistna, Madras Presidency. Born 1885. Awarded a gold medal for excellent work in Godavery Pushkaram 1908. Given selection grade specially. Services much appreciated by authorities throughout. Preached loyalty to the Crown to the public during Civil Disobedience. Awarded King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

DR. V. SWAMINATHAN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.R.C.P.S. (Bom.), L.M.P. (Mad.), Resident Medical Officer, Government Head-Quarter Hospital, Beuary, Madras Presidency. Born 1891. Joined service 1916. Served during Great War and awarded 'Meritorious Service Medal.' Assistant Lecturer, Anatomy, Royapuram Medical School, 1929-30. Went to England for further studies 1930. Has 3 children.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI, B.A., M.B. & C.M. (Madras), D.T.M. & H. (London), Professor of Pathology and Ag. Principal, Medical College, Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency. Born 1885. Educated at Madras University. Joined Medical Department 1909; Senator and Syndic, Andhra University; University Examiner; Vice-President, South Indian Surgeons, and member, many important medical councils. Acted Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, and Principal, Vizagapatam Medical College. Made Rao Sahib 1929, Rao Bahadur 1933. Has 3 children.

RAJA SIR VENGANAD VASUDEVA RAJAH, KT., C.I.E., M.L.A., Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode, Malabar. Born 18th October, 1873. Educated at Victoria College, Palghat. Was M.L.C., 1906—12; Member, Council of State, 1920—23; Fellow, Madras University; was awarded medal for recruiting work and raising loans during Great War; Acg. Member, Madras Executive Council, 1925; visited Europe, 1932; is connected with several charitable and educational institutions; has endowed buildings for hospitals.

THE HON'BLE MR. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOWDER, Member, Council of State; President, District Board, Coimbatore. Is keen Co-operative and Temperance worker. Is Hony. Secretary, Coimbatore District Agricultural Association and Ryots' Sangam. Was Member, Legislative Council, and Member, Council of State, since 1932.



Rao Sahib A. Vengoo Pillay, Old Poonamallee.

RAO SAHIB A. VENGOO PILLAY, Old Poonamallee, Chingleput District, Madras Presidency. Born 1872. Matriculated 1890. Rose from clerk, Customs, to Treasury Officer. Retired 1929. Received for meritorious services certificates and a gold watch, 1922, and made Rao Sahib, 1928. Has two sons, elder, Dr. Somasundaram, being Health Officer, Vizianagaram, and three daughters.



Raja Kambi Nayani Javoop Venkatapathi Naidu, Zamindar of Kangundi.

RAJA KAMBI NAYANI JAVOOP VENKATAPATHI NAIDU, Zamindar of Kangundi, Bathuvaripalli, District Chittoor. Born 1897. Has renovated many temples and has founded a poor house and a dispensary in his Estate. Is a practical cattle-breeder and has written some books on cattle-breeding, dairying and fodder crops which have been highly commended by the Agricultural Commission. For varied public-spirited activities awarded title of Raja in 1930 as a personal distinction.



Rao Bahadur G. Venkatapathy Naidu, Kilpank, Madras.

RAO BAHADUR G. VENKATAPATHY NAIDU, "Hanover House," Harley's Road, Kilpank, Madras. Born 1892. Educated at Madras Christian College. Member of the Cosmopolitan Club from 1913. Travelled in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, etc. He possesses a good knowledge of Municipal and other organisations in Western countries. He is closely associated with various public bodies in Madras. Elected Municipal Councillor of the Madras Corporation, 1919—26. He was Patron of the Boy Scouts Association, the Madras Aryan Club, Poor School Society and the Triplicane Annandana Samajam, Vice-President of the Temperance Association, Naidu Sangham, Depressed Classes Mission Society, Talaga Association and San Thome Dispensary. He is a Committee Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Society for the Protection of Children, and Pasteur Institute. He worked on the Committees of the Boy Scouts Association, the Mohammadan Female Aid Charity Fund, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Madras Radio Club, South Indian Health and Welfare Association, the Madras Social Service League, Edward VII Memorial Tuberculosis Institute, the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Pinjarapole, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the School Athletic Association. For a long time he was on the panel of Jurors of the Madras High Court. He was for some years moral lecturer for Hindu convicts in the Madras Penitentiary and for some years the Trustee of the Victoria Public Hall. He is also a member of the Madras Andhra Sabha, Suguna Vilasa Sabha, Madras Race Club, South Indian Athletic Association and Southern India Chamber of Commerce. He is blessed with three sons and three daughters.



Rao Sahib Kalidindi Venkatarama Razu Garu, Srungavruksham.

RAO SAHIB KALIDINDI VENKATARAMA RAZU GARU, Srungavruksham, District West Godaveri. Born 1870. Is noted for politeness and charity, having always contributed liberally to all philanthropic funds. As President, People's Party, and Secretary, Loyalist Community, has done much useful work for maintenance of law and order in his district. Made Rao Sahib, 1935.

SHREEMAN DHARMARANJAN PANDIT PISUPATI VENKATARAYA SARMA, son of Pandit Venkatarangayya Garu, Zamindar of Zammavaram, village Karavadi, Ongole Taluq, Guntur, Madras Presidency, was born on 25th May, 1892, in a respectable Brahmin family. He passed the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University. He was married in the year 1904 and is blessed with two sons and four daughters.

He is a big cattle breeder; Member, the Madras Landholders' Association; Proprietor and Manager, P. V. R. Hindu Middle School, Ongole, and 'Venkataraya' Veda and Sastra Patasala, Karavadi; ex-Member, District Educational Council, and Secondary Education Board, Guntur; Author of 'God and Cosmos' which has earned him the national distinction of 'Dharmaranjan' at



Shreeman Dharmaranjan Pandit Pisupati Venkataraya Sarma, Zammavaram.

the hands of Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares; Life President of the Guntur-Mandal Veda-Pravardhaka-Vidwat-Parisha-Sabha; Samrakshak Member, Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal. Benares; Life Member, the All-India Varnasrama Swarajya Sangh, Benares; Hereditary Dharmakartha of the Karavadi Temples; a philanthropist, who has spent about a lac of rupees towards starting and maintenance of educational and charitable institutions; Presiding Officer, 1st Class Bench Court, Ongole, for 8 years; President, Police Vigilance Committee, Karavadi; President, ex-Taluk Board, Ongole; ex-Member, Municipal Council, Ongole; ex-Member, District Board; Guntur; holder of Silver Jubilee Medal of His late Majesty King George's personal gift.



Chillara Venkatasubbarow Nayudu, Masulipatam.

HILLARA VENKATASUBBAROW NAYUDU, Honorary Special Magistrate, Masulipatam, District Kistna, Madras Presidency. Born 1876. Joined service as an overseer in State Railways and retired as Chief Draftsman, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras. Served as Juror, Madras High Court. Took active part in Silver Jubilee celebretions. Was elected Municipal Councillor, Masulimpatam, unopposed.



Dr. Erri Vijayam Naidu, L.M.P., Arcot (Madras).

R. ERRI VIJAYAM NAIDU, L.M.P., Medical Officer, Arcot (Madras). Born 1881. Was General and Provincial Secretary, Madras branch, All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association; was Vice-President, Presidency Compounders' Association; represented Madras in Sind and Agra Conferences; was one of the seven Sub-assistant Surgeons selected in India and Burma to ventilate their grievances before Director-General, Medical Services; consulted by Surgeon-General, Mr. Gifford, regarding terms of military duty for his class; selected to improve Palmaner hospital by the Collector; invited to the Sanitary Conference held by Lord Willingdon; enjoys in an eminent degree the affections of the public and when Government wanted to post an Assistant Surgeon to Madanapalle Hospital the Taluk Board unanimously and successfully resolved to have him. His portrait in Walajapet Dispensary was unveiled by the Dewan, Cochin. In recognition of valuable services was presented a gold medal by Punganoor Raja and a cup and saucer by Theosophical College, Madanapalle. Recipient of the King George Silver Jubilee Medal.



Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya.

EWAN BAHADUR SIR T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, Simla, E. Born 1875. Entered Madras Civil Service, 1898; District Officer till 1911; Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, 1912—17; Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1917-18; Director, Land Records, 1917; Deputy Director, Industries, 1918-19; Dewan, Cochin, 1919—22; Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, 1922—25; M.L.A., 1925-26; Director of Industries and Fisheries, 1926; Member, Public Service Commission, 1926—29; Vice-Chairman, Council of Research, 1929—35.

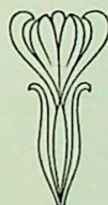


C. A. Warriar, Police Inspector, Wandur, Malabar.

. A. WARRIAR, Police Inspector, Wandur, Malabar, Madras Presidency. Born in a loyal and respectable family in Malabar; enlisted Police Sub-Inspector, 1906; promoted Inspector, 1932. Awarded Rebellion Medal during Moplah rebellion. Rewarded Rs. 50 for valuable services during Civil Disobedience. Received Jubilee Medal, the only subordinate officer in the district to receive this distinction.

The Indian Empire

Leading Officials and Non-officials,
Ministers, Members of Legislatures,
Zamindars and other Personages.



BOMBAY & SIND.

Section 4



His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne. G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Bombay.



His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham, M.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Governor of Sind.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE MICHAEL HERBERT RUDOLF KNATCHBULL, LORD BRABOURNE, G.C.I.E., M.C., 5th Baron, cr. 1880, Governor of Bombay. Born 8th May, 1895. Succeeded his father in 1933. Was married in 1919 to Lady Doreen Geraldine Browne, youngest daughter of the 6th Marquess of Silgo. Has two sons, the Hon. Norton Knatchbull, born in February, 1922, and the Hon. John Knatchbull, born in November, 1924. Educated at Wellington College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Served in the European War, 1915—18 (M. C. Despatches thrice); M.P. (U) Ashford Division, Kent, 1931—33; Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India, 1932-33; assumed charge as Governor of Bombay on the 9th December, 1933.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM, M.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Governor of Sind. Born 18th April, 1880. Educatad at St. Paul's School, London, and Balliol College, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1904; served as Assistant Collector, 1904; Assistant Judge, 1908; Assistant Legal Remembrancer, Bombay, 1911; Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar, 1913; Joint-Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, 1921—36, and appointed first Governor of Sind in 1936.



The Hon'ble Sir John William Fisher Beaumont, K.C., M.A. (Camb.), Chief Justice, Bombay.

THE HON. SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, K.C., M.A. (Camb.), Chief Justice of Bombay. Born 4th September, 1877. Educated at Winchester and Pembroke College; 1st Class Historical Tripos, 1899; called to Bar, Chancery Division; Lieut., R. G. A., 1916—18; King's Counsel, 1930. As Chief Justice of Bombay High Court he has always maintained the independence of the highest Court of Judicature, closely adhering himself to the motto "Fiat Justicia." He is never disturbed and gives a patient hearing to Members of the Bar. His administrative capacity is well known. He has been the second Chief Justice of the High Court to preside over the Criminal Sessions. Whoever may be parties concerned he never hesitates to say "No" where it has to be said.

THE HON'BLE SIR ROBERT DUNCAN BELL, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., B.SC. (Ed.), I.C.S., J.P., Member and Vice-President of Council of the Government of Bombay. Educated at Heriot's School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University and Trinity College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1902. Served as Secretary, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-17; Controller, Industrial Intelligence, 1917-18; Controller, Oils and Paints, 1918-19; Director of Industries, Bombay, 1919—24; Secretary to Government, Development Department, and Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, 1924—30; Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1930—32; appointed Member of Council, Government of Bombay, 1933; Ag. Governor of Bombay, 1936.



The Hon'ble Sir Robert Duncan Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., B.Sc. (Ed.), I.C.S., J.P., Member and Vice-President of Council of the Government of Bombay.

SIR SHAH NAWAZ BHUTTO, KT., C.I.E., K.I.H., O.B.E., Chief Advisor to H. E. the Governor of Sind, Karachi. Born 1st March, 1888. Educated at Sind Madressah and St. Patrick's High School, Karachi. Was Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, till March, 1936, which office he resigned on account of separation of Sind. President, District Local Board, and was Member, Bombay Legislative Council; Chairman, Co-operative Bank, District Larkana; Chairman, Bombay Provincial Simon Committee; Zamindar, Landlord and President, Sind Mohammadan

Association; Leader, Sind United Party; Delegate, Round Table Conference; Member, Old Imperial Council; Leader, Muslim Party in Bombay Council; President, Sind Azad Conference. Made O.B.E., 1919; K.I.H., 1924; C.I.E., 1925, and Knighted, 1930.



Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Kt., C.I.E., K.I.H., O.B.E., Chief Advisor to H. E. the Governor of Sind, Karachi.

HE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CECIL PATRICK BLACKWELL, M.B.E., (Mil. Div. 1919); Judge, High Court, Bombay. Born 18th November, 1881. Educated at Blackheith Prepararatory School and the City of London School; Hollier Greek Scholar, University College, London, 1901; Classical Exhibition Wadham College, Oxford, 1901; first class classified honour moderations, 1903; second class Litt. Him., 1905; B.A. 1905; Secretary of Oxford Union Society, 1904; President of the Wadham College Athletic Club, 1903; called to the Bar at Inner Temple, 1907. Went the Northern Circuit, Lieutenant J. F. Reserve, first on Recruiting Staff and in Ministry of National Services during European War. Was Liberal candidate for Hastings in 1914, but resigned on the outbreak of the War. Contested Kingswinford Division of Staffordshire (Liberal), December, 1923. Appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay, 1926; acted as the Chief Justice of Bombay, 1935-36.



The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell, Judge, High Court, Bombay.

MARGUERITE FRANCES BLACKWELL, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cecil Patrick Blackwell of the Bombay High Court, was born in Kingston-on-Thames. From early childhood she showed great talent for music.

In 1926 she came to India with her husband, and interested herself in various social questions relating to the good and advancement of women and humanity in general; Chairman, Y. W. C. A., 1927; Chairman, Poppy Day Fund (ex-Services Association), Bombay Presidency, 1935; Chairman, Ladies' Entertainment Sub-Committee, Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, 1935; President, Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society, 1935; and Chairman, Entertainment Committee, Camat Hospital Golden Jubilee Fund, 1935.

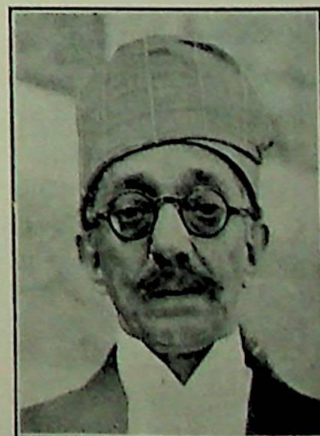
HE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ROBERT STONEHOUSE BROOMFIELD, I.C.S., B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Bombay. Born 1st December, 1882. Educated at the City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1905, and, after serving in various capacities, was appointed Judge of the Bombay High Court in 1929.



Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Member, Executive Council, Bombay.

HE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR DHANJISHAH BOMANJI COOPER, J.P., Member of Executive Council of Governor of Bombay. Born 1878. Member, Satara Municipality, since 1914; Vice-President, 1920—23; President, 1923; Vice-President, Satara District Local Board, 1922—25; Chairman, School Board, 1925—28; President, 1929—32; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, since 1920 and Minister, Local Self-Government, 1932—34. Knighted, February 1937.

HE HON'BLE SIR ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN DEHLAVI, KT., J.P., Bar-at-Law, Minister, Government of Bombay. Born 1875. Educated Bombay and London. Practised in Gujarat and Sind, 1896—1908; organised the first Muslim Educational Conference in Hyderabad, Sind, in 1902; was the local Secretary of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference held at Karachi in 1907. Was Dewan of Mangrol, Kathiawar, 1908—12, and Wazir of Palanpur State, 1914—21; acted as Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, 1913. Elected to Bombay Legislative Council and appointed



The Hon'ble Sir Ali Mohd. Khan Dehlavi, Minister, Bombay.

Minister for Agriculture, 1924—27; presided over the first Mohammadan Educational Conference in Konkan held at Ratnagiri in 1926 and the 10th Presidency Muslim Educational Conference at Poona, re-elected to Bombay Legislative Council in 1927 and became its elected President, 1927—30; elected again in 1931 to the Council and re-elected unanimously as its President, 1931—36; appointed Minister, Government of Bombay, April 1936.



The Hon'ble H. V. Divatia, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Bombay.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARSIDHBHAI VAJUBHAI DIVATIA, M.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay. Educated at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Joined Bareilly College as Professor of Philosophy, 1910—12; practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1922-23; Professor, Govt. Law College, 1928—31; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33. Married Jollyben, daughter of Principal A. B. Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University.

SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH, K.C.S.I., M.L.A., President, Sind Advisory Council, Karachi. Born 1878. Educated at Shikarpur High School, D. J. Sind College and Government Law School, Bombay; practised as Pleader in Sind; elected Vice-President, Hyderabad Municipality; first elected President, Hyderabad District Local Board; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1912—20; Minister of the Government of Bombay, 1921—28; Member, Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, 1928—34; twice deputed to the Round Table Conference in England; nominated on the Council of State; elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1934; appointed President, Sind Advisory Council, on the separation of Sind.

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR SIR SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA KAMBLI, KT., B.A., LL.B., J.P., Minister for Education, Government of Bombay. Born 1882. Educated at Deccan College. Practised as Pleader, 1906—30; Non-official President, Hubli Municipal Borough, 1922—30; President, Dharwar District Local Board in 1929 and 1930. Organised first Non-Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1920; was Member, Railway Advisory Committee, M. S. M. Railway, for about two years. Presided over 1st Karnatak Unification Conference held at Belgaum and Co-operative Conference held at Shiggaon in 1927; President, All-India Veerashaiva Conference at Bangalore in 1927; appointed Minister for Education to Bombay Government in November, 1930; Knighted, February, 1937.

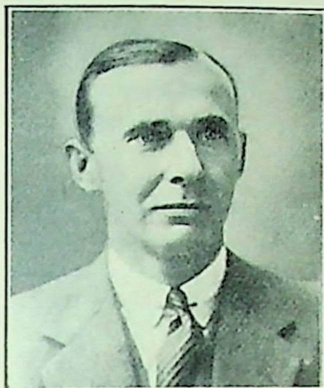
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HIRALAL JEKINSONDAS KANIA, B.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Bombay. Born 23rd November, 1890. Educated at Bhavnagar and Bombay. Married the eldest daughter of Sir Chuni Lal B. Metha, K.C.I.E., 1925. After 15 years of successful career at the Bar, became Acting Judge, Bombay High Court, 1930; and was appointed Judge, High Court, 1933. He is very unassuming in his manners, and is always sympathetic towards the junior members of the Bar, struggling to elbow their way out into the world.

Address: 102, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. J. Kania, B.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Bombay.

HIRACHAND KHUSHIRAM KIRPALANI, C.I.E., M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind, Karachi. Born 28th January, 1888. Served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912—18; Municipal Commissioner, Surat, 1918—20; Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, 1921; Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921; Collector and District Magistrate, Kaira, 1923-24; Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1924—26; Ag. Municipal Commissioner for Bombay City, 1926; Collector of Kolaba, 1928; Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay City, 1931—34; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1935; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, April, 1935. Appointed Chief Secretary, Government of Sind, 1936. Made C.I.E., February, 1937.



The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. S. Romer Macklin, Judge, High Court, Bombay.

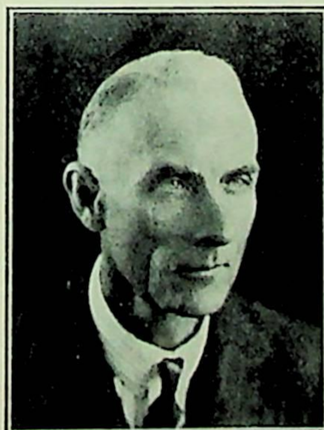
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ALBERT SORTAIN ROMER MACKLIN, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Bombay. Born 4th March, 1890. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Arrived in India, 1913; served in Bombay as Assistant Collector and Magistrate; Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, 1922; Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 1923; Officiating Judge and Sessions Judge, 1924; Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1926; Judge and Sessions Judge, 1929; Officiating Secretary to Government Legal Department, 1931; Judicial Commissioner, Western India States, 1932; Officiating Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934; Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1935.

THE HON'BLE HOOSENALLY MAHOMEDBHOY RAHIMTOOLA, B.A., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, President, Legislative Council, Bombay. Born May 1890. Is a Member, Bombay Legislative Council, since 1930; Member, Public Accounts Committee, since 1925; Member, Retrenchment Committee, 1931; Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, since 1918, and its Standing Committee, 1921 to 1928, and again since 1932; Chairman, Standing Committee 1927-28, and of Law, Procedure and Election Committee of the Corporation 1929-30; Member, Improvements Committee, Improvement Trust Board, Bombay, 1926—31; Chairman, Improvements Committee, 1928-29; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, since 1931; Hony. Auditor, Islam Gymkhana, 1916—26; Member, Managing Committee, Muslim Students Union, for several years; Member, Advisory Committee of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, 1924—29; Member, Haj Committee, since 1927; Member, Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, since 1924 and of the Bombay Vigilance Association since 1924; Member of a number of Select Committees of the Legislative Council and Member of various other Committees and Sub-Committees. Mayor, Bombay Corporation, in 1934.

RUPCHAND BILLARAM SHIVDASANI, B.A., LL.B., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, Clifton, Karachi. Born 15th May, 1878. Practised as pleader till June 1923; Legal Adviser to Karachi Municipality, Sind Light Railways, Chamber of Commerce and several European and Indian firms for several years prior to June, 1923; Vice-President, Sind Collegiate Board; President, Indian Girls' School; one of the founders and the first President of R. G. M. Hindu Gymkhana; prominent Member, Karachi Club Standing Committee; President, New Model High School; President, Hyderabad Amil Co-operative Housing Society and Hyderabadi Amil Punchayat of Karachi; Nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1919-20; Member, Bombay Mills Strike Court of Enquiry, 1929; Chairman, Karachi Boy Scouts Association. Clifton Park called after his name.



Rupchand Billaram Shivdasani, B.A., LL.B., Addl. Judicial Commissioner, Sind.



W.R.G. Smith, Bar-at-Law, Commissioner of Police, Bombay

WALTER ROBERT GEORGE SMITH, Bar-at-Law, Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Born 5th November, 1887. Educated at Grove Park School, Wrexham, and Gray's Inn. Married Ellen, daughter of late John Cochrane. Joined Police service in 1908 as Assistant Superintendent of Police in March, 1926; Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1932; Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, March, 1932; Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1933. Awarded King's Police Medal, 1933; and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

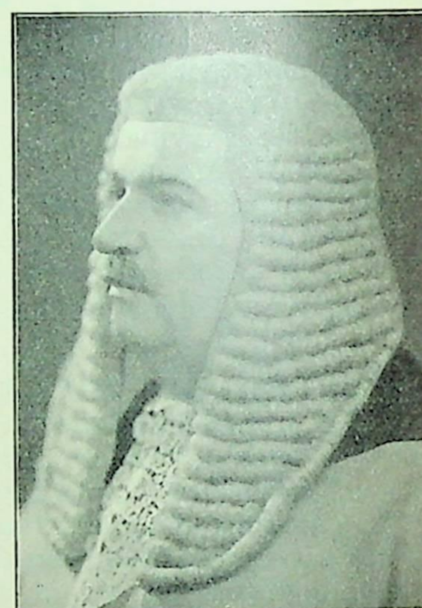
SIR CHARLES WILLIAM ALDIS TURNER, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., J.P., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. Born 30th July, 1879. Educated at King Edward VI School, Norwich and Magdalen College, Oxford. Appointed Assistant Collector, Bombay Presidency, 1903; Settlement Officer, Dharwar District, 1909-10; Under-Secretary, Revenue and Finance Departments, Bombay, 1912—15; Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, 1917—19; Collector,

Ahmednagar, 1919—21; Personal Assistant to Lord Lee, Chairman, Public Services Commission, 1923-24; Ag. Secretary, Political Department, 1924; Secretary, General Department, 1924—29; and Secretary, Political Department, and Reforms Officer in addition, 1930; Chief Secretary, Political and Reforms Department, 1933, and temporary Member of Council of the Government of Bombay, 1936.

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE F. B. TYABJI, Judge, High Court, Bombay. Born 25th June, 1877. Passed M.A., Bombay University, 1897; Barrister-at-Law, 1903; Professor and Acting Principal, Government Law School, Bombay, 1906—12; Officiating Judge, High Court, Madras, 1913—15. Additional Judicial Commissioner, Sind, 1925—27; Judge, High Court, Bombay, since 1933; Secretary and President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay; Member of the Senate of Bombay University.

KHAN BAHADUR JAMSHEDJI BEJANJI VACHHA, B.A., B.SC., C.I.E., Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay Presidency, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. Born 26th May, 1879. Educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay. Joined Government Service in 1902 as Deputy Collector; officiated as Joint Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, and Member, Central Board of Revenue in 1932, 1933 and 1934.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BOMANJI JAMSETJI WADIA, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Bombay, was born in 1881. He is the second son of Mr. Jamshedji Ardasur Wadia, a well-known philanthropist of Bombay. He graduated in 1900 and stood First Class First in the whole of the Presidency, carrying away a medal and a scholarship. He took M.A. and LL.B. degrees in 1901 and 1903 respectively. From 1914 to 1915 he served at St. Xavier's College as a Professor of English. He was called to the Bar at the end of 1906 from the Inner Temple. He began practice in 1907 and by dint of steady application, thoroughness and extreme courteousness soon attained a first rank in the Bar. He served also as Professor in the Government Laws School, Bombay, from 1915 to 1919, and was appointed Principal, 1919—25.



The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bomanji Wadia, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Bombay.

He was appointed Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1928—30, and his appointment was confirmed, 1931. As a Judge, Mr. Justice Wadia has earned for himself a very high reputation for his legal acumen, quick grasp of facts, absolute fairness, and extreme courtesy towards members of the Bar. He has also been a Fellow of the Bombay University since 1921 and a member of the Syndicate since 1930.



Rev. Fr. Cyril Alick D'Abreo, Bandra, Bombay.

REVD. FR. CYRIL ALICK D'ABREO, Bandra, Bombay Suburban District. Born 10th April, 1882. Is a well-known member of the East Indian Clergy of Archdiocese of Bombay. He has distinguished himself as an ardent public worker and builder of schools and churches. Is a keen sportsman and educationist. Under his benign ægis the caste and communal prejudices were removed at Nirmal, Bassein. He maintained at Bassein a free dispensary for the poor and the destitute. He is popular with all classes of people.

BURJOR SORABSHAW JAMSHEDJI AGA, Justice of the Peace (Bombay); Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (London), Member of the Institution of Structural Engineers (London); Licentiate of Civil Engineering of Bombay University; Member of the Institution of Engineers (India); Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects, affiliated to the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Member of Bombay Engineering Congress; the first Indian President of the Indian Institute of Architects (1931); the first Indian who served on the Council



Burjor Sorabshaw Jamshedji Aga, Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

of the Royal Institute of British Architects (London); past Chairman of the Institution of Engineers (India), Bombay Centre, (being the first practising architect to receive this honour) and past Vice-President of the Institution of Engineers (India), which body was granted Royal Charter by the King-Emperor in 1935, this being the first institution in India on which the honour was conferred. He is also a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects Examination Board in India and its Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and Examiner for the R. I. B. A. Special and Final Examinations held in India. He is a Chartered Architect, Chartered Structural Engineer and Chartered Engineer (India). He is a Director of the Zoroastrian Building Society, Ltd., a Trustee of the Zoroastrian Building Fund, and is serving on the Managing Committees of the Parsi Central Association Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., the Bai Avabai Framji Petit Parsi Girls' Orphanage, Dr. Bahadurji Sanatorium at Devlall, and the Iran League. He was also a member of the Silver Jubilee Fund Committee.

After graduating in 1902, he joined the firm of Messrs. Shapoorji N. Chandabhoy & Co., in 1907, of which he is at present the Proprietor. The original firm was established in 1868 by his maternal grandfather, Mr. Nuservanjee Chandabhoy, C. E., J. P., who was the first Parsi practising Civil Engineer in Bombay.

As an Architect to Gwalior, Rajpipla and Devgad Baria States, Mr. Aga has been responsible for the design and supervision of various works belonging to the States. He has also carried out various architectural buildings for several institutions and leading citizens. Besides he has designed and carried out the work of extensive additions to about 15 mills in Bombay. In 1925 about 50 mill-owners in Ahmedabad engaged the services of Mr. Aga for inspecting and preparing reports on their mill-buildings for submission to Government, and his reports carried much weight. He is also acting as an Honorary Architect to several charitable institutions in Bombay and elsewhere. Mr. Aga has been often appointed arbitrator, umpire or Commissioner by Courts of Law as well as by private individuals and has built for himself a very high reputation in the profession.

Mr. Aga is also a prominent Freemason and founder of several prominent Lodges.

RT. HON'BLE HIS HIGHNESS AGA SULTAN MOHAMMAD SHAH AGA KHAN, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., LL. D., Hony. Camb., Aga Hall, Bombay. Born 1875. Is head of Ismaili Mohammadans and has many religious followers in Central Asia, India and East Africa. For meritorious services during the Great War was granted the rank and status of a first-class Chief with salute of 11 guns.


Late Sh. Abdul Kadir Ahmadi.

LATE SHEIKH ABDUL KADIR AHMADI, retired Deputy Educational Inspector and Honorary Bench Magistrate, Thana, served Educational Department 1888—1924; was on Urdu Book Committee, 3 years; Vice-President, Thana Municipality School Board, 3 years. Translated several Persian books into English. Did good work in connection with Jubilee celebrations. Was held in high esteem by officials and public. Died April, 1936.

KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH ALI BAAKZA, Justice of the Peace, Surat and Bombay, is the scion of an ancient and religious Mohammadan family of Arabia, Hadramaut, whose forefathers settled in Surat about 500 years ago, and who were well-known for their theological learning, piety, charity and public services. Khan Bahadur Baakza was Secretary in India to His Highness the Sultan of Makala from 1914 to 1936 and is at present Political Minister. He is President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Surat, President of the Surat Islam Yateem-Khana Society and Vice-President of the Mohammadan Union of Surat. His public services at Surat and Bombay are also well known. He has been nominated by Government on the Committee of Management of Surat Municipality for many years, and was elected by the latter body as its representative on the Surat District Local Board. He was also elected Municipal Councillor of the Surat Municipality for nearly six years.



K. B. Sheikh Ali Baakza, Justice of the Peace, Surat and Bombay.

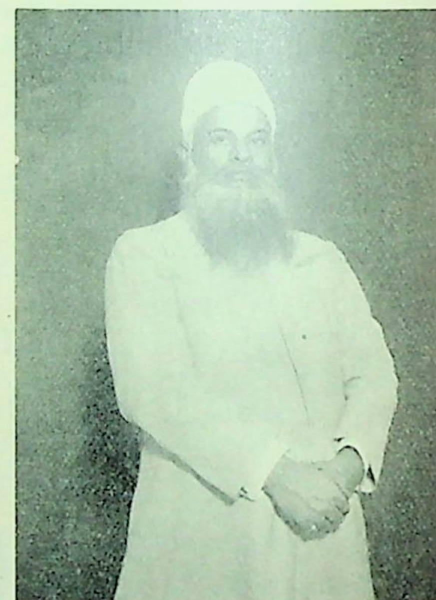
Khan Bahadur Baakza is a great and loyal friend of Government. Whether it was the riot at Surat between Hindus and Muslims in 1927, or whether it was the question of combating the evil influence of the C. D. movement, Khan Bahadur's services were always placed at the disposal of Government, and the same were highly appreciated in writing by the officials who consulted him as Muslim leader.

Khan Bahadur Baakza was a Member of the Governing Body of the Sindh Relief Committee; Chairman of the Surat Muslim Hostel Society; President of the Surat Islam Cricket Club, and one of the founders of the Cricket Club of India. His name is associated with all important political, social and charitable movements, and he enjoys the confidence of both the public and the Goverment for public spirit and loyalty to the Crown.

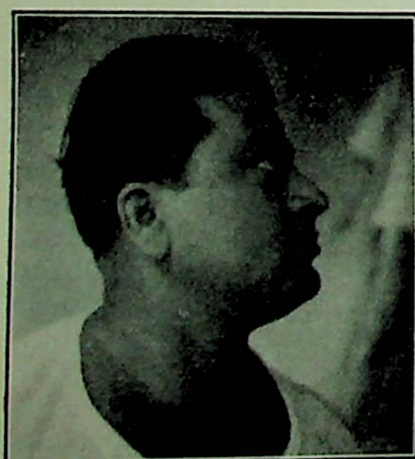
He is also a great *Shikari* and universally popular for his genial temperament and polished manners.

His son Mr. Sheikh Abdul Wahid Baakza, B.A., is appointed Agent to H. H. the Sultan of Makala in Bombay and like his father is interested in all public activities even though he is only twenty-one years of age.

MOHAMMADALLY ALLABUX, J. P., General Merchant, Municipal Corporator and General Secretary, All-India Muslim Federation, 106, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Born 1882. At the age of 15 came to Bombay as a religious student. Joined a commercial firm and was there till 1910. In 1911 started an independent business under the name of M. Allahbux & Company. Commenced public activities from 1914. Created a J.P. in 1921. Elected to the Bombay Corporation and has been there since 1922. Combatted Civil Disobedience movement. Took a leading part in Silver Jubilee celebrations, 1935. Was one of the Secretaries, All-India Muslim League, 1924, and also of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Bombay, 1924. Organised All-India Muslim Federation in 1927; since then is its General Secretary and the Treasurer. It was the only political organisation in India which co-operated with and gave evidence before the Simon Commission in 1928. Is Member, Working Committee, All-India Muslim League. Was selected General Secretary and Treasurer, All-India Muslim Palestine Conference, Bombay, 1930, as a result of which many Arabs of Palestine were saved from gallows. Is Secretary, Dawoodi Borah community, Bombay, from 1917, and has taken part enthusiastically in educational and secular matters.



Mohammadally Allabux, J.P., General Merchant, Bombay.



Parshwanath Y. Altekar, Cinema Star and Director of Films, Bombay.

PARSHWANATH Y. ALTEKAR, Bombay, first graduate of Bombay University to enter cinema line. From 1923 has shone as character actor on the screen and then as a director. After the advent of the talkies took to stage as an actor-producer in "Radio Stars" just to make comparative study of stage and screen. In 1934 took to talkie direction; knows almost all the languages of India and has directed films in Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Canarese and Tamil.

DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI AMBEDKAR, M.A., PH.D., D.SC., Bar-at-Law, Raj Griha, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay. Born 1893. Educated at Satara and Bombay; Gaekwar's Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology; did research work in India Office Library and kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn. Served as Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1917; proceeded to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D.Sc. in Economics

and Commerce. Called to the Bar, 1923; gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise in 1918 and Royal Commission on Indian Currency, 1926; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930—32, and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932.



Bhailal Ghelabhai Amin, B.A., LL. B., Solicitor, Khar, Bombay.



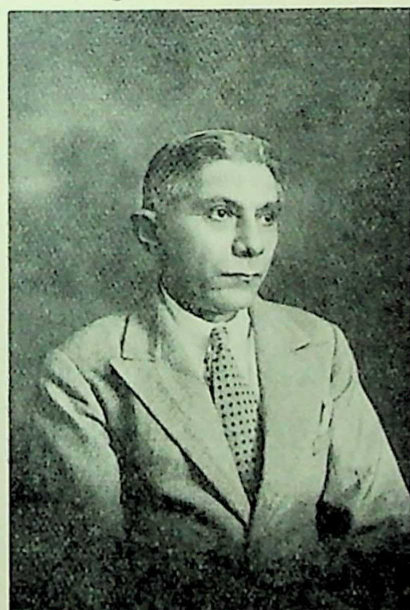
BHAILAL GHELABHAI AMIN, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, J. P., Shanti Niwas, Khar, Bombay, 21. Born in 1900 at Mahudha, Kaira District. Hereditory Government Pensioner. Educated at Government High School, Nadiad, and Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Graduated 1921; took LL. B. 1924. Enrolled as a Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, 1925; appointed a Justice of the Peace, 1934, and gazetted Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class, Bombay Suburban District, in 1935. Takes keen interest in public work and has been President, Native General Library, Mahudha; Trustee, Shree Patidar Samaj, Bombay; Hon. Treasurer, Khar Residents' Association, and Joint Honorary Secretary, Khar Gymkhana.

KHAN BAHADUR TEMOOLJI SORABJI ANKLESARIA, Military (S. & T.) Contractor, Postal Treasury Contractor and Landlord, Phiroze Mansion, 3, Petty Staff Lines, Poona, was born on January 18, 1870.



K. B. Temoolji Sorabji Anklesaria, Military (S.&T.) Contractor, Poona.

His first marriage took place in 1889, and second marriage took place in 1908 with Navazbai, daughter of Nusserwanji Naoroji Bharucha of Poona. He started his career as S. & T. Military Contractor in 1892, and worked as such creditably till 1924, when he was appointed Postal Treasury Contractor, Bombay, by the Government of India. Here he established reputation for integrity, ability and reliability. In recognition of his valuable services he was made Khan Sahib in 1929, and Khan Bahadur in 1933. He is intensely of charitable disposition. In 1925 he built one Maternity Ward for Parsis (Dessibai Ward) in the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, at a cost of Rs. 25,000. As a Trustee of his late younger brother, Mr. Jivaji Sorabji, he built six blocks on Dastur Meher Road, at a cost of Rs. 27,000, for the poor Parsis in 1935. He was awarded the Jubilee Medal in 1935. He is blessed with one son and four daughters. Eldest daughter, Ratanbai, is married to Mr. Jehangir Manchershaw Ranina, Chief Customs Officer, Bhavnagar. Second daughter, Shera, is married to Dr. Rustom F. Sethna, M.B., B.S., D.M.R.E. (Camb.), Radiologist, Bombay. By the grace of God all are happy and intelligent.



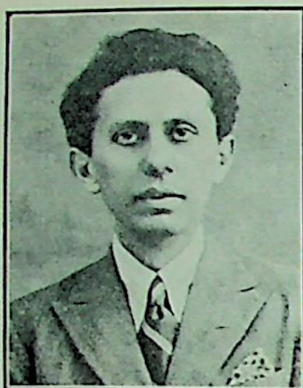
A.H. Antia, Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad.



A. H. ANTIA, Superintendent, Land Records, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, was born on the 8th January, 1881. He joined Government Service as copying clerk in the Bombay Secretariat, 1901; worked in the grade of Mamlatdar at Poona, 1920—30; Superintendent, Land Records in Poona and Ahmedabad, 1931—32; District Inspector of Land Records in the Bombay Suburban District in the grade of Mamlatdar and as Senior Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, Poona, and Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, since 1935. He was placed on special duty by Government on litigation against Government in Land Acquisition cases, 1925-26, and during Civil Disobedience movement did soil classification of agricultural lands in Jalalpur and Bardoli Talukas with full co-operation of non-co-operators. For long and meritorious services was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, and is now granted extension as a special case as a technical expert in Survey and Land Records matters.



A. C. ARDESHIR, "Firdaus," Yerrowda, Poona. Educated at St. Vincent's High School and Deccan College, Poona; graduated, 1906, passing First Class First and carrying off all available history prizes and scholarships. Fellow of the Deccan College, 1906—08; M. A. in 1908; studied Law for nearly two years in Bombay but further studies for domestic reasons were interrupted and he had to join business where he has been successful in his varied undertakings. In December, 1917, after his marriage with Sarah Dhanjishah Bolton he made a tour by motor car of Southern India and Ceylon, which then claimed distinction as a



A. C. Ardeshir. "Firdaus," Yerrowda, Poona.

record in the era of motoring. A detailed account of this six months' tour was written by him and published in a series of twenty-four articles in "Indian Industries and Power."

Designed and built his magnificent residence at Yerrowda, Poona, 1920—22; built the Lloyd Polo Club, 1924, and the Eves Estate of Sir Victor Sassoon, 1925—28, Poona. Took to racing seriously in 1927 and is the only member of his community to win almost all classical races throughout India for thorough-breds and Arabs; reintroduced and established the Australian horse and the Arab mare on the Indian turf by the smashing victories recorded by his famous animals. Organised the Western India Race Horse Owners' Association and his activities on the turf as its Secretary from 1930—35 are well known. Appointed acting Steward, 1935, and elected Member of the Committee and Steward, 1936, of the Royal Western India Turf Club. Immensely interested in Indian art and possessing one of the finest collections of Mughal paintings in India. His knowledge and vast study of this latter subject fully entitle him to be considered an expert in this branch of Indian art.

He has a daughter, Mheroo Ardeshir Bomanji, adopted by his brother-in-law and sister Sir Dhunjibhoy and Lady Bomanji, and a son, Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir.

SUBRAO KRISHNNAPPA BALIMANE, retired Mamlatdar, Honawar, District Kanara, was born in 1880. After education in Kanarese and English he entered Government service as a clerk in the Revenue Department. For his honest and diligent work he was steadily given promotions until he rose to the position of a Magistrate 1st Class and Mamlatdar. He is entirely a self-made man, being the first man in the community known as "Ganig-Tali." In appreciation of his tactful handling of the situation in the Siddapur Taluka during the no-tax campaign of 1932-33, he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal as a recognition of his meritorious services.



Subrao Krishnnappa Balimane, retired Mamlatdar, Honawar, District Kanara.



Dr. Shapurjee Ardeshir Banker, Bombay.

DR. SHAPURJEE ARDESHIR BANKER, M.D. (Bombay), Honorary Consulting Physician to H.I.M.'s Consulate for Iran, Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Born 1875. Educated at Chandanwadi, Fort, and Proprietory High School and Grand Medical College, Bombay. Held the posts of Senior Tutor in Pathology, Grant Medical College, Honorary Assistant Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Physician and Pathologist, Dr. Masina Hospital, Bombay, for several years. Started independent consulting medical and pathological practice in 1912. Has contributed to several papers on medical, political and socio-religious subjects and for various qualities of head and heart is held in great esteem.

THE LATE SORABJI FRAMJI BANKER, Bombay, was born in 1848 and was a worthy representative of a respectable family. He entered service at the age of 15 in the Bank of Bombay, now the Imperial Bank of India, which institution he served faithfully for fifty years and retired in 1913 as Head Cashier. He followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father, Mr. Framji Banker, who also rendered 23 years' meritorious services to the same institution from 1840 to 1863. Sorabji's son, Nariman, and grandson, Homi, are at present serving the Imperial Bank of India and hence the year 1940 will see the completion of a century of unbroken connection between the Banker family and the Imperial Bank of India.



The late Sorabji Framji Banker, Bombay.

Mr. Sorabji was a typical gentleman of the Victorian age with a conservative outlook of mind, and his kindness towards all with whom he came in contact won him great respect and renown. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1902 and served many Zoroastrian institutions in different capacities. He died at the ripe age of 86 on 11th May, 1935, leaving three generations behind him.



R. S. Vishwanathappa Ghanashamappa Barjibhe, Pleader, Yaval, East Khandesh.

RAO SAHIB VISHWANATHAPPA GHANASHAMAPPA BARJIBHE, Pleader and Landlord, Yaval, East Khandesh, comes of a loyal Lingayat family. President, Municipality and Taluka Local Board, and Member, District Local Board, many years. Organised Baby Week, contributed and collected War Loans, helped recruiting. Man of many remarkable public and loyal activities. Has two sons.



Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Bombay.

SALEBHOY KARIMJI BARODAWALLA, Sheriff of Bombay, 1926-27; Landlord and Businessman; Chairman, Improvements Committee of Municipal Corporation, Bombay, 1935. Born 1884. Son of Mr. Karimji Allibhoy, Landlord, Partner and Financier of Messrs. Balchristna and Currimji, Contractors, who constructed the Victoria Terminus, Bombay Municipality, Falak Numa Palace and Bizwada Railway, Hyderabad (Deccan), Dewan's Office, Kaisar Baug Palace, Civil Secretariat, Jail and other buildings in Baroda, etc. Was elected in 1907 to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and has retained his seat to this day. Member, Standing Committee of the Corporation, for more than nine years and its Chairman, 1916-17. Was made J. P. and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1908.

During Great World War was responsible for getting about 30 lacs subscribed by his community towards the War Loans without interest. Was solely responsible in inducing the Government to issue War Loans bearing endorsement "Without Interest." Was more than once Chairman of the War Loan Committee of different wards. Chairman, Entertainment Committee for British and Indian wounded soldiers. At his own expense got a temporary theatre built at Marine Lines for the enjoyment and benefit of wounded soldiers. Was awarded Certificate of Merits and War Medal for volunteery services.

Member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors since 1919. Chairman, Markets and Garden Committee, 1932—34. Nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1916—21. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920—23; Vice-President, All-India Muslim Federation, from 1926 till now; President, All-India Hedjaz Conference, 1926; President, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Malagam, 18th April, 1917. Regular player in Lord Sydenham's Cricket XI. At one time Tennis Champion, Islam Gymkhana. Has obtained several swimming and other indoor and outdoor games championship prizes. Had the honour of performing the unveiling ceremony of the portraits of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon at Viceregal House, 29th March, 1933, New Delhi. Was awarded Royal Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

Address:—Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.



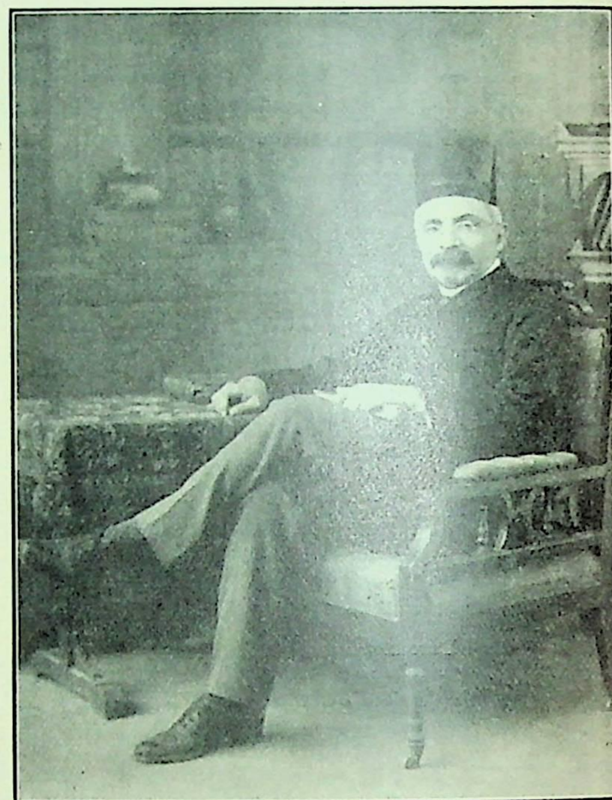
Krishna Raddi B. Bhadrapur, M.A., Collector, Bombay Presidency.

KRISHNA RADDI B. BHADRAPUR, M.A., Collector, Broach and Panch Mahals, Bombay Presidency. Born 1888, District Dharwar. Fellow, Deccan College, Poona, and Cobden Medalist in Economics. Served as Deputy Collector, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and Collector, Kaira and Ahmednagar. Was Member of Civil and Military Examinations Committee. Gave evidence before the Thomas Retrenchment Committee and Indian Cotton Committee. While Collector, Kaira, had to deal with Non-co-operation when the movement was at its height, in recognition of which was made Rao Bahadur. Has done a lot for uplift of backward classes. Was nominated to Bombay Legislative Council in 1933 and to Legislative Assembly in 1934. Government whip.

His chief recreations are tennis and gardening.

THE LATE JALBHAI DORABJI BHARDA, B.A., a great Educationist and Joint Principal and founder of the biggest High School in Bombay, *viz.*, the Bharda New High School, was born at Udwada on 16th February, 1864. He had a brilliant educational career, standing First Class First in B. A. and carrying away the Gibb's Prize and other scholarships.

He opened the New High School in collaboration with another great Educationist, the late Mr. Kaikobad Behramji Murzban, in 1891, which school in the very first year of its existence had 901 pupils on its rolls. The school became extremely popular in Bombay and its popularity and prosperity increased by leaps and bounds. In 1900 the number on the rolls was 1,419; in 1901 it rose to 2,008; in 1915 to 2,271; even to-day the school can boast of a larger number of pupils than in any other school in the whole Presidency. The school has always worked in a spirit of genuine loyalty to Government. The school had the good fortune of celebrating its Silver Jubilee in 1915. Some of the old boys of the school are to-day holding high and enviable positions such as Ministers, Judges, Lawyers, Councillors, Baronets, Knights and important businessmen.



The late Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda, B.A., Bombay.

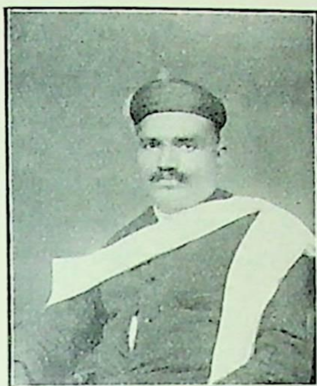
Mr. Bharda had a great ambition to go to Europe to study the methods of teaching, and he carried this out in 1903. Before going to Europe he had made a thorough study of the German and French languages to enable him to follow the teaching courses of the German and French schools and studied in different schools in Europe like an ordinary student and made a thorough and intensive study of the different problems concerning the progress of a modern school. On his return to India he introduced and carried out the latest methods, that he had learnt there, in his own beloved institution. He was the first to introduce lectures with lantern slides which proved very popular among the students. He equipped his laboratory with the latest instruments and used to delight his pupils by experiments in Chemistry and Physics.

He was a man of a high moral character and the diligence and intelligence that he possessed was out of the ordinary. He could solve a knotty problem, even as a boy, without any help or difficulty. He had a great passion for the study of Astronomy and this love of Astronomy remained with him till his death.

He was a versatile scholar and could teach in all the classes of his school on each and every subject at a moment's notice. He possessed a large library, containing some of the rarest books, particularly on subjects dealing with Astronomy, Mathematics and Chemistry. He himself wrote several works on these subjects. He had a passionate love for poetry and his most favourite poet was Tennyson, and the 'In Memoriam' of the latter had a great fascination for him and he was often heard reciting it to himself.

He was made a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1912, which position he retained till his death. He took keen interest in improving the system of University examinations, and was Chairman of the first Joint Examination Board. Over and above his own institution, he gave his valued help and advice to several other educational institutions.

He was a modest and an unassuming gentleman, and was of retiring and simple habits. He was, together with his colleague, the late Mr. Murzban, an idol of his pupils. He died on the 12th July, 1921, deeply mourned by his pupils, old and new, and by numerous admirers all over the Presidency.



Mahadeo Govind Bhalerao, B.A., LL. B., Pleader, Amalner, District East Khandesh.

MAHADEO GOVIND BHALERAO, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Amalner, District East Khandesh, Bombay Presidency. Born 16th September, 1890. B.A. with High Second Class; First Class First in first LL. B. Government Law College Scholar and Prizeman. Successful practising lawyer. Pays Rs. 800 as income-tax and about Rs. 400 as land revenue. Ex-District Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies; ex-President, Amalner Supervising Union; ex-President, City Municipality, Amalner; examined before Bombay Banking Enquiry Committee. Is at present Chairman, Khandesh Educational Society; Vice-President, Taluka Agricultural Development Association, and Director, Amalner Co-operative Urban Bank. Contributed liberally to public institutions including Jubilee Maternity Hospital, Amalner. Took active part in Royal Silver Jubilee celebration. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. Respected by all classes of people for his high character and earnest public spirit. Has three sons and three daughters.



BISHESHWARNATH MAKHANLAL BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, son of late Munshi Makhanlal Bhargava, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Jaipur State, was born in 1892 at Jaipur, Rajputana. After graduating from the Maharaja's College, Jaipur, he passed the Law Examination from the University School of Law, Allahabad. After practising for nearly three years at Jaipur he went to Bombay in 1919, at the suggestion of his brother, Mr. Kedarnath Bhargava, B.A., who was then a leading share-broker in the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd. Sheth Sitaram Kisondayal Poddar, an enterprising Marwari merchant who already had a fancy for Mr. Kedarnath, immediately took him up as his Private Secretary. A scheme for the floatation of an Indian Joint Stock Bank was already before Sheth Sitaram.



Bisheshwarnath Makhanlal Bhargava, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Jaipur State.

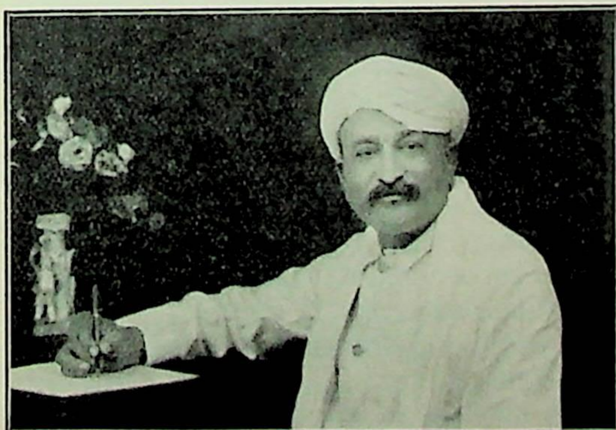
Within a week of Mr. Bhargava's arrival he decided to float a bank. An influential Board of Directors was immediately formed and the bank was finally registered as "The Union Bank of India, Ltd.," with a subscribed capital of four crores of rupees. Mr. Bhargava was placed in charge of the preliminary work, which he so well managed that, after the bank commenced its business in March, 1920, the Directors borrowed his services permanently to the bank, confirmed his appointment as Secretary with retrospective effect, and recommended to the Manager to give him a thorough training in managerial work.

For a couple of years the bank was in charge of European Managers, but, after its Managing Agency was taken up by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., in 1923, and Mr. (now Sir) Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala was appointed its Managing Director, Mr. Bhargava was placed at its helm, which position he is holding up to the present day.

He has proved himself a successful banker and has justified the confidence reposed in him by the Managing Director and the Board.

He is considered to be a good financial head and his advice in financial matters and investments is highly valued by his friends and customers.

He takes keen interest in civic affairs and has been recently made a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay.



Vaidyaraj Manishankar Govindram Bhatt, Kathiawar.



VAIDYARAJ MANISHANKAR GOVINDRAM BHATT is a renowned Ayurvedic Physician of Kathiawar. Possesses practical experience of the treatment of various diseases. Is a specialist for the treatment of cataract in the eye without having recourse to surgical operation. Durbar Shri Champrajwala of Jetpur (a Taluka under the jurisdiction of the Western India States Agency in Kathiawar) has recently put him in charge of the Jesaraj Arogya Bhawan and as a mark of respect towards the Vaidyaraj has provided him with free residential quarters. Hundreds of patients from far and near are treated strictly according to Ayurvedic system and return home with a cheerful smile on their faces.

LATE MR. RAMCHANDRA MADHAVRAM BHATT, C.B.E., J.P., Bombay, Member of the Legislative Council, Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a prominent social worker and a great philantrophist, was born in January, 1874, in a poor family in Mota (Bardoli Taluka). Mr. Bhatt had the misfortune of losing his father when he was only 7 years of age. He had to depend for his early education on his relations, and prepare himself at a very young age to shoulder his own responsibility and face the world. He began his career by joining the "Bombay Samachar" on a salary of Rs. 15 per month. By dint of hard work, honesty of purpose and the strength of character late Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt steadily rose in life, and soon afterwards turned his attention to business, for which he was really cut out by temperament and instinct. He first made his mark as a prominent businessman and a contractor when the last World War broke out. His business activities were not merely confined to one industry. He was at one time a Railway contractor, promoter of an Insurance Company, besides being one of the pioneers of the film industry in India. He was also connected with iron trade and Mill Industry. In spite of these multifarious activities as a businessman Mr. Bhatt always found time for doing social and public work not only in Bombay Presidency but also in his native place.



Late Mr. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt, C.B.E., J.P., Bombay.

A prominent figure in public life of Bombay, the late Mr. Bhatt was known and admired for his philanthropy. As a self-made man in his days of affluence, he was ever ready to help in any deserving cause. He, in his many-sided charities, never forgot his village and his country, which owe to him a deep gratitude, and there are several institutions which stand to-day as monuments of his charitable disposition.

Mr. Bhatt's name appeared in every appeal for public funds. He took a special interest in relief of suffering humanity and in the spread of education for which he gave away large sums of money without ostentation or advertisement. His charities have been of a catholic nature without discrimination of caste and creed. The following are his principal benefactions :—

Rs. 55,000 for scholarships from proceeds of buildings for which a trust was created.

Rs. 50,000 in establishing a charitable dispensary at Mota (Bardoli) with suitable building to house the same (1914).

Rs. 25,000 for an Anglo-Vernacular School at Mota (Bardoli). He has also been continuously spending for reconstruction of roads, wells, etc., in that district. The Collector of Surat has more often than once highly appreciated his work in that District (1920).

Rs. 10,000 for a free bed in Sir Harkisandas Hospital in Bombay (1926).

Rs. 25,000 for a suitable building for the Gokhale Education Society's High School, Parel (Bombay). The school gives free education to more than 25 per cent. of the students. The school is named after him (1933).

Rs. 20,000 towards the building fund of the Children's Aid Society, Bombay ; the building is named as "Lady Brabourne Home for Girls" (1935).

Rs. 25,000 for the Art Gallery in Bombay.

Over and above these princely donations amounting to over two lacs of rupees Mr. Bhatt gave away several lacs of rupees during the last quarter of a century in private charities.

The last 15 years of his life were devoted more to social and public duties than to his business activities, his business mainly attended by his gifted son, Mr. Prabhashanker. He did very valuable but silent work as an elected Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1923, till death and also as a member of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Among the names of those who have contributed to the peaceful progress of the country that of late Mr. Bhatt's will stand pre-eminent. During the no-tax campaign in Bardoli in 1928 he deposited with Government Rs. 70,000, being the difference between the old and revised assessment. He also visited Bardoli personally and got his influence to bear on the people towards loyal duty towards Government. In recognition of this most commendable service to the Government and the people, he was awarded the coveted insignia of Commander of the British Empire in 1930. He was created a Justice of the Peace in 1929 and was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council a year later.

The late Mr. Bhatt was Managing Trustee, Treasurer and member of several religious and public-utility institutions and contributed his quota of help to all of them. He was President of the Trustees and the Managing Committee of 84 Sub-Sections of Brahmins, numbering 50,000 in Bombay. He was also President of the School of Indian Music, Vice-President of the Bombay Art Society, the Bombay Humanitarian League and the All-India Varanashram Sangh. He was on the Managing Committee of Children's Aid Society, Bombay, Vigilance Association, the Governor's Hospital Funds, etc. He was also a Managing Trustee of the Babulnath and Mumbadevi temples.

These activities entailed a heavy call on his time and purse and he has ungrudgingly given his best for the promotion of many a cause of public weal. By his death the city has lost one of its greatest philanthropists and social workers, his community a great benefactor and his native village one of its noblest sons. Late Mr. Bhatt has left behind him an only son, Mr. Prabhashanker.

Mr. Prabhashanker is a young man of great promise and has inherited all the business and philanthropic instincts of his late father.

Recently Mr. Prabhashanker has donated more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of rupees for a hostel building for the students of the Grant Medical College to keep green the memory of his late father.

RUSTOM SORABJI BILIMORIA, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Official Assignee of Bombay (1935), son of late Khan Bahadur S. F. Bilimoria, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Advocate (O. S.). Was called to the Bar in 1911. Was for some time a Professor of Law at the Government Law School at Bombay. Twice acted as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay. His patience, fair-mindedness and anxiety to do full justice to each case before him marked him out as one of the best Judges of the Court. Though his permanent appointment as Judge of this Court would have proved a tower of strength to the Bench, Mr. Bilimoria preferred to practise as a Barrister in the High Court and soon became one of its leading practitioners. At present Mr. Bilimoria is Official Assignee of Bombay, in which capacity he has already given great satisfaction to the profession and the public at large.


Rustom Sorabji Bilimoria, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Bombay.

Late Khan Bahadur Sorabji Framji Bilimoria, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Advocate (O.S.), was one of the most outstanding lawyers at the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, for a period of nearly half a century. Was also for ten years on the Bench of the said Court. Was considered as one of the ablest cross-examiners that Court has ever known. On retirement from Bench was enrolled as an Advocate (O. S.).


Sir Shapoorji Bomanji Billimoria, Kt., M.B.E., J.P., Bombay.

SIR SHAPOORJI BOMANJI BILLIMORIA, KT., M.B.E. J.P., Bombay. Born 1877. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Founded the well-known audit firm of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company in 1904, of which he is Senior Partner. Congratulated by Lahore High Court with regard to liquidation of People's Bank of India. Entrusted with liquidation of numerous hostile concerns during War. Made Justice of the Peace in 1933 and rendered in this capacity splendid service during Bombay riots.


Lady Jerbai Shapoorji Billimoria, J.P., Bombay.

Lady Jerbai Shapoorjee Billimoria, J.P., born 1880, married 1906. Takes keen interest in social welfare work. Connected with various public associations. Presented to Their Majesties' Court in 1928 by Lady Birkenhead.

KHAN BAHADUR SIR DOSSABHOY HORMUSJI BHIWANDIWALLA, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a prominent Abkari, Salt, and Opium Contractor, is the son of the late Khan Bahadur Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla, J.P. After completing scholastic education Sir Dossabhoy was called upon at a very early age to face the herculean task of managing the vast business and commercial activities of his father, who died leaving Sir Dossabhoy just in his teens. It was generally believed that at the death of the late Khan Bahadur Hormusji the entire business would come to a standstill, as the boy was too young to be expected to shoulder the heavy responsibilities incidental to the conducting of a business on a colossal scale. But under the able guidance and tender care of his mother, a lady of commanding intellect and broad sympathies, Sir Dossabhoy carried on the business steadfastly and with an unbending iron determination, and it must be said to his great credit that within a short time he handled the situation with the dexterity of a sound and inborn businessman. The keynote of his success was his love for work, and hard work too. He attended and still attends to his duties regularly seven days in a week from the early hours of the morning, and to-day there is hardly any important commercial line in which Sir Dossabhoy is not interested, either as a financier, director or partner. Though Sir Dossabhoy has amassed a vast fortune, he has never resorted to speculative and "get-rich-quick" policy. His business acumen, shrewd calculative instinct and solid hard work have contributed to his success as a business man. To-day Sir Dossabhoy is the biggest Salt, Abkari and Opium Contractor, bringing in lacs of rupees to Government and the Indian States. As a result of his vast business activities there are thousands of labourers under his employ, earning their livelihood under a kind and generous master. He takes a literally fatherly care of these poor toilers. Their health, comfort and general welfare are always his first consideration and he is literally adored by them.



Khan Bahadur Sir Dossabhoy Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The most significant and noteworthy trait that one finds in Sir Dossabhoy's character and career is his inherent hatred for cheap publicity and popularity. He avoids limelight and hates making fuss and much ado about nothing. He is very simple in his tastes and habits, and in spite of his millions he is very simply attired. The poorest of the poor finds an easy and ready access to his office, and no deserving person leaves his doors without receiving financial assistance or sound advice. Like his father he dedicates a certain part of his earnings to the service of others, and his charities, which run into lacs, are of a cosmopolitan nature.



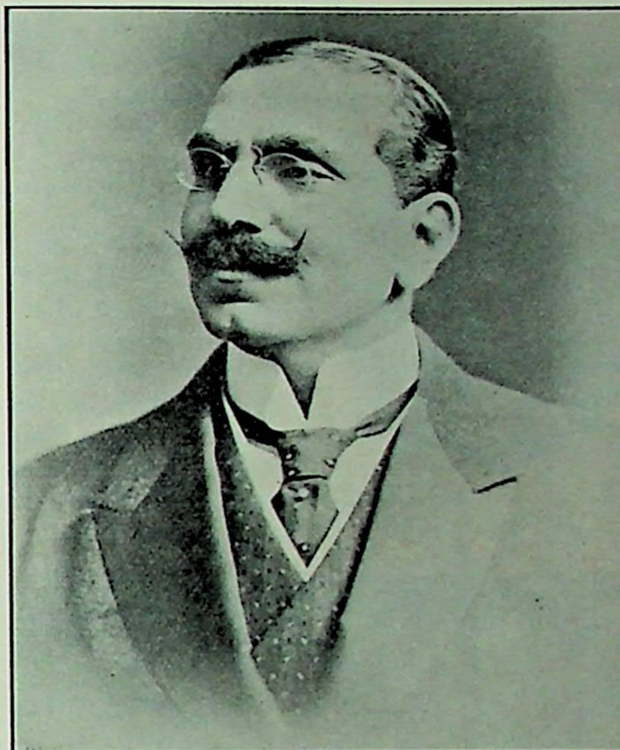
Khan Bahadur Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla, J.P., Bombay.

Sir Dossabhoy is also an ardent enthusiast of all kinds of sports, particularly riding, swimming, *shikar* and cruising, and in aviation he has evinced a very keen interest. His lovely motor boat, "Hormazd," and his private aeroplanes have afforded his numerous friends enough of innocent recreation and pleasure. Besides, he takes a keen interest in gardening and in collecting and maintaining a good variety of birds and animals, of which there fs a regular menagerie in his big estate at Uran. He represents in his person a rare combination of affluence and simplicity, tireless industry and the saving grace of human culture in some of its tenderest aspects.

The strongest feature of Sir Dossabhoy's character is his prudence. Although his heart is always warm in its affections and he is over-liberal in his contributions to all deserving charities and public-utility projects, at the same time he is unyielding in regard to all visionary projects and wild-goose chase, and all unworthy calls on his charity. He shrewdly calculates every man's value and gives him a solid esteem proportionate to it.

Sir Dossabhoy is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people, irrespective of caste and creed, for his high character, commanding intellect, broad sympathies, extensive charities, polished manners, simple habits, and respect and consideration for those less fortunate in the struggles of life. As Honorary Presidency Magistrate he enjoys a wide reputation for scrupulous honesty and strict impartiality.

SIR DHUNJIBHOY BOMANJI, a well-known and distinguished member of the Parsee community in Bombay and the only son of the late Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, was born at Bombay in March, 1863. He was educated at the Fort High School, Bombay. After touring India he was sent by his father to England and the United States of America to study the methods pursued in the large seaports regarding the different phases of his business connected with shipping. On his return he entered his father's business as cashier, and subsequently took charge of all contracts entrusted by the British India Steam Navigation Coy., the Clan Line, the Bubbatino Line, the Sheppered Line, the Austrian Lloyd, and the P. & O. Coy. In the Jubilee year Sir Dhunjibhoy visited Scotland and most of the important cities on the Continent and on his return acted as the General Superintendent of his father's business and took over the sole control some years before his father's death. In addition to the shipping business he took up many other branches of trade. To-day he is one of the largest employers of labour in the Western Presidency and, by his business abilities, has added materially to the advancement of Bombay. In 1922 he received his Knighthood at the hands of His late Majesty King George V, a well-merited honour conferred on him in lieu of his manifold activities, public and private.



Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, Bombay.

Sir Dhunjibhoy is a philanthropist and has always been extending his helping hand to all in need of help. He has done a great deal to relieve suffering and distress unostentatiously and privately, though he has contributed publicly large sums of money towards medical institutions, schools and gymkhanas, for the benefit of his own community in India. His services to his community during the Bombay riots of 1921 will never be forgotten by his grateful co-religionists. In his younger days Sir Dhunjibhoy was a true physical culturist and a pupil and friend of the late Eugene Sandow, the pioneer of physical culture, who, a quarter of a century ago, was called to Bombay to give him special physical treatment. Within a few months Sir Dhunjibhoy acquired a marvellous physique and was considered to be one of the strongest men of his community. He is the Vice-President of the Parsee Gymkhana in Bombay.

Sir Dhunjibhoy is as well known in England as in India. He owns one of the finest English residences in Windsor, known as the Willows, where he entertains most lavishly and which was once the property of the Duke of Sutherland. He also owns a fine mansion in Harrogate, which is the leading Spa of Great Britain and which he visits every year for the sake of his health. He is the Vice-President of the King Edward VII Hospital in Windsor, and the founder of the British Legion Club, Windsor, which he established for ex-servicemen with a gift of £5,000. He presented a mignificent statue of the late Field Marshal Earl Haig to the Scottish Nation in 1923. It stands on the Castle Esplanade in Edinburgh. It was due to his princely generosity that the Zoroastrian House was bought in London for the benefit of his co-religionists. It is a sort of residential club for the Parsees only.



"The Willows," palatial residence of Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji in Windsor. (Formerly it belonged to the Duke of Sutherland.)

Sir Dhunjibhoy is the living embodiment of the ideal contact between East and West, a true son of both India and the British Empire.

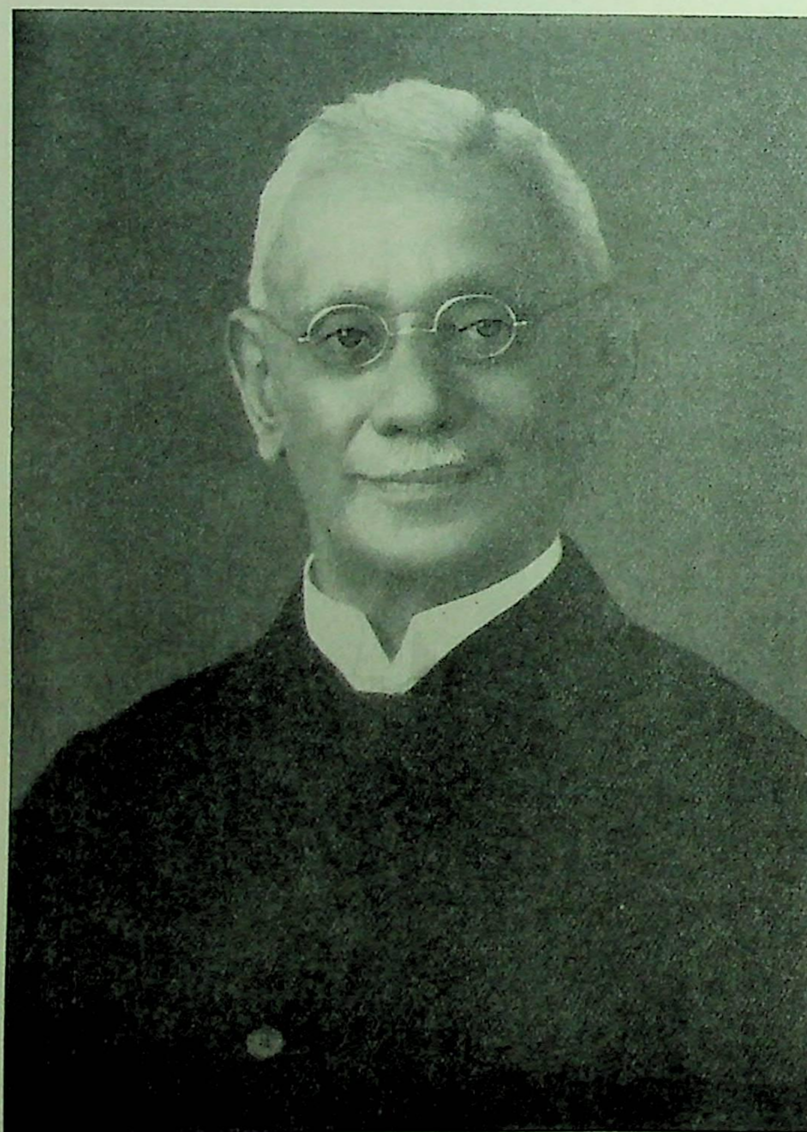
He married in 1914 Miss Frenny, the only daughter of the late Mr. Cooverji Ardeshir of Poona. She is a very accomplished and cultured lady, taking a keen interest in her husband's activities.

She is very popular as a hostess in London Society. Lady Bomanji is also a fluent speaker besides being a lover of sports. Like Sir Dhunjibhoy she has a philanthropic heart, and contributes generously in all deserving charities.

IR JEHANGIR BOMANJI BOMAN BEHRAM, KT., B.A., LL.B., J.P., Solicitor, "Behistan," Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay. Born 1868. Educated at Fort High School, St. Xavier's College and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Jurisprudence Prizeman and Narayan Vasudeo Scholar. Served as Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, for more than 14 years; Member, Standing Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, for more than 7 years; Member, Schools Committee, for more than 6 years; Ex-Chairman, Standing Committee; Ex-Chairman, Schools Committee, twice and Ex-Chairman, Law Committee, twice. Was the first Mayor of Bombay; Honorary Presidency Magistrate (Single Sitter); Delegate, Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court; Member, Executive Committee, Helpless Beggars' Relief Society; Member, Executive Committee, Society for Protection of Children in Western India; Member, Executive Committee, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society; Member, Board of the Acworth Leper Asylum; Director of various Joint Stock Companies; Member and Chairman, Advisory Committee, J.J. and allied Hospitals; Member, Advisory Board, G. I. P. Railway Company, for about four years and Member, Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, for about 6 years; inaugurated Welfare of India League to promote co-operation between Indians and the British people and to spread the Goodwill Movement in India, and is the Member of the Executive Committee thereof.



Sir J. B. Boman Behram, Kt., B.A., LL.B., J.P., Bombay.



Late Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Bottlewalla, Bombay.

ATE MR. SORABJI RUSTOMJI BOTTLEWALLA was born in 1869. He is descendant of an old and highly respected family, his grandfather being Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, a wealthy and reputed merchant of his times, well known for his charity and public spirit. Mr. Bottlewalla carved out his own career, even though he began life as a mere Telephone clerk on a small monthly salary. In 1886 he established his own firm of Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla & Co., which subsequently became well known in Bombay as a firm of reputed Estate and Finance Brokers.

Mr. Bottlewalla was a gentleman of great business capacity besides having possessed considerable tact and pleasant manners. Owing to his integrity, whole-hearted devotion to his business, and above all to his legal acumen, his firm soon rose into prominence. His legal knowledge and ability to face all knotty problems with complete confidence won the respect of his clients. It was in fact the keystone to his success. Had Mr. Bottlewalla been a lawyer by profession he would have adorned any Bench or Bar.

Another notable feature of the late Mr. Bottlewalla's career was his sympathetic regard for the poor and the needy. His purse was always open for those who deserve charity and in this direction he

was very generous. Besides as a Trustee of a Parsi Trust he gave more than Rs. 50,000 in charity.

By his death, which occurred in 1935, the business community has lost a great finance Agent and the Parsi community a true end sympathetic member.

SIR MAURICE WILLIAM BRAYSHAY, KT., M.SC. (Leeds), A.M. INST. C.E., M.I.E. (India), Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombarei, Altamont Road, Bombay. Born 7th March, 1883. Educated at Ripon Grammar School and Leeds University. Appointed Assistant Engineer, Indian P.W.D. (Railways), 1905; Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, 1905—09; Assistant Agent, North-Western Railway, 1915—17; Deputy Controller, Indian Munition Board, 1917-18; Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, 1918—24; Deputy Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry., 1924; Member, Railway Board, 1929; Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry., 1932; offg. Chief Commissioner, Railway Board, 1933 and 1935.

SHIAVAX CAWASJI CAMBATA, Justice of the Peace, Honorary Presidency Magistrate and Merchant, Bombay, was born in the year 1883. After finishing his school career he took to business at an early age. Nearly thirty years ago he started the firm of Messrs. Shiavax C. Cambata & Co., Ltd. Though in its initial stages the Company had to make a headway through many difficulties, it at last began to gain ground and success under the able and persevering guidance of its able founder. Through sheer dint of hard work and unceasing perseverance Mr. Cambata increased the business of the Company by leaps and bounds, and later on became the owner of some collieries and secured large business as Stevedors and Dubashes. At present the Company acts as the Managing Agents of the Hirdagarh Collieries, Ltd. Mr. Cambata can surely be called a pioneer of coal industry in the Central Provinces. To him is attributed the credit of removing the public prejudice against the consumption of the Central Provinces coal by making successful researches on the subject, whereby he introduced a special method of burning this quality of coal. The firm of Messrs. S. C. Cambata & Co., Ltd., is at present engaged in the coal business on a very extensive scale, and has also separate departments for Shipping and General Contracts, as well as for export and import business.



Shiavax Cawasji Cambata, Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

In spite of his business activities Mr. Cambata is actuated with a keen sense of public life and social service. As an old and popular resident of one of the suburbs of Bombay, Versova, Mr. Cambata has rendered such useful services that much of its present prosperity and rise are due to him. He is the Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee. In recognition of his meritorious services to this suburb Government was pleased to appoint him an Honorary Magistrate of Andheri. Moreover the Society of Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District has elected him its President. Government was also pleased to appoint him an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the Town and Island of Bombay, in which capacity his services are valuable, particularly during the troublous times of riots in Bombay.

Though a resident of the suburb of Versova, where he owns a palatial property, Mr. Cambata's interest in the civic and social life of Bombay proper is worthy of notice. He first entered the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the year 1933 when he contested the bye-election of the "G" Ward and was elected by a thumping majority—Hindus, Mohammadans, Parsis and Christians having voted solidly for Mr. Cambata, which was an evidence of his wide popularity among men of all communities. Mr. Cambata is also a Delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court, and a member of the Municipal Standing Committee.

As regards social activities in Bombay it can be said that there is hardly any movement set afoot for a deserving charity which has not attracted the sympathy and support of Mr. Cambata. He has served on several committees formed for charitable causes, and has contributed liberally towards same. As a fitting tribute to his silent but conscientious and steady work, both in the suburb of Andheri and in the city of Bombay, he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal by His Majesty the King-Emperor.

D. CAWASJI is a prominent citizen of Khandala, and holds vast estates in and about Khandala, as also in Bombay, Bangalore and other places. Born on 17th July, 1882, of poor parents, he is to-day an outstanding personality in business.

He started his career as a small Army Contractor and rose to be one of the biggest Army Contractors. He was once President-elect of the All-India Army Contractors' Association. During the Great War he rendered valuable services to the Military and the Government. His present business is confined to holding of large Excise contracts, both in and outside Bombay Presidency, and in Mysore State.



D. Cawasji of Khandala.

He was a nominated Councillor of the Lonavla Municipality for 9 years and an elected member of the same continuously for 12 years. During the said period he was President and Vice-President of the Municipality for nearly 9 years. He rendered valuable help to the public during plague and other epidemics.

Since the formation of the Lonavla Bench he was Honorary Magistrate for many years and President of the same Bench for 2 years. He is President of the Bombay Provision Merchants' Association and the Bangalore Parsee Anjuman, and a Trustee of the Boyce Trust Fund, Bangalore Anjuman Fund, Athornan Mandal Fund, Dadar Parsee Colony Gymkhana, etc.

His sympathy for ailing and suffering humanity is manifest in several of his charities, both communal and cosmopolitan. Amongst them may be mentioned the seven splendid blocks of Sanitorium at Khandala named after his deceased parents, built in 1925, his donation of Rs. 15,000 for a new maternity home (Vani Vilas Hospital) at Bangalore, Rs. 6,500 to "Sri Narasimharaja Hospital" at Kolar.

For educational, physical and religious uplift of his community he has donated Rs. 10,000 for Boyce School at Surat, Rs. 5,000 to High School at Kolar Gold Fields and recently the establishment of a Parsee Zoroastrian Girls' Boarding School at Khandala in his newly-built bungalows, and the building of a 'Dehremehar' in Bangalore.

For his public services the Mysore Government has honoured him with a Gold Medal. In the recent elections he was elected a Corporator of the Bombay Municipality.

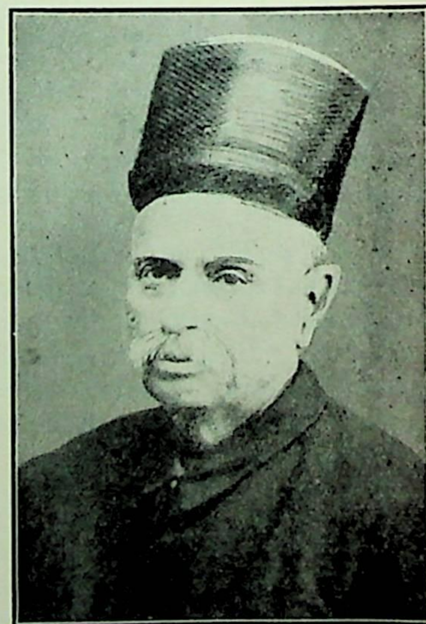
He married Miss Aloo Maneckshah Pochkhanawala (of Messrs. Wadia Ghandhy & Co., Solicitors, Bombay) in March, 1930, and has one son, Kali.

Office address :—20 Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.

Residence :—617, "Ahunavar," Parsee Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

CHAMARBAUGWALA FAMILY.

THE famous Chamarbaugwala family of Bombay was founded by the late Mr. Dadabhoy Dhanjibhoy Chamarbaugwala, whose adventurous spirit brought him to Bombay from Surat and the family established themselves in Parel, enjoying a good reputation and a small estate in the early seventies. By hard and conscientious work Mr. Dadabhoy Dhanjibhoy Chamarbaugwala became well known as a Government Abkari farmer and contractor and established large distilleries at Uran, Ellichpur, Akola, Amraoti, Oomargaon, Jawar and Daman. In spite of the fact that education was very scanty in those days he showed great skill and courage in managing the business, which prospered year after year, and thus enjoyed great respect in the community and the Government circles. His charitable disposition earned him a great reputation in the Parel District and his philanthropic spirit has descended in his children who have also continued his good work up to now. He died in 1900 at a ripe old age, leaving behind him an only son, Merwanji, to carry on the well-established business and to manage a large estate including funds for the management of various charitable and religious institutions.



Late Mr. Dadabhoy Dhanjibhoy Chamarbaugwala, founder of Chamarbaugwala family.

Mr. Merwanji Dadabhoy Chamarbaugwala.

Late Mr. Merwanji Dadabhoy Chamarbaugwala was a well- known Abkari Farmer and Contractor and an influential and probably the largest private landowner in Parel District. He joined his father's business in 1885, and by hard, diligent but conscientious work, took large Abkari contracts extending over various districts and efficiently managed his father's distilleries. He rendered valuable services to the Liquor and Toddy Licensees of Bombay and took up their grievances on constitutional grounds against the present system of auctioning the license, whereupon the Government was pleased to stop that system for about eight to ten years. Mr. Merwanji was extremely charitable in temperament and gave away nearly several lacs of rupees in various charities, most of which were never made known to the public. Of him it can be truly said, " His left hand did not know what his right hand gave." On the inception of the Improvement Trust he rendered valuable services to that body and gave large and extensive plots from his vast estate at Parel—which in 1914 was worth about a lac and a half but is now valued at Rs. 5 lacs—for the improvement and removal of slums and congestion in the Parel area and the northern part of the city of Bombay. Many of the roads in that district are named after the Chamarbaugwala family. He founded and helped several funds for the maintenance of various institutions. To commemorate the charitable disposition of his beloved wife he established in 1921 the "Aimai Merwanji Chamarbaugwala Ophthalmic Hospital." As a landlord he was extremely kind, benevolent and generous in his relations with the tenants. He died on the 4th June, 1931, at the age of 55, leaving behind one son, Ratanshaw, who is upholding the family tradition.



Late Mr. Merwanji Dadabhoy Chamarbaugwala, Philanthrophist and well-known Abkari Farmer.

Mr. Ratanshah Merwanji D. Chamarbaugwala.

Mr. Ratanshaw Merwanji D. Chamarbaugwala is proving in every way a worthy scion of this illustrious house. Under the guidance of his father he took charge of the business in 1928 at a very young age. On the death of his illustrious father in 1931 he also took charge of various benevolent and charitable institutions started by his ancestors and at once made his mark as a philanthropist and public worker of many virtues and showed the inherent spirit of his forefathers by sacrificing estates worth lacs of rupees to respect the dying wish of his father and secure family harmony. He is a Trustee of numerous Trusts in Bombay which are being ably managed by him. He takes a keen interest in the social life of Bombay. Is Director of Federal Standard, Ltd. and is a member of the Managing Committee of the Maharashtra High School. Like his father and grandfather he has carried on the development of his Estate on modern principles. He is now endeavouring to provide cheap and comfortable residential quarters to the poor and the labouring classes in the Parel locality. He has also very generously given to various public institutions quarters to house them at very nominal and concessional rents. He is giving every promise of upholding the traditions of the family and is held in high esteem both in official and non-official circles in Bombay for his many qualities of head and heart.



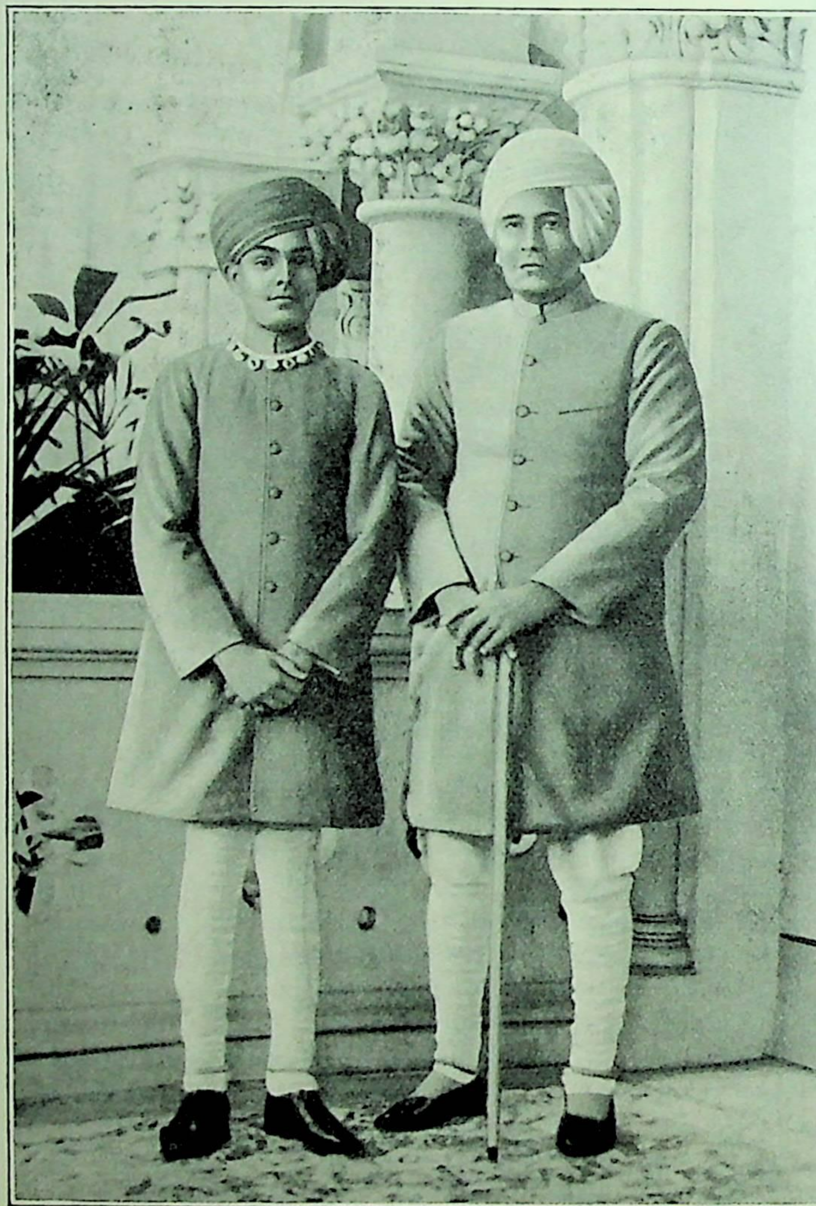
Ratanshah Merwanji Dadabhoy Chamarbaugwala, Bombay.

RAO SAHIB VEERAPA PARAPA CHAVADI, President, Taluka Local Board, Godag, District Dharwar. Born 1875. Entered public life, 1910. Worked as Bench Magistrate; Village Munsif; Managing Director, Godag Branch, K. C. C. Bank; Chairman, Dharwar District Land Mortgage Bank and of Godag Cotton Sale Society. During Great War helped in recruiting. Subscribed and collected funds. Contributed liberally to Red Cross Fund and various educational and charitable institutions. As President, Aman Sabha, preached loyalty to the Crown by organising mass meetings. In recognition of his long conspicuous public services and exemplary loyalty to the Government was made Rao Sahib in 1929. Is blessed with two sons and one daughter.



R. S. Veerapa Parapa Chavadi, President, Taluka Local Board, Godag, District Dharwar.

DEWAN BAHADUR SETH KESRISINGHJI CHANDMALJI of Bombay is a descendent of a very rich and influential Bapna family famous for their charity and well known all over Rajputana. The family is Oswal Jain, renowned for its deep religious fervour. It originally belonged to Jaisalmer and settled at Kotah, Zalawad, Ratlam, Udaipur and Indore. In *Samvat* 1891 his grandfather, Seth Danmalji, undertook a Sangha, which included 1,500 Munies and Nuns in addition to thousands of Jains, on a pilgrimage to Sidhachalji at Palitana (Kathiawad) and spent 23 lacs of rupees on it. For the protection of the Sangha, on their way to the destination and back, a force consisting of 4,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, 4 guns, etc., were jointly furnished by the Udaipur, Tonk, Bundi, Jaisalmer and Kotah States.



Rajyabhushan Dewan Bahadur Seth Kesrisinghji (*right*) with Kunwar Budhisingh (*left*)

Dewan Bahadur Seth Kesrisinghji succeeded to the well-known Pedhi at Ratlam and Kotah of the Bapna family having about forty branches all over India. He is also a Government and State Treasurer of Rajputana Agency, for which service several certificates of appreciation have been awarded to him. He has high respect in Kotah, Jodhpur, Tonk, Bundi, Ratlam, etc. He has been awarded Jagirs by Tonk and Bundi States.

On invitation he attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1911 with his retinue.

For his meritorious services the British Government conferred on him the title of Rai Sahib in 1912, that of Rai Bahadur in 1916 and that of Dewan Bahadur in 1925. He is one of the leading business magnates of this country and is a well-known philanthropist. Innumerable are his charities.

He is a great expert in foreign trade, especially in piecegoods, yarn, jewels, precious stones, chemicals and many others.

LIEUT.-COL. P. K. CHITALE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), L.F.P.S. (Glasgow), I.M.S. Retired. Near City Library, Ahmadnagar. Born 1871. Studied at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and passed I.M.S. Examination, 1897. Served as Regimental Médical Officer, Indian Army, 1898—1902; Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, District Jail, 1902—14 and again 1921—26, when retired. In China War served in 6th Burma Battalion; in Great War as Officer Commanding No. 18 Combined Cavalry Field Ambulance and S.M.O. Received China War Medal, 1900-01; Bronze Medal, 1915; Silver War Medal, 1914—18; General Gold War Medal, 1914—18. Is Honorary Chief Medical Officer, Ahmadnagar Maternity Home; Member, Ahmadnagar Executive Baby Welfare Association, since 1930; Member, Village Improvement Committee, Ahmadnagar, and was appointed District Scout Commissioner, Ahmadnagar, in May, 1936, by Provincial Scout Commissioner, Bombay. Is author of "Comparative Study of Ayurvedic Treatment by Indian Drugs." Has two daughters, both married.



Lieut.-Col. P. K. Chitale, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), L.F.P.S. (Glasgow), I.M.S. retired, Ahmadnagar.



Atma Ram Anant Chitre, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

ATMA RAM ANANT CHITRE, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Born 17th May, 1877. Educated at the Elphinstone School and Wilson College, Bombay. Practised from 1907 to 1916 as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court when was appointed Acting Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Was confirmed as Chief Judge from December, 1928, and was appointed to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court at Bombay for four months from the 18th June, 1935.

ANTHONY DENIS COELHO, Superintendent of Excise, Ahmedabad, was born on the 5th October, 1885. He belongs to a distinguished family of Mangalore who were the pioneers in timber business. His father, the late Mr. Martin Basil Coelho, was a great Timber Magnate and was highly esteemed for his numerous qualities of head and heart. On winding up the family business Mr. Coelho joined the Bombay Excise Department in 1909 and was soon promoted to the rank of Inspector. In this capacity he served in various districts of Bombay Presidency. He was married in 1912 to Miss Adele Margaret, daughter of late Mr. P. F. X. Saldanha, who was the first nominated Member of the Christian community to the old Madras Legislative Council and was Proprietor of Highland Coffee Works, Mangalore. Mr. Coelho was appointed Chief Inspector in the newly-created Matches and Sugar Excise Department and is the first Member of the Mangalorean Catholic community to be promoted to the cadre of Superintendent of Excise. He has a brilliant record of meritorious services to the Crown in recognition of which he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.



Anthony Denis Coelho, Superintendent of Excise, Ahmadabad.



Godfrey Ferdinando Stratford Collins, M.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Collector, Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.

GODFREY FERDINANDO STRATFORD COLLINS, M.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Collector, Dharwar, Bombay Presidency. Born 3rd November, 1888. Educated at Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1912. Served as Magistrate and Assistant Collector till 1920. Forest Settlement Officer, Kanara, 1921-22. Collector and District Magistrate, Kanara, East Khandesh, Thana, Karachi and Dharwar, 1922—35. Settlement Officer, Kanara, 1924—26. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, 1926—28. Secretary in the Home Department, 1929—31. Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, 1931—35 Officiating Commissioner in Sind, 1935. Served in the Indian Army during the Great War, 1916—18.

MISS NAVAJBAI DORABJI CONTRACTOR, B.A., J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Member, Committee of Visitors for the Cama and Allbless Hospitals; Lady Superintendent, Chanda Ramji Girls' High School, Bombay. Educated at Wilson College, Bombay. First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts, Bombay University (1922); an extensive traveller throughout India, Burma and Ceylon and in China, Japan and the United States of America. Made educational tours in 1921 and 1933 in the principal cities of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Norway.



Miss Navajbai D. Contractor, B.A., J.P., Bombay.

Publications:—Contributions on topical, educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay. *Address*:—Hardinge House, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

BURJORJI SORABJI NAOROJI COOPER, Justice of the Peace, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Delegate of the Chief Parsee Matrimonial Court, Representative of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Board of Trustees of the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Women and Children, Member of the Improvement Trust Committee of the Bombay Municipality, Honorary Treasurer of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, an ex-Trustee of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay (being a Representative of the Municipal Corporation), and a leading social worker of Bombay.



Burjorji Sorabji Naoroji Cooper, Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

Mr. Cooper was born on 13th June, 1874, being the son of late Mr. S. N. Cooper, J.P., the first Indian Chief Accountant and Controller of Municipal Finances, who left a name in the annals of the Bombay Municipality for his great financial genius, as also for his genial personality. Late Mr. Sorabji died suddenly at a very early age and Mr. B. S. N. Cooper was left to carve out his own career. Mr. Cooper married the eldest daughter of late Mr. Rattanshaw Dadabhoy, Justice of the Peace, Millowner and Landed Proprietor. After studying up to Matriculation, Mr. Cooper joined the business and owing to his energetic spirit and honesty he rose at a very early age to be one of the leading businessmen in Bombay. His business activities found huge scope during the last World War. He supplied to Government different articles of food and clothing to the tune of nearly two crores of rupees and was ranked as one of the Approved Government Contractors. As a Member of the War Loan Committee he sold loans worth ten lacs of rupees, of which he bought for himself loans worth two lacs.

Mr. Cooper's name is associated with several charitable organisations and has succeeded in collecting several lacs of rupees for different charities in Bombay. His entire energy and influence is directed in raising funds for different hospitals in Bombay and in this connection his work has been greatly appreciated by some of the Governors of Bombay, with whom he came in intimate contact whilst working for the "Governors' Hospital Fund." He was one of the Honorary Treasurers of the Help-Our-Hospitals Fund organised a few years back, in which capacity he put in excellent work.

He is particularly noted for several ingenius schemes to raise funds for charity. His scheme of Hospital Seals of the value of one anna each was a striking success. Sir Leslie Wilson, the then Governor of Bombay, openly thanked Mr. Cooper on several occasions for his excellent work for different charities in Bombay.

Mr. Cooper has been Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate with single Sitting Powers for the last 20 years. During the recent Hindu-Muslim riots Mr. Cooper's services were requisitioned by Government and in spite of his failing health he stood on the post of duty with Major-General Scobell, the G. O. C. of Bombay. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935.

Mr. Cooper has three sons—Dr. S. B. Cooper, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. (England), the first Indian to be appointed Honorary Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, Bombay; Mr. N. B. Cooper, B.A., Assistant Manager of the oldest Publishing House in Bombay, Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., being the first Indian to be appointed to the post; and Mr. R. B. Cooper, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., a practising Advocate of the High Court, who takes a very prominent part in social and other public activities of his father.

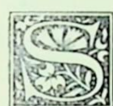


Dr. Khurshed J.J. Cursetji, Municipal Councillor, Bombay.



DR. KHURSHED J. J. CURSETJI, B.A., M.B.B.S., B.HY., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Municipal Councillor, Medical Practitioner, Princess Street, Bombay 2. Born 5th May, 1894. Municipal Councillor since 1926; Chairman, Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, 1935-36; Deputy Chairman, Medical Relief and Public Health Committee. Was Vice-President, Bombay Medical Union, 1934-35, and India's Representative at the First International Congress of Life Insurance Medicine, London, 1935. Is Chief Medical Officer, Oriental Life Assurance Co., since 1936, and a Gazetted Medical Advisor appointed by Government in the Lunacy Act of 1914. Gives Honorary services to Zoroastrian Association, Dr. Bahadurji's Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Deolali, etc. Is joint author, "Blood Pressure in Life Assurance Practice."

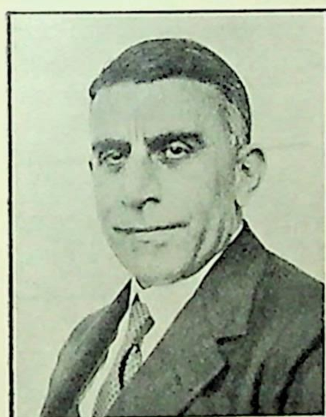
SIR DADIBA MERWANJI DALAL, KT. C.I.E., Stock and Finance Broker, 1, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay. Born 12th December, 1870. Gave evidence before the Chamberlain Currency Commission, 1913; Member of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency, 1919; Chairman, Government Securities Rehabilitations Committee, Bombay, 1921; Member, Secretary of State's Council, 1921—23; Delegate for India at International Economic Conference, Genoa, and represented India at Hague, 1922; Member, Inchcape Committee, 1922-23; Delegate for India at Imperial Economic Conference, 1923; High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, 1922—24.



SETH TRIKAMLAL DALPATRAM, Broker and Merchant, Ahmedabad. Born 10th March, 1891. He began his career as a clerk in a Banker's Shop and through his enthusiasm, untiring zeal and shrewdness has become an Agent of Vepar Uttejak Co., Ltd. He is a self-made man and enjoys confidence and esteem of merchants and the rich people.



Seth Trikamlal Dalpatram, Broker and Merchant, Ahmedabad.



Sir H. P. Dastur, Kt., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.



SIR HORMUZDIAR PHIROZE DASTUR, KT., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, son of Sardar Pheroze Hosang Dastur, ex-Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Was born on 20th March, 1878. He was educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. He joined Bombay Judicial Department in 1923, and was Taxing Master Clerk of the Crown High Court, Bombay, which posts he held with great zeal and success. He was ultimately appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate in April, 1929. His services to Government during the extremely troublous times of different riots in Bombay are noteworthy, and it must be said to his credit that he handled the difficult situations with great tact. In appreciation of his numerous services Government was pleased to create him a Knight Bachelor in 1932. *Address* :—The Grange, 21, Wodehouse Td., Bombay.



ERVAD SORABJI MANECKJI MIRZA DASTURNA, Zend Avesta and Persian Teacher, Damanwala Madressa, Udwada, is well known for his social, religious and educational activities at Udwada. He is intensely loyal to the British Crown, and is associated with many public-spirited activities. He is Secretary, Athornan Anjuman of most sacred ancient "Iransha Fire" 1200 years old, and Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Udwada Hit Wardhak and H. T. C. Committees. He was twice appointed by the Government for Census Work and once for T. L. B. election, also appointed on three occasions as a joint scrutineer in Dispensary election. He was the Member of Jubilee Celebration Committees of H. I. M. King George V and J. D. A. V. School, Udwada. He collected and sent funds for Guzerat Flood and Behar Earthquake, etc. He is also a Member, Sanitary Committee and Native General Library, Udwada, the People's Co-operative Bank, Udwada Division, and Life Member, Bulsar Taluka V. Improvement Committee. He is the Pioneer, "Udwada Light Fund," and is the joint Publisher of the Holy Song of "Iransha Fire."



Ervad Sorabji Maneckji Mirza Dasturna, Persian Teacher, Udwada.

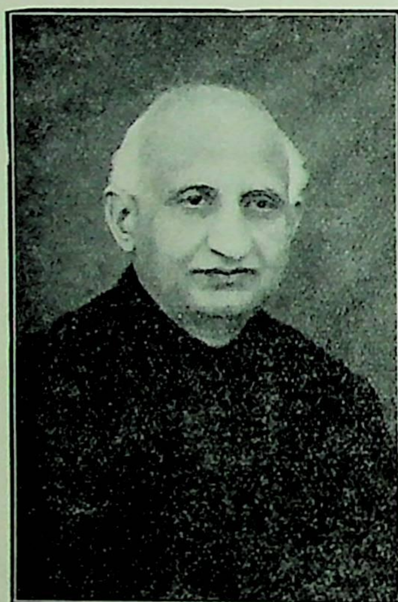
VANILAL TRIBHOVANDAS DEHEJIA, B.SC., I.C.S., J.P., Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, Bombay Presidency. Born 1908. Stood first in B.Sc. in Bombay University, 1929; passed I.C.S. Examination, 1930, and joined service, 1931. Assistant Collector, Satara, 1931—33; Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, November, 1933, to April, 1935, and appointed Collector, Ahmednagar, 1935.



Vanilal Tribhovandas Dehejia, B.Sc., I.C.S., J.P., Ahmednagar.

KHAN SAHIB SULEMAN KALOOBHAI DESAI, B.A., D.D., Collector, Northern Prant, Surat. Born 1889. Served as Mamlatdar, 1919—30; Deputy Collector, 1931; Additional City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, 1931-32, now D.D. Collector, Surat, since 1934. Made Khan Sahib, 1931, and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has one son and four daughters.

BHULABHAI JIVANJI DESAI, M.L.A., 89, Warden Road, Bombay. Born 13th October, 1877. Educated at Elphinstone College and Government Law College, Bombay. Served for some time as Professor of History and Economics in the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and later on taking the LL.B. degree enrolled as an Advocate (Original Side) of the Bombay High Court and is now one of the leading lawyers in India. Served for some time as Ag. Advocate-General, Bombay; appeared on behalf of the peasants before the Broomfield Committee appointed by the Government during the Bardoli Satyagrah in 1928 and again in 1931 before the Bardoli Enquiry; joined Civil Disobedience movement of 1932 and was arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine; after release represented the Indian National Congress in the International Conference on India at Geneva in 1933; took active part in the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board; elected Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1934 and is the present leader of Opposition; is also Member of the Congress Working Committee.



Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai, M.L.A., Bombay.

DR. GOPAL VINAYAK DESHMUKH L.M. & S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.D. (Lond.), M.L.A., Pedder Road, Bombay. Born 4th January, 1884. Educated at Morris College, Nagpur; Grant Medical College, Bombay; King's College, London; Hospital Medical College, London. Served as Professor of Surgery in Birmingham University at Queen's Hospital; Honorary Major at Lady Hardinge Hospital during the Great War; Surgeon at J. J. Hospital, Bombay, and Professor of Surgery at Grant Medical College, Bombay; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, from 1922 and President of the said Corporation, 1928. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1934.

JOS. ALEX. DIAS, B.A., B.SC., LL.B., Advocate, Journalist, Justice of the Peace and Attorney-at-Law, Bombay High Court, Bombay, residing at Bandra. He was Joint Honorary Secretary of the thirteenth session of the National Liberal Federation of India held at Bombay in the year 1931, wherein he advocated joint electorates with reservation of seats to minorities. Ex-Honorary Secretary for last 10 years and now Vice-President of the Bombay East Indian Association, an institution which represents the East Indian community of Bombay, Thana, Salsette and Bassein comprising nearly 70,000 people. A prominent leader of the Catholic community of Bombay and the suburbs; rendered very valuable services to the Catholic community of the Bombay Presidency in playing a prominent part in the mass movement for effecting the union of two ecclesiastical jurisdictions into one Archbishopric, *viz.*, under the Archbishop of Bombay. Actively associated with multifarious activities promoting the social, educational, religious and political welfare of the Catholic community at large and the public in general. His character, courteous manners, genial temperament and benevolent nature are well known to the public and have endeared him to all classes of people. He is always ready to help good causes, public and private.



Jos. Alex. Dias, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

IR HORMUSJEE COWASJEE DINSHAW, KT., O.B.E., M.V.O., of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers, Aden, Bombay, Zanzibar, Hadeidah, D'Jibouts, Benadir and Somali Coasts. Born in Bombay on 4th April, 1857. Father, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, C.I.E. Mother, Bai Jerbai Cowasjee Dinshaw. Married in 1875 to Bai Maneckbai Nusserwanjee Erakine. Issues—three sons, Framroze, Dinshaw and Nusserwan, and one daughter, Avabai. Two sons are working in Aden and Bombay firms and one son managing the Bangalore Estates.



Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt., O.B.E., M.V.O., Bombay.

Sir Hormusjee studied at Elphinstone High School and Elphistone College, Bombay; and King's College, London. He worked as an apprentice to Messrs. James Barbar Son & Co., London, from 1875 to 1877 and also worked as an apprentice to Messrs. Leopold Bing Files & Gans, Paris, from 1877 to 1878. He joined his father's firm, Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., Aden, Zanzibar and Bombay, in 1879; and was made a partner in the firm in 1883. He is now the head of the firm.

The firm has correspondence with various cities of India, Africa, Europe and the United States. It has four steamers running to the Red Sea Ports, Somaliland and Zanzibar. It has a floating dock of its own and has an extensive workshop. It has floating plant of over 40 barges and six tugs. It has connection with Messrs. Luke Thomas & Co., Ltd., London, who are dealing largely in coal, condensed water and ice. The firm are Naval Agents and Shipping Agents at Aden. The firm are Managing Agents of the Barhanpur Tapti Mill, Ltd., Bombay, and are also Agents to the British India Steam Navigation Co. and Mogul Line Steamers.

Sir Hormusjee had the honour of reading the address of welcome on behalf of the residents of Aden to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards His Majesty King-Emperor George V). He acted as Trustee of the Port of Aden since 1891, and acted as a member to the Aden Port Commission, 1901. He represented the Aden Chamber of Commerce at the Congress of Commerce at Boston in 1912. He travelled to Persia in 1925, and then to Russia. He visited Europe over half a dozen times. He is the head of the Parsee community at Aden, and he is a Trustee of the Parsee Punchayat, Bombay. He is the Chairman of the Union Bank of India and also of the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd., Bombay. He is greatly interested in Messrs. Hajeebhoy Aden Salt Works, Ltd. He is the Consul for Portugal and Consul for the Austrian Republic. He received the Order of M. V. O. in 1912, O. B. E. in 1918 and Knighthood in 1922 for his public services.

Sir Hormusjee Dinshaw is one of the most highly respected and venerated citizens of Bombay, commanding vast influence amongst all classes of society. He is the prop and pillar of the orthodox section of his community, and takes very keen interest in all useful movements affecting his community in particular and society in general. He is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people for his high character, boundless munificence and innate nobility of soul. One of the most noteworthy features of his character is his simplicity of dress and manners. He gives respect to all, from the highest to the lowest, and gives audience to the humblest of men.

There is no end to his secret charities. His subscriptions in worthy causes are many, but no account is kept of the same. The firm of Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers gives away thousands of rupees every year in charity. Sir Hormusjee personally has by now donated several thousands of rupees in charity and has helped many a Parsee by way of monthly help, books, educational fees, etc.

During the Great War Sir Hormusjee subscribed to various War funds and no account of the same is kept. He did his best to discourage Civil Disobedience.

On the occasion of the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, Sir Hormusjee did splendid work as Chairman of the Committee for raising money from the Parsee community.



Rao Sahib Dattatraya Ganesh Dixit, B.S.E., Assistant Engineer, Poona.

RAO SAHIB DATTATRAYA GANESH DIXIT, B.S.E., Assistant Engineer, Irrigation, Poona. Born 1886. Educated at College of Engineering, Poona. Joined service, 1913, and for uncommon executive ability coupled with kindly disposition and devotion to duty permanently appointed in Bombay Service of Engineering, 1926. Made Rao Sahib, 1928, and was chosen to act temporarily as Executive Engineer, 1935.



Ceasar D'Mello, Honorary Magistrate, Andheri.

CEASAR D'MELLO, Honorary Magistrate, Andheri, was born in 1882. He comes from an ancient land-owning family of Salsette. After finishing his education at St. Xavier's College, he joined the Royal Insurance Company in 1901, where, by steady and intelligent work, he rose to the position of Accountant and official Superintendent. After long and meritorious services of 34 years Mr. D'Mello retired in 1936, and the Company accorded their high sense of appreciation for his excellent work by giving him a farewell address and presenting a silver salver.

From a very early age Mr. D'Mello took a keen interest in matters connected with his community, as also in public life, particularly of the Salsette District. In 1918 Government nominated him on the District Local Board, Thana, and later on the Taluka Local Board, Thana. He was appointed Honorary Magistrate on the Bench founded in Andheri in 1924, and has been re-elected year after year, and now he is appointed official Chairman of the Bench. In 1922 he was elected a member of the Notified Area Committee. He was then first non-official Chairman of this Committee and to him goes the credit of being appointed Chairman continuously for five years till the Andheri Municipality was merged into the Villa Parle Municipality by the strenuous efforts of Mr. D'Mello. Mr. D'Mello was elected the first Mayor of the Villa Parle-Andheri Municipality in 1935. He was given a public address in Andheri on 10th August, 1930, in recognition of his valuable public services.

Mr. D'Mello was a nominated member of the School Board of the Bombay Suburban District and in 1922 was elected President of the Suburban Local Board. The Collector, in his review of the administration of the District Local Board for 1932-33, said, "The services of Mr. Ceasar D'Mello deserve to be mentioned as of special value to the district for the year under report." In 1933 his administration of the District Local Board was praised by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay.

During the Non-co-operation movement, Mr. D'Mello rendered useful service to Government in maintaining peace and order in his district. During the Silver Jubilee celebration Mr. D'Mello took a very leading and active part in his district, and he collected Rs. 1,200 in Andheri.

Mr. D'Mello's services to his community are most noteworthy. As Treasurer, Bombay East Indian Association, for 6 years, he collected large donations for the benefit of the institution. During the influenza epidemic in 1918 he collected about Rs. 1,000 for the relief of the community in Salsette and Bassein. He has exerted himself unflaggingly for the economic welfare of his people. He had been an Advisory Secretary to the "Co-operative Society" of Bandra, and was Chairman of the "Co-operative Society" at Andheri. He was also Vice-President of the Bombay East Indian Educational Society. He was also Vice-President, St. Aloysius Club, Andheri; Association for the Promotion of Social Welfare of the people of the locality and neighbouring parts; the "All-Saints' League"; and the Traders and Mercantile Association, Bandra.

During the recent movement for the improvement of live stock in the Bombay Presidency Mr. Ceasar D'Mello was the first resident of the Suburban District to encourage this step by presenting a pedigree stud and the Viceroy Stud Bull, and the Viceroy was good enough to acknowledge this gift by a personal letter. Mr. D'Mello has also been elected Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Collector for the improvement of the live stock in Bombay Suburban District.

DR. D. A. D'MONTE, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., F.R.I.P.H., F.C.P.S., L.M. & S., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Knight of St. Gregory the Great, Municipal Councillor and President of the Bombay East Indian Association and one of the leaders of the East Indian community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, was born on the 22nd May, 1859. After graduating in the Bombay University Dr. D'Monte proceeded to England for prosecuting his medical studies and to receive European qaulifications. From very early age Dr. D'Monte took a very keen interest in public life in spite of his busy practice in his profession. His services to the Municipality of Bandra are very conspicuous and noteworthy. He was the first non-official President of the Bandra Municipality, and had rendered yeoman's services—well-nigh whole time—during the epidemic of plague in Bandra as well as in Bombay at great monetary loss and yet refusing remuneration offered by the Plague Committee. These services were highly spoken of by General Gatacres in the Plague Report. In this noble work Dr. D'Monte was ably assisted by his wife, Dr. Mrs. D'Monte.



Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., F.R.I.P.H., F.C.P.S., L.M. & S., Bombay.



Dr. Mrs. Cecella D'Monte, L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., J.P., Bombay.

Dr. D'Monte is an outstanding leader of the East Indian community and has rendered invaluable services to his community. He is President, Bombay East Indian Association, Catholic Medical Association, Salsette Co-operative Land Development Society, Catholic Co-operative Credit Society, and Salsette Catholic Housing Society, and President and Trustee of D. Antonio D'Silva High School, Dadar. Several Catholic associations and public institutions receive ungrudging and free services of Dr. D'Monte.

Dr. D'Monte's services to the City of Bombay are also very well known. He has been the sitting Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for over 38 years, a Member of the Senate for more than 30 years, and at one time represented the Medical Faculty on the Senate and was the head of the Faculty as its "Dean."

Dr. D'Monte was a member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from about 1911 to 1916. As a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate he served Government under circumstances of great difficulty during the riots in Bombay.

In recognition of his numerous services to his community His Holiness the Pope Pius bestowed on Dr. D'Monte the great honour of the Knight of St. Gregory the Great. Dr. D'Monte's activities are as varied as they are of a cosmopolitan nature. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. He is also Director and Chairman, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., and the Modern Insurance Co., Ltd.; Hon. Secretary and Trustee, Sir J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary; President of the Deaf-Mutes Institution; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Edulji Framji Allbless Leper Home, Bombay, and Member of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Mantuga, as also a Member of the British Empire Leprosy Association. He is also a member of several leading institutions in London like the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the Royal Institute of Public Health, the Royal Sanitary Institute, the British Medical Association, East India Association and British Indian Union. He is the Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine of London and also a Member of the Bombay Medical Council, W. I. A. A. Association, Grant Medical College Society, the Bombay Medical Council, the Gokuldas Tejpal Nursing Association, the Bombay Sanitary Association, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Bombay East Indian Educational Co-operative Society, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee, Bombay Art Society, the Willingdon Sports Club, the Bombay Flying Club and the Orient Club.

Dr. D'Monte had the honour of being presented by the Secretary of State for India at the Levee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria at the Court of St. James in 1886. Dr. D. A. D'Monte has gifted to the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society, of which he is the President, a

vast piece of valuable land worth about Rs. 40,000 just in the heart of the city for a Park known as "Dr. D'Monte Park." He has also contributed largely towards the erection of a building for the Gymkhana known as "Dr. D'Monte Pavilion & Bandra Gymkhana," of which he is the President and Trustee.

Dr. Mrs. Cecella D'Monte, L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, a recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal, a prominent social worker, and wife of one of the well-known Catholic leaders, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, M.D., J.P. She was born on the 3rd June, 1875. After passing the Matriculation Examination in 1892 she joined the Grant Medical College in 1893, and in the same year obtained the Lady Reay Medical Scholarship and the first Government Scholarship. She passed the L.M. & S. Examination in 1897, obtaining the Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormusji Cama Gold Medal in Surgery, and was appointed House Surgeon to the Cama Hospital in 1898, at a time when the work at the Hospital was very arduous and Lady Doctors very scarce.

She married Dr. D'Monte of Bandra in 1900. She was appointed 2nd physician to the Cama Hospital in 1901 and was also made a Medical Officer in charge of the Jaffar Sulleman Dispensary, the Out-Patient Department of the Cama Hospital, where hundreds of women from all parts of Bombay and suburbs are treated. She worked at this charitable dispensary for 26 years, rendering yeoman's services to suffering humanity. In 1927 Dr. Mrs. D'Monte was appointed Acting Medical Officer in charge of the Cama Hospital, and was confirmed on the same post in 1928. She retired in 1930 from the Cama Hospital after completing 32 years of meritorious services. Even after retirement, Dr. Mrs. D'Monte is serving as a Member of the Advisory Board of the Cama Hospital.


Athelstane Hamleigh Dracup, B.A. (Cantab.), ex-Collector of Ahmedabad.

Dr. Mrs. D'Monte's name is also well known in the social circle. Her services during the last World War were noteworthy. She formed a Committee of Catholic ladies who were able to collect nearly Rs. 20,000 and to obtain 1,228 gifts and sell 3,630 Lucky Bag tickets. For these services she received a souvenir and a letter of thanks from Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. She was appointed on every committee organised for War relief work.

Mrs. D'Monte was President of the Catholic Ladies' Association and of Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union. She is also Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate. She is doing useful work in the Juvenile Court. She has taken an active part in all movements for the welfare of women and children.

She has donated Rs. 16,000 for quarters for House Surgeons at the Cama Hospital, where she has devoted practically all her life.

THELSTANE HAMLEIGH DRACUP, B.A. (Cantab), ex-Collector of Ahmedabad. Was Collector of Ahmedabad when Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary was celebrated and was largely responsible in making the celebrations a success.

AIKHUSROO JAMSHEDJI DUBASH, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, High Court, 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Born 4th April, 1881. Is a self-made man. By sheer dint of diligence and hard work has carved out a place for himself as a leading public man. Is Director of several Joint Stock and Insurance Companies and is connected as either President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary or Member with about forty Managing Committees of institutions of public utility and Trustee and Honorary Legal Adviser to more than a dozen of them. During the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to India in 1921 his services were requisitioned by the Government, and the Police Commissioner, Bombay (*vide* his certificate), paid him a glowing tribute. His services were similarly requisitioned on many other occasions. During the Great War he invested more than two lakhs of rupees in War Loans and served in the Bombay Parsee Battalion for a number of years. His charities are too many to be enumerated. He was made Justice of the Peace in 1929. As an active member of the councils of several liberal associations and federations he fought tooth and nail against the Civil Disobedience movement.


Kaikhusroo Jamshedji Dubash B. A., LL. B., J. P., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay.



LATE DR. KAIKSHRU MANECKJI DUBASH, L.M. & S., F.R.C.S., the well-known Surgeon of Bombay, was born in 1869. He passed the L. M. & S. examination in 1888 at a comparatively young age, and was appointed Honorary Assistant Surgeon of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital in 1889. In 1896 he was appointed Lecturer in Midwifery at the above-mentioned Hospital, and in 1897 he became the Honorary Physician and Surgeon of the Bai Motibai and Sir Dinshaw Petit Hospital. Within a short time Dr. Dubash became very popular and established for himself a great reputation as an obstetrician. During the first plague in Bombay Presidency he was stationed at Kalyan, where he rendered very useful services. Thereafter he proceeded to England to prosecute his studies further and finally passed the F. R. C. S. examination in Edinburgh in 1901. Dr. Dubash was elected President of the Bombay Medical Union in 1912. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Medical Council along with Sir Temulji Nariman, KT., the Honorable Khan Bahadur Dr. Sir Nasservanji Choksi, KT., C.I.E., and Dr. Sorab K. Nariman.



Late Dr. Kaikshru Maneckji Dubash, L. M. & S., Surgeon, Bombay.

In 1913 Dr. Dubash started a limited company for the supply of pure hygienic milk to the people of Bombay, being supported in this venture by the late Sir Rattan Tata, who was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company. Various reverses had to be faced owing to unforeseen circumstances, and finally owing to ill-health Dr. Dubash had to retire from this Company where he was acting as the Managing Director at the sacrifice of his valuable time. The Doctor was a straightforward gentleman, outspoken both in his professional and social capacities. He was highly respected by all communities. He went to Europe in 1923 for reasons of health, but unfortunately died in London in the same year.

Dr. K. M. Dubash was a Freemason of high rank in English and Scotch Constitution and was a Grand Lodge Officer in the Bombay District as well as All-Scottish Freemasonry in India. He was a Founder and Past Master of Lodge Beaman 1069 S. C., Bombay, and was held in very high esteem by Masons, who always went to him for advice and help.



RAO SAHIB SAMBHAJIRAO KEDARJIRAO MORAY DUDUSKAR of Satara City, Bombay Presidency. Born 1876. Descendant of the famous Chandrarao Moray, Raja of Jaoli, who was killed in action in 1655 at the time of Shivaji the Great.

Government Service:—Appointed Mamlatdar on Plague Duty in 1910. Remarks in Government Resolution :—" Best Selection." Mamlatdar on Society Duty 1911-12. Official remarks :—" Honest and straightforward." Mahalkari Khandala 1912—16. Remarks :—" Continued to work energetically. Took great interest in improvement of water supply, village sites, roads, etc." Has to his credit a creditable record of village uplift work. Mamlatdar, Patan, 1920—22. His Excellency's remarks :—" Glad to note the energy displayed in counteracting seditious agitation." Mamlatdar, Saswad, 1928-29. Her Excellency's remarks :—" Very grateful for services rendered to her." Mamlatdar, Sangamner, 1930-31. Quelled long-standing Hindu-Muslim tension in Sangamner.

Honours:—After retirement, made " Rao Sahib " January, 1932, and Special Magistrate First Class, 1933-34. Was given honour to make His Excellency's speech in Marathi in Ahmednagar Durbar in 1933. Owns 86 acres of land.



R.S. Sambhajirao Kedarjirao Moray Duduskar of Satara City.

Subscriptions:—Subscribed to Behar Earthquake Fund, Satara; Historical Research Society; Hospital Fund; Borstal Sub-Committee, of which he is the Honorary Secretary; Maratha Vidyaprasarak Samaj, of which is a Vice-President; Poona Shivaji Maratha Society; Deccan Maratha Education Association; All-India Maratha Education Conference, of which he is the Joint Secretary.

Military Service:—During the Great War was Special Officer, I/C Military Labour Corps, Bhamburda, 1917. District Assistant Recruiting Officer, Satara, 1918. Remarks :—" Mr. Duduskar has done much to improve Mahratta recruiting in the Satara District. Through his personal efforts and by means of his friends he has obtained many recruits. But for his good work we should not have reached our present high number." Even now he is Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, District Soldiers' Board, Satara; Indian Territorial Force Committee, Satara; Military Pensioners' Association, Satara, and Honorary Recruiter for the Imperial Army, Gwalior.

Loyal Service :—Work of counteracting Non-co-operation in Patan in 1921 was highly spoken of twice by H. E. the Governor. Checking Civil Disobedience in Sangamner was also highly praised and rewarded with the title of "Rao Sahib." After retirement in 1932-33 he had honour to address every loyalty meeting and Commissioner's Durbar held in the Satara District.

Jubilee Service :—As a member of the Satara District Silver Jubilee Committee and City Committee, he collected subscriptions and did active work.

Sons :—Shivaji, Chandrasen, Pratapsinh.



Lieut.-Col. Sir Jamshedji Nusserwanji Duggan, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., L.M. & S., F.C.P.S , D.O., J.P., Bombay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR JAMSHEDJI NUSSERWANJI DUGGAN, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E., L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., D.O., J.P., Superintendent, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, and Professor, Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay. Born 1884. Was Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to all War Hospitals in Bombay as Major I. M. S.; A. F. R. O. from 1927, as Lieut.- Colonel; Fellow, Bombay University, since 1918; ex-President, Red Cross Indian Branch, Bombay; now President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay; Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Is an Ophthalmic Surgeon of world-wide reputation; has written numerous treatises on the subject which have attained international reputation. Awarded O. B. E., 1929; C. I. E., 1933; Knighthood, 1935, and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Lady Jena Jamshedji Duggan, J.P.

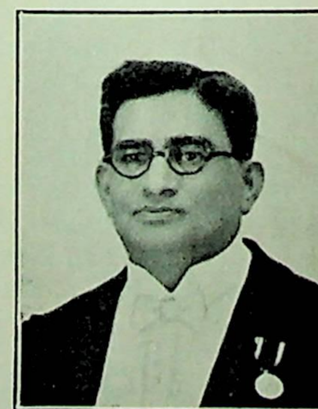
Lady Jena Jamshedji Duggan, J.P., was born in 1897. She is Vice-President, District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society; has done remarkable work in numerous important committees; made J.P., 1930; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1934, and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Major-Sorab K. Engineer, O.B.E., F.R.C.P.E., J.P., I.M.S. (Hon.), Bombay.

MAJOR SORAB K. ENGINEER, O.B.E., F.R.C.P.E., J.P., I.M.S., (Hon), Honorary Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Pharmacology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, was the first Indian Doctor to get an Honorary Commission in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service and was at times consultant to the Hospital for British Troops at Colaba; permitted by the C.-in-C. to retain the rank of Major (honorary); twice mentioned in Despatches in the *London Gazette* and the *Gazette of India*; awarded O. B. E. (Military) in 1919. Was the first Medical Graduate in India to get the much-coveted Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, *i.e.*, F.R.C.P.E., in 1920. Was a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for more than 15 years. Is an Honorary Life Member and Honorary Examiner of the St. John Ambulance Association and Divisional Surgeon to the Brigade for nearly 25 years; President, Ambulance centre for conducting classes to Bombay City Police for 10 years; holder of Long Service Medal with one Bar and the Associate Serving Brother of the Order of St. John; Member, Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial centre; President, British Medical Association (Bombay Branch) since 1931; Vice-President, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, 1932—35.

J. D. FONSECA, Head Bailiff and Custodian of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, has to his credit a brilliant record of useful services for over 35 years. He started his career as a Bailiff in 1902 and was promoted to the present position in 1908. He also acted as an Appraiser for over a year, which arrangement was exceptional and the first of its kind. He has always given entire satisfaction to his superiors and in recognition of admirable work was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. He is pleasant in manners and is very popular in the legal circles of Bombay.



J. D. Fonseca, Head Bailiff and Custodian of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.



Kaikhosru Sorabji Framji, C.I.E., B.A., L.C.E., I.S.E., Bombay.

KAIKHOSRU SORABJI FRAMJI, C.I.E., B.A., L.C.E., I.S.E., Bombay. Born 1871. After a distinguished academical career entered service as Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1897; promoted Executive Engineer, 1901; Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, 1917; Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary to Government, P.W.D., 1924; retired in 1926 when he was immediately appointed Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, Bombay Development Department, and continued to be Chief Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, till 1930 when the Development Department was finally wound up; thereafter he was engaged on the work of preparing the final revised project estimate and plans for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme till 1930. Was Professor, Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, 1911—14; Fellow, Bombay University, 1912—22; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1924—26; President, Bombay Engineering Congress, 1925; made C. I. E., 1927.

DASTUR NOSHERWAN DASTUR DINSHAH GHARDA, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, (retired) Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay. Head Dastur or High Priest of Dadyseth Atashbehram and of Kadmi Parsi Anjuman or Community. Received religious training under Dastur Erachji Meherjirana. Obtained religious degrees of "Navar" and "Martab" in Bombay, after acquiring proficiency in *Zend-Avesta*—Recital, Ritual, Rites, and Ceremonies. Educated at Elphinstone High School, Wilson College and Government Law College, Bombay.



Dastur Nosherwan Dastur Dinshah Gharda, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bombay.

Joined Government Service in High Court of Bombay in 1896. Retired in 1928. Occupied Gazetted posts of Assistant Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Sealer of High Court, Registrar of Parsi Marriages, Assistant Commissioner and Taxing Master. Held for seven years continuously vacant post of Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, which is classed as Superior Judicial I.C.S., appointment ordinarily reserved for members of the I.C.S. The meritorious services rendered to the High Court were specially recommended to Government by Hon'ble Chief Justices, Sir Basil Scott, Sir Norman MacLeod and Sir Amberson Marten. He was awarded special additional pension.

After his father's death in 1935, Dastur Nosherwan was unanimously appointed High Priest of Kadmi Parsi Community at a special meeting of Kadmi Parsis Anjuman held at Dadyseth Agiari in Bombay. He is associated with several religious associations.



Dastur Sahib Dinshaw Jivanji Gharda, J.P., late High Priest, Surat.

DASTUR SAHIB DINSHAW JIVANJI GHARDA, J.P., late High Priest of the Kadmi Parsi Anjuman, was born at Surat in 1853. He began his career as a Panthaky of the Watchaghandy Fire Temple, Bombay, and soon afterwards was appointed Head Boiwala of the Dadiseth Atashbehram and subsequently in 1911 as a Dastur of that Atashbehram. His genial personality and winning and engaging manners made him very popular and he was elected to the exalted rank of Head Dastur of the Kadmi Parsi Anjuman in 1913, which post originated with the greatest of the High Priests of Parsis—Dastur Mulla Feroze Bin Cowis—but was kept vacant for several years till the late Dastur Gharda was found the only fit man to fill the post. Dastur Gharda was a devout scholar and wrote several important religious treatises. During the Great War he roused his community to its sense of loyalty to the British Crown by stirring religious speeches. His services on the Peace Committees during communal riots of 1924 and 1930 and his work during the several epidemics are also well known. He was a Trustee and Chairman of some educational and religious institutions in Bombay. With his death, which occurred on 13th April, 1935, the Kadmi fold of Parsis has lost one of its most pious, learned and highly respected man in the community.



Capt. Sitaram Narayanrao Ghogle, Ratnagiri, Bombay.

CAPT. SITARAM NARAYANRAO GHOGLE, Chowke-Malvan, District Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency, has to his credit a brilliant record of meritorious services to the Government. He has served in the army in various capacities rising up to Subedar-Major before retirement in 1913. At the beginning of the Great War in 1914 he convened a meeting of all India military officers and military pensioners to consider ways and means of successfully fighting the crisis. He also recruited 254 combatants by August, 1915, when his services were again requisitioned and he was appointed a Subedar in the Army. In recognition of his meritorious services he was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1920. For voluntary War services he was awarded a War badge as well as a souvenir.

Capt. Ghogle has also done good work as President of the Loyalty League, Chowke-Amberi, and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

LAXMAN TRIMBAK GHOLAP, B.A. (Hons.) London, F.R. Econ. S., M.R.A.S., I.C.S., Collector, East Khandesh, Jalgaon, Bombay Presidency. Born 1903. Passed I.C.S., at London 1926. Served as Assistant Collector at Surat, Ahmedabad, Thana and Panch Mahals and then as Collector, Thana and East Khandesh. During Civil Disobedience movement rendered meritorious services as Assistant Collector at Viramgam Prant and Ahmedabad. Was President of the East Khandesh District Silver Jubilee Committee.



Ghulam Kadur, Zamindar, Village Mohammad Waris Narejo, Sind.

GHULAM KADUR, Zamindar, village Mohammad Waris Narejo, Taluqa Sanghar, Distt. Thar Parkar, Sind. Born 1900. Subscribed Rs. 1,000 to War Loan and Rs. 500 to different War funds and supplied 25 recruits jointly with his brother, Mohammad Hassan, and gave Rs. 2,100 to Silver Jubilee Fund. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. Pays Rs. 15,000 as land revenue.



Khan Sahib Ghulam Mohamed, Landlord, Village Kandiari, Sind.

KHAN SAHIB GHULAM MOHAMED, Landlord, Village Kandiari, District Thar Parkar, Sind, was born in an intensely loyal family in 1908. His father, late Khan Bahadur Mohd. Hashim Khan Vasan, rendered sterling services to Government during the Great War and was awarded a badge, a sword, a medal, a *lungi*, *Afrinnamas*, 24 acres of land rent-free, and exemption under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act of 1878.

Khan Sahib Ghulam Mohamed has proved himself a worthy descendant of his illustrious family and is always eager to serve the Crown. His purse is always open to any good cause started by public or Government.

His important public subscriptions amount to Rs. 20,650 to various charitable institutions. He combated the Civil Disobedience movement for which he received *Afrinnamah* from the Commissioner in Sind. He has been providing a creditable helping hand in Administration as is evident from the numerous *Afrinnamas* granted to him by high Government officials.

He has been Vice-Patron, Indian Red Cross Society, since 1932 and is Vice-Chairman, Sind Co-operative Club. In recognition of his meritorious services he was made Khan Sahib in 1934.

KHAN SAHIB SORABJI BOMANSHAW GINWALLA, B.A., LL.B., Merchant and Honorary Magistrate, Broach. Born 1st August, 1875. Passed B.A. in 1898; LL.B. in 1900. Was an elected and a nominated member of Broach Municipality for several years from 1911. During the Great War was Member, War Loan Committee. Was Joint Hon. Secretary of Broach District Famine Relief

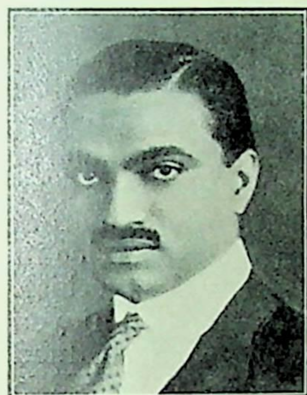


Khan Sahib Sorabji Bomanshaw Ginwalla, B.A., LL.B., Broach.

Committee, 1918. Has been Joint Honorary Secretary, Broach Sanitary Association, since 1919; Chairman of Bench of Honorary Magistrates 2nd Class since 1920; non-official Visitor of Broach Sub-Jail since 1922; a delegate of Parsi Matrimonial Court of Surat since 1925; and the President of Bazme-Jashue-Roze-Behram since 1925. For meritorious services was created Khan Sahib in 1926. He was Joint Managing Trustee of Broach Parsi Panchayat Funds in 1932, 1933 and 1935. He worked as Joint Honorary Secretary of Silver Jubilee Fund Committee and was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, for good work.



N. S. GUBBI, G.D.A., R.A., of Messrs. N. S. Gubbi & Company, Government Diplomaed Accountants, Registered Accountants, Bombay, was born in the year 1901. He was educated at Bangalore and Bombay. He hails from Mysore State and is the founder of Messrs. N. S. Gubbi & Company, Registered Accountants, one of the important firms of public Accountants and Auditors in Bombay with clientele throughout India. Mr. Gubbi qualified himself in 1924 to practise as a Public Accountant and Auditor under the Rules and Regulations of the Government of India and established his firm in 1925. He is closely associated with the Indian Society of Accountants and Auditors, Bombay, and has been a member of the Governing Council since the inception of the Society. Mr. Gubbi was elected to represent the Indian Society of Accountants for giving evidence before the Central Banking Enquiry Committee constituted by the Government of India and also has very often contributed to various professional journals on Indian Income-tax Law and Indian Companies Act.



N. S. Gubbi, G.D.A., R.A., Bombay.

Mr. Gubbi's services have been very often requisitioned by the German and Belgian Consulates in Bombay for advices on Commercial Law and for settlement of a number of trade disputes and collections of claims.

Mr. N. S. Gubbi is a prominent Mysorean in Bombay, taking special interest in the welfare and social work of the Karnatics generally and Mysoreans in particular. He is associated with a number of associations and was the Chairman of the Building Committee of the Mysore Association, Bombay, and has been in the governing body for a number of years. His character, courteous manners, genial temperament and benevolent nature are well known to the public and have endeared him to all classes of people.



HORMUSJI BAPUJI GUZDER, Bombay, was born in 1852 and, having left Sir J. J. School in Bombay at a very early age, secured a petty job in the firm of Messrs. Janardhan Gopal, Solicitors, as a copyist, his monthly salary being Rs. 15 only. Some time later he joined a Gujarati commercial daily newspaper, "Akbare Saudagar," on a monthly salary of Rs. 25 and worked for eight years, at the end of which he earned only Rs. 80 per month. Mr. Guzder at last reached the turning point of his career. His services were engaged by Messrs. Volkart Brothers for a trial period of three months, and was promised a salary of Rs. 80 if his work was found satisfactory. Fortunately he could secure a very large number of indents in a short time to the great surprise and satisfaction of his supervisors, who appreciated his energetic work and took him on the permanent staff, besides giving him a bonus of Rs. 400 within the first three months. Mr. Goll, a Swiss gentleman of the firm, who was one of the heads of the Import Department, was deeply struck with the keen sense of duty displayed by Mr. Guzder, and he began to take a keen interest in his career. Mr. Goll later on set up an independent firm of Aniline Colour Manufacture, known as Messrs. Leopold Cassella & Co., and he induced Mr. Guzder to work with him in this firm. Mr. Guzder joined this firm on a monthly salary of Rs. 300, and with the increasing prosperity of the Company his salary, in the course of thirty years' service, rose to Rs. 2,000 per month, over and above which Mr. Guzder received huge annual bonuses and rewards from this firm. Mr. Guzder retired from business life in 1925 and was awarded a special pension of Rs. 1,000 per month which was a fitting tribute to his long, loyal and energetic services.



Hormusji Bapuji Guzder, Bombay.

Besides making rapid strides in the business world Mr. Guzder fared unusually well in the Property Market. He amassed a large fortune in this business and at times he made profits of lâcs of rupees in the space of a week in a single transaction. Having risen to such heights he never left his humble manners and sympathy towards those who were less fortunate than he. He gave away large sums of money in private charity and is responsible for the education and uplift of several young men of his community. He is very generous at heart and no needy person ever leaves his door without receiving help and sound advice.

Mr. Guzder first visited Germany as the guest of Messrs. Leopold Cassella & Co. His second trip followed in the year 1912. In 1932 he made a third trip round Europe.

IR LESLIE SEWELL HUDSON, KT., M.L.A., Bombay. Educated at Christ's Hospital. Joined P. & O. S. N. Company, London, 1889, and was sent to their Bombay office, 1894, and afterwards was stationed at Japan, China and Australia, returning to Bombay, 1915. Joined Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., 1916. Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1923-24; President, 1924-25 and 1927-28; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1923—26 and 1927-28; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1932, 1933 and 1934.



Rao Bahadur Rewachand Idanmal, Hyderabad (Sind).

AO BAHADUR REWACHAND IDANMAL, Hyderabad (Sind), born on Dewali day, 1876. Belongs to premier Amil family. Educated at local High School, Karachi, and Bombay Colleges, Took LL.B. degree in 1900, and entered Executive Branch of Bombay Provincial Service in 1902. Rose to Deputy Collector and City Magistrate, Hyderabad, which responsible position he held with distinction for thirteen years continuously and retired after distinguished service in 1931. His strict honesty and fearless impartiality were proverbial. During the troublesome time of Non-co-operation movement he enjoyed the confidence of both the Government and the public. His valued services met with fitting recognition by the conferment of the title of Rao Bahadur, which has evoked a chorus of approval of all sections of the public as well as high officials. He enjoys the esteem and affection of his own community for his quiet, simple, unassuming and unostentatious ways as well as selfless public spirit.

AO SAHIB VANDRAVAN CHHOTALA JADAV, B.A., District Honorary Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Surat. Born 1884. Promoted Surat Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd., 1922. Is Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., and Surat District Co-operative Bank Ltd. Promoter, Gujarat Investment Trust Ltd. Made Rao Sahib, 1928.

AJI ALIMOHMED JALALUDDIN, J. P., Merchant, Landlord, President, Milk Merchants' Association, and Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Islampura, Bombay, 4, was born in 1885. He was educated at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. His father, Jalaluddin, a prominent figure in the Mohammadan community, died in 1921 and Mr. Haji Alimohmed had to join his father's business at an early age. Under his able management the business has flourished considerably. He takes keen interest in public life and is the President of Anjuman Mashayakh-i-Nomis; was President, Madressa Hanafya, Bombay, and several Madressas in Idar State, for nearly 20 years. He is the leader of the Momin caste, and was elected to the Bombay Corporation (E Ward) in 1932, and re-elected from D Ward in 1935. Served as a member, G. T. Hospital and Haj Committee, presided over the Gujarat Momins' Conference, Sidhpur, in 1927. During the communal riots in Bombay he was appointed President, Peace Committee of C Ward. He is also a Trustee of Hazrat Piranpir Milk Market; President, Hack Victoric Owners' Association, Bombay, Mutawallis of Islampura Jamad, and of the Milk Merchants' Association, Bombay, since 1932. His character, courteous manners, genial temperament and benevolent nature are well-known to the public and have endeared him to all classes of people. He is always ready to help good causes, public and private.

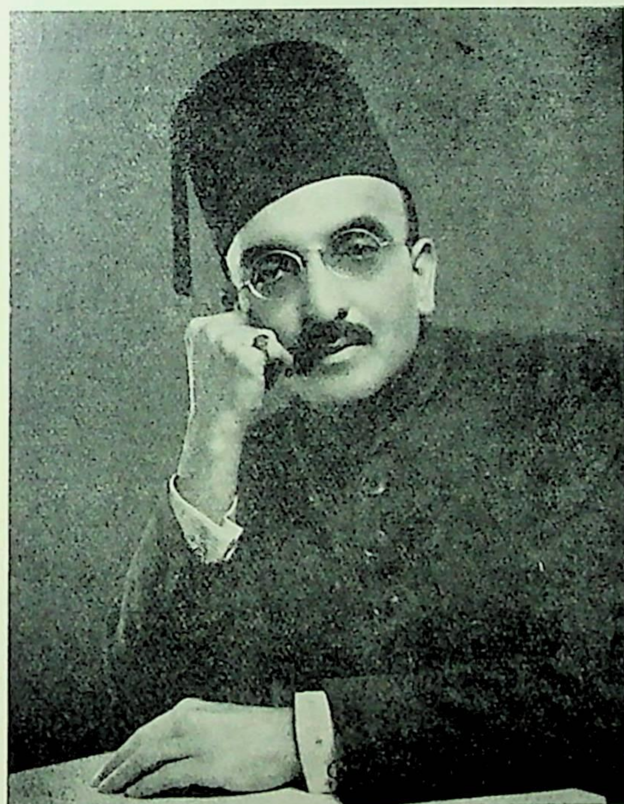


Haji Alimohmed Jalaluddin, J.P. Merchant and Landlord, Bombay.

L-HAJ QASSIMALLY, JAIRAZBHOY, Justice of the Peace, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Landlord, a profound religious thinker and author of several religious treatises, Bombay. Was born on the 28th October, 1886. Few families have played a more important part in the commercial and industrial development of the Capital and Western India than the illustrious and ancient family of the late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, J.P., who was personally held in great veneration throughout Asia, China and Africa as a distinguished pioneer of commerce and a citizen of examplary honesty and industry. He is remembered to this date by every devout Mohammadan, not only for his phenomenal commercial success, but also for his large-hearted benevolence and vast charities. He spent a large amount of his fortune in promoting education, relieving the poor and destitute, comforting the sick, erecting sanitorium, rest-houses and schools and generally in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of the less-favoured members of the community. These charities and his public spirit constitute his chief claim to be classed among the representative men of the city. As a prominent advocate of reform in the Muslim community or as a member of the Municipal Corporation, or as an active member of the Port Trust to which he was nominated by Government in recognition of his great commercial knowledge and experience, he proved himself an invaluable citizen. He had acquired a large fortune by his diligence and perseverance, and, what is more, he knew how to spend much of it for the welfare and advancement of his community. By his death Bombay lost an esteemed citizen and his own community a distinguished leader and a noble benefactor.


The late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.


Mrs. Rematbai Jairazbhoy, wife of late Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.


Al-Haj Qassimally Jairazbhoy, Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

Mr. Jairazbhoy left two sons—Mr. Noor Mohammad and Mr. Qassimally. The former, who was also a very illustrious young man of great promise, died at an early age of 31 and it fell to the lot of Mr. Qassimally to uphold the dignity and good name of his family. The traditions of this distinguished family are worthily maintained by Al-Haj Qassimally who, with the co-operation and advice of his gifted mother, Mrs. Rematbai Jairazbhoy, a lady of singular ability and attractive disposition, has been responsible for successfully launching and executing several benevolent schemes. Like his father Al-Haj Qassimally is a firm believer in the principle that if the lot of the illiterate and ignorant section of the Mohammadans is to be improved the best effort should be in the direction of education. He gave a princely sum of Rs. 1,25,000 for establishing a chair in the Muslim University in the name of his revered father. He has also made generous contributions to the Mohammadan Girls' Orphanage and to the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, etc.

Al-Haj Qassimally's private charities have been extensive and it is impossible to give a complete record in this sketch. Suffice it to say that no deserving cause has been laid before him in vain and no subscription list is brought to him without securing his support. Nor have his gifts been confined to his own people or to those who profess his creed. As a staunch and devout disciple of the Great Prophet of Islam, he has always been catholic in his public and private charities.

His feelings of compassion even for dumb animals and thirsty wayfarers have found expression in the building of a beautiful fountain at the junction of Hornby and Paltan Roads in Bombay at an expense of Rs. 25,000. It was built in the sacred memories of his late father and

his brother, Noor Mohammad, and was declared open on 17th November, 1911, by Lady Clarke (wife of the then Governor of Bombay). Amongst other notable public subscriptions of Mr. Qassimally are: Rs. 20,000 during the Balkan War to help the orphans and widows of Turkish soldiers who had fallen in the War; Rs. 5,000 to the Royal Visit Fund, 1911; Rs. 1,000 for flood relief in Hyderabad and the Deccan and Rs. 5,000 to the Red Crescent Society Funds during the Turko-Italian War in Tripoli. During the famine of 1911 he opened a grain shop on a large scale in his native country. He has also contributed liberally to the Ahmedabad Mohammadan Orphanage, Hyderabad Flood Relief Fund, Sir Syed Ahmed Memorial Fund, Mrs. Millard's School for the Blind, Edward's Orphanage for Mohammadan Girls, Broach Mohammadan Educational Fund, Ismaili Religious Library, Islam Gymkhana, Islam Club, Bombay Medical Congress, Khandesh Mohammadan Educational Fund and South-African Indian Relief Fund. Besides, there are a number of small educational institutions to which he has given hundreds of rupees regularly.

During the World War Al-Haj gave his valuable car to the Ambulance Brigade, and his example was followed by others. He also did valuable propaganda work.

He is eminently a man of deeds and not words. And whatever he does he does in an unobtrusive and silent manner. Al-Haj Qassimally's motto is "Duty before pleasure." He is naturally held in the highest esteem by all classes of people, irrespective of race and creed. He is no less renowned for his deep and abiding loyalty to the British Throne than for his benevolence and patriotism.

Mr. Qassimally was created a Justice of the Peace in 1911, when this honour was very sparingly bestowed. He was also appointed an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. He was elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1914. He had further been appointed the President of the Khoja Punjebhai Club by His Highness the Aga Khan. He was a prominent member of the Muslim League, and was first Vice-President of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the League.

He is one of the staunchest and most energetic disciples of the Great Prophet Mohammad in the spreading and popularising of whose religious precepts and doings he has spared neither money, nor trouble, nor energy. He has written several important religious treatises, some of which are (1) Comparative Greatness of Quran, (2) Islamic Prayers, (3) How to Perform Haj, (4) Fear Allah and Take Your Own Part. The last-mentioned work contains eight illustrations including one showing that Bonaparte was a Mohammadan. In his last book entitled "Mohammad: A Mercy to All the Nations," which is being printed in England by Messrs. Unwin Bros., Ltd., Al-Haj has specially stressed the point that the advent of Prophet Mohammad was prophesied in Scriptures of World Religions, such as the Bible, Bhavishya Puran, and Zend Avasta.

Mr. Qassimally performed the Haj in 1932, which is the fifth duty of Islam. Hence he is described as Al-Haj.

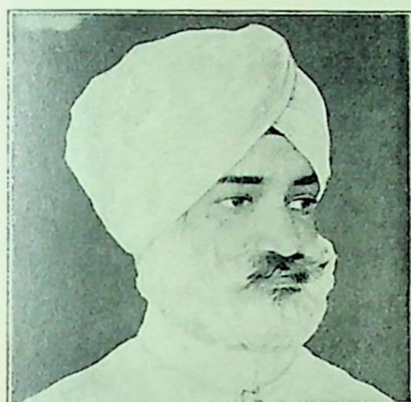

Al-Haj Mrs. Khoorshid Qassimally Jairazbhoy, J.P., Bombay.

In 1933 Al-Haj Qassimally went on a tour round the world in company of his wife. In Williamsburg, Toranto and Canada Al-Haj Qassimally distributed literature on Islam published by him. In America he interviewed some of the leading citizens interested in his faith. The "Toranto Daily Star" and the "Williamsburg Times" were loud in the praises of the good work Al-Haj was doing in the cause of Islam. Mr. and Mrs. Qassimally also visited the Chicago World's Fair and there too his work, enthusiasm and zeal for Islam were very loudly praised. In Japan he energetically propogated Islamic culture and religion and increased the number of the followers of the Prophet. He also gave a handsome donation towards the building of a mosque in Japan. In China and Colombo on his way back his one thought was always Islam and what he could do to support this Faith.

Al-Haj Qassimally is one of the very few Muslims in his position and status of life who has worked single-handed and in a quiet way, yet so effectively, to spread the religion of the Prophet.

Al-Haj Mrs. Khoorshid Qassimally Jairazbhoy, J.P., Bombay, was born in 1903 and received education in Rangoon. She married Al-Haj Qassimally Jairazbhoy, J.P., on the 4th May, 1919, at Bombay

amidst great eclat. She is one of the leading Society ladies, taking a very keen interest in welfare and charitable work. As a Member of the Women's Council and of the Advising Committee of Cama Hospital she has rendered useful services. She is also a prominent figure in all the activities connected with the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana. Though a very intellectually gifted lady, Mrs. Qassimally is against making a show of her abilities. She is an ardent helpmate to her noble and philanthropic husband. She takes particular interest in female education amongst Muslims, besides taking a leading part in the welfare movements of her sex. She possesses winning manners and is a charming hostess. Mrs. Qassimally performed the Haj in company of her husband in 1932 and to her goes the credit of taking films of the Haj ceremony in three reels and the different scenes of Mecca and Medina with quotations from the Holy Quran inscribed. During her world tour with her husband in 1933 these films were shown by her at different places in Europe and America and were greatly admired and appreciated. In recognition of her social and charitable work Government was pleased to appoint her a Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, an honour which a very few ladies of her community enjoy.


Malik Jaswant Singh, B.Sc. (Eng.) London, I.S.E., Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad.

MALIK JASWANT SINGH, B.Sc. (Eng.) London, I.S.E., Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad, belongs to Rawalpindi; was born in April, 1890. Married Shrimati Balwant Kaur in 1912. Educated at Cambridge University (Downing) and University College, London. Joined Bombay P. W. D. June, 1914. Was Executive Engineer in Sind till 1930. Services lent to Ahmedabad Municipality since 1930.

MUKUND RAMRAO JAYAKAR, Bar-at-Law, Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 6. Opened a charitable public high school under the management of the Aryan Education Society and worked there for four years. Then started practice as a Barrister in Bombay High Court. Entered public life in 1916. Elected a Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay, in 1923 and remained leader of the Swaraj Party till 1925 when resigned. Elected to Legislative Assembly, 1926, and remained Deputy Leader of the National Party, 1927—30. Attended Round Table Conference, London, and was on the Federal Structure Committee. Appointed Judge of the first Federal Court of India, 1937. Is a social reformer and was President, Social Reforms Conference, Nasik, 1917. Edited in 1924 a book on Vedanta philosophy.


Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.

SIR CAWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart, M.A. (Cantab), K.C.I.E., O.B.E., J.P., M.L.A., Malabar Hill, Bombay. Born 1879. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Member, Bombay Corporation, 1904—21; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1914-15; Member, Bombay Improvement Trust; Mayor of Bombay, 1919-20; Ag. Member, Executive Council, Bombay, December, 1921, to July, 1922; Member, Executive Council, Bombay, General Department, June, 1923, to June, 1928; Member, Legislative Assembly, since 1930; Delegate to the three Round Table Conferences in London; Delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933; succeeded his father in Baronetcy, 1934.

KHAN SAHIB JEHANGIRJI NASSERWANJI JHAVERI, Hony. Assistant Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ahmedabad. Born 1878. Serving B. B. & C. I. Railway for the last 40 years, holding responsible charges in the Traffic Department. Made Khan Sahib, 1933.

MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH, Bar-at-Law, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Born 25th December, 1876. Educated at Karachi and England. Enrolled as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court, 1906. Private Secretary to Dadabhoy Naoroji, 1906; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910; President, Muslim League (Special Session), 1920; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930; President, Muslim League, 1934.

LATE DASTURJI SAHEB DASTUR MINOCHERJI JAMASPJI JAMASPASANA, High Priest of the Parsi Anjuman Fire Temple and a leading religious thinker of Bombay, was born on 2nd November, 1869. After receiving college education and a special training in Avesta and in Persian literature in the Mulla Pheroze Madressa of Bombay, the late Dastur Minocherji took up the avocation of his ancestors, who were the Heads of the Parsi Anjuman, and were held in great esteem and reverence by the community. He was the worthy son of a worthy father, the late Dasturji Saheb Dastur Dr. Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana, M.A., PH.D., D.C.L., one of the most erudite scholars of his time and a profound religious *savant*. After his father's death his eldest brother, Dastur Kaikshru, became the High Priest, during which time Dastur Minocherji was the Nayab Dastur of the Parsi Anjuman Fire Temple for 17 years. On his brother's death, Dastur Minocherji was installed to the exalted position of the Head Priest of the said Fire Temple, being the 7th in succession, which position he enjoyed for six years. He died on 20th May, 1922, at a young age of 52.



Late Dasturji Saheb Dastur Minocherji Jamaspji Jamaspasana, High Priest of the Parsi Anjuman, Fire Temple, Bombay.

When he was a Nayab Dastur he undertook the difficult and cumbersome task of writing the Gujarati translation from the original "Shah Namah," and to the great delight and satisfaction of the members of his community he accomplished the task in the year 1911, when the publication was out in four bulky volumes. It is a monumental work, which will ever occupy a prominent place in the realms of Parsi literature. The late Dasturji was the President of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood Society and several other religious institutions and devoted his leisure hours for the uplift of the poor and unfortunate members of his community and in writing stirring and erudite articles in almost all the newspapers and journals in the city under his favourite *nom de plume* of "Dastur-in-Zaman" which were read with great interest and concern. He had also travelled very widely in most parts of India, and with his powerful and persuasive oratory he propagated his profound religious thoughts and earned for him great respect. He was very kind and sympathetic, besides being very courteous and polished in his manners. His knowledge of Avesta, Pehlvi and Persian languages was very sound, which lent strength to his several monumental articles.

With his death an outstanding personality as a reputed scholar and writer and one of the Head Priests of the enlightened Parsi community is lost, and even to-day late Dasturji Minocherji is remembered with respect and deep veneration.

The late Dastur has left behind his widow, Bai Jerbai, his daughter, Bai Gullbai, and a son, Mr. Jamasp, who has qualified himself for the "Navar Martab" religious ceremonies and is at present taking religious education under able guidance.

MRS. BHIKHUBAI C. JALUNDHWALA, J.P., is very well known for her social activities in all departments of Bombay life, especially in social matters and the uplift of the poor and unfortunate ones of all castes and communities.

She is a member of the Vaisya or Merchant caste and is a large property-owner in Bombay. She is a partner of the firm of Messrs. Karamchand Ambalal & Co. inherited from her father.



Mrs. Bhikhubai C. Jalundhwala, J.P., Bombay.

She is an active member of various committees in Bombay and her work has always been much appreciated. She serves on the following committees :—Rescue Home, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Blind Relief Association of Bombay, Naigaum Social Service Centre, Bandra, Children's Aid Society, Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Bombay Presidency, Released Prisoners' Aid Society, King George V Memorial Fund Committee, and King George V Memorial Ladies' Committee. She is Vice-President of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal.

A co-worker with Mrs. Blackwell for the collection of funds for the Bombay Hospital she has been found to be always a willing and a loyal colleague. As a member of the Special Appeal Fund Committee she has been found second to none in rendering very valuable services for the cause which is no doubt very noble and encouraging. She has spared no pains to tap all available resources for collecting a very handsome sum of Rs. 12,000, out of which Rs. 5,000 was her own magnificent donation. She willingly contributed Rs. 500 by way of buying a programme of the Royal Scientific Exhibition autographed by Their Excellencies and for that she was personally thanked by Lady Brabourne and Mrs. Blackwell paid her a very deserving compliment in her article "Drive through the City Hospitals" in the "Evening News of India" dated February 20, 1934. It runs as follows :—"I must not forget to mention Mrs. Jalundhwala who is not perhaps as well known as she might be. This quiet, unassuming lady read my appeal in the papers and, moved by what I can only describe as a remarkable sense of public duty, came and offered her help, and going about entirely on her own collected no less than Rs. 7,000 from the public, an effort which will remain one of the big feats of the work of Appeal Fund. No doubt she has rendered signal services during the Scientific Exhibition and as a member of the Committee of Silver Jubilee she gave Rs, 5,000 as a donation for the distribution of the Silver Jubilee Medals to the children of the Municipal Schools. She rendered valuable help as a loyal citizen of the British Empire, thus proving herself one of the most enthusiastic ladies working for a social and deserving cause."

She has spent Rs. 50,000 in building a Sanatorium at Cambay. About Rs. 3,000 is being given away every year by her as fees for High School students of her community at Cambay. She contributed Rs. 2,500 to the Cambay Flood Relief Fund in 1927, Rs. 1,000 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, Rs. 1,001 to the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Fund, and Rs. 501 to the H. O. H. for becoming the Vice-Patron of the same. She paid Rs. 250, thereby becoming the Patron of the Seals of the Appeal Fund. Her unceasing interest in social and charitable work is further manifested in her recent contributions of Rs. 1,251 for the Viceroy's Live-Stock Improvement Scheme in the Bombay Suburban District through the Deputy Collector, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mohiyuddin, and Rs. 380 for a stud bull for the same purpose. She gave Rs. 501 to the Bombay Mayor's Famine Relief Fund through Sir Jahangir Boman Behram to be utilized for feeding cattle in the famine-stricken areas of the Presidency.

She is an active member of the W. I. A. A. and for five successive months she carried away the prizes for enlisting every month the greatest number of new members, thus proving a great friend to motorists.

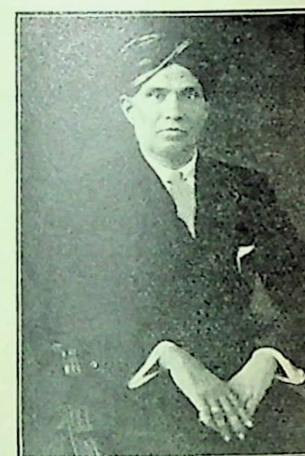
Once again she actively helped Mrs. Blackwell in collecting funds for the British ex-Servicemen, being on the Committee of Poppy Day Organisation. She paid Rs. 300 for programme of the Poppy Day Dance autographed by H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne.

On her return from the world tour she received a very warm welcome at the Pier from quite a host of friends led by Mrs. Blackwell to whom she has given invaluable help in the various charitable enterprises that perpetually engage that good lady's time and energy. She has had a marvellous time everywhere, collecting a wealth of impressions in the many lands and countries she has visited.

She was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Government of Bombay on the 16th December, 1935.

She had the honour and privilege to attend the Buckingham Palace Garden Party in London on Thursday, the 25th July, 1935.

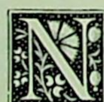
ISHWANATH NARAYAN JOG, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Dharwar, Bombay Presidency. Born March 15, 1880. Elected Member of the Bombay Legislative Council since 1924, polling the highest number of votes in the election of 1923. Served on the Public Accounts and Finance Committee of the Council. Elected Member, Dharwar Municipal Borough, since 1911. Elected President of this borough twice. Chairman, Southern Maratha Urban Bank, for fifteen years since 1914. Chairman, Dharwar Urban Bank, since 1931; President of Postal Union, Karnatak Education Society, Supervising Board of the Southern Maratha Urban Bank, and Advisory Board of the Physical Culture Institute, Dharwar. Was President for some years of the Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Institute. Member, All-India Congress Committee, till 1930. On Mahatma Gandhi's arrest in 1930 he resigned his seat in Council as a protest. Entered Council again in 1931, being of the opinion that persons interested in the nation should not keep out of the Legislature. Contested for seat of the Assembly as a Democratic Swaraj candidate supported by Nationalist Party, but lost it against the Congress candidate. He was returned to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Dharwar District, North Constituency, on the Congress ticket, in the recent elections under the new Reforms. He has always fought for popular rights in Council. He has one daughter who has a son.



Vishwanath Narayan Jog, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.



Rao Sahib Narayan Ramchandra Joshi, B.S.E., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., 151, Thalakwadi, Belgaum.

ARAYAN MALHAR JOSHI, B.A., M.L.A., J.P., Member, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Born 1879. Joined Servants of India Society, 1909; Secretary, Bombay Social Service League, since 1911; Secretary, Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, 1917—29. Was sent to Mesopotamia by Government of India as representative of the Indian Press, 1917, and in 1920 to Washington and to Geneva as delegate of the working classes in India to the International Labour Conference, 1921, 1922, 1925 and 1929; nominated Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921, 1924, 1927 and 1931, to represent Labour interests; appointed Member, Royal Commission on Indian Labour; Delegate to the three Round Table Conferences and attended meetings of Joint Parliamentary Committee as Indian delegate.

AO SAHIB NARAYAN RAMCHANDRA JOSHI, B.S.E., Jubilee Medal Holder, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., 151, Thalakwadi, Belgaum. Born 1886. Held charge of Government House, Mahableshwar, 1920—29, and carried out many important works to the entire satisfaction of Their Excellencies. Bombay-Poona and Poona Roads immensely improved under his charge. Services specially acknowledged by Chief Engineer.

KHAN BAHADUR SIR M. S. KADRI, KT., O.B.E., B.A., LL.B., Ahmedabad. Retired District and Sessions Judge, Bombay Presidency. Born 1873. After graduation in 1892 served in the Bombay Educational Department, 1893—96. Principal, Mahabat Madressa, Junagad, 1897—1901. Took LL.B. degree, 1901. Served as Subordinate Judge, Assistant Judge and District Judge in different districts of Bombay Presidency, 1903—28, when retired. Chief Judicial Officer, Junagad State, 1927—31. Rendered meritorious services for War and Relief Fund in Gujarat; was Honorary Secretary, Women's Branch, War and Relief Fund, Ahmedabad; Member, Recruiting Board, Ahmedabad. President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Ahmedabad, since 1914, Sunni Muslim Waqf Committee, Ahmedabad, since 1918 and Gujarat Muslim Educational Society since 1927. Member, Ahmedabad Municipality, since 1932. Made Khan Sahib 1916, Khan Bahadur 1918, O.B.E. 1924; Knight Bachelar 1934 and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Has four sons, three daughters.

MANECK ARDESHIR KARANJAWALA, M.A., LL.B., J.P., 'Bay View,' 16, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6. Born at Surat on 20th September, 1889. Comes of a leading Parsee family of Ahmedabad, distinguished for generations for very valuable civic and public services and for philanthropy. Great-grandfather, Mancherji Sorabji Karanjawala, was founder and President of Ahmedabad Parsi Panchayat. Grandfather, Cowasji Mancherji Karanjawala, was Municipal Councillor and prominently associated with various public bodies. His services during heavy flood of 1875 were recognised by Government in a special G. R. and by citizens by a public address. Father, Ardeshir Cowasji Karanjawala, was Municipal Councillor; Delegate, Parsi District Matrimonial Court, Surat, etc., etc. His unique civic services continuously for over twenty-seven years and as Chairman, several times, of the Standing Committee, School Board, and other Municipal and Public Committees, had made his name a household word at Ahmedabad.


Maneck Ardeshir Karanjawala, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Bombay.

After taking his M.A. and LL.B. degrees Mr. Maneck Ardeshir Karanjawala gained considerable mercantile and financial experience as General Manager, for seven years, of an important firm of mill agents and exporters and importers. Thereafter enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, and started practice exclusively in Income-tax matters. Soon became a leading practitioner in that line.

Was elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation, at General Election, 1929, and soon made his mark in the Corporation. Within a year (1930) elected to Standing Committee; in 1931 elected to City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee; elected Chairman for 1931-32 of the Works Committee, Chairman for 1933-34 of Law, Revenue and General Purposes Commitee and Chairman for 1934-35 of Standing Committee, thus attaining within five years the office that ranks only next to that of Mayor. The "Evening News of India" (in the Bombay Man's Diary column) wrote on 5th April, 1934:—"The unanimous election of Mr. M. A. Karanjawala as Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee brings to that post an able and experienced City Father who has worked hard in the interest of the citizens." Thus the "Times of India" in a leading article dated 11th January, 1935:—"The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is to be congratulated on having a Chairman with so marked a gift for lucid exposition as Mr. M. A. Karanjawala. His speech introducing the budget estimates for 1935-36 was a model of clear statement and was marked, too, by courageous references to past errors of the Corporation and to the need for improvements which give hope for a better era in Municipal affairs." Elected Chairman for 1936-37 of the Improvements Committee, which committee, since the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality, now exercises the powers and functions of the former Executive Committee of the ex-Trust.

From 1920 to 1925 served as a Delegate, Parsi District Matrimonial Court, Surat, and from 1925 to 1936 as a delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay. Is President of Dadabhoy Naoroji Memorial Association and prominently associated with various leading public bodies.

Justice of the Peace (1932). Honorary Presidency Magistrate (1934).



Sardar Khan Bahadur Saiyed Shams-ud-Din Saiyedmian Kadri, B.A., I.S.O., Ahmedabad.

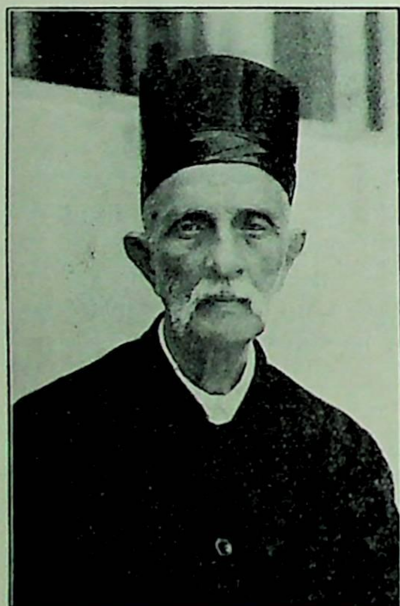


SARDAR KHAN BAHADUR SAIYED SHAMS-UD-DIN SAIYEDMIAN KADRI, B.A., I.S.O., Ex-Collector, Ahmedabad. Born 1865. Is a descendant of Sultan Sayed Haji Huda Sultan Samarkand, renowned pioneer of Islam in Gujarat. Was first to be nominated to Provincial Civil Service. Served as Oriental Translator to Lords Lamington, Sydenham, Willingdon, Governors, Bombay; Collector, West Khandesh; Administrator, Wadhwan State. Has two sons.

PROF. HIRALAL L. KAJI, M.A., B.SC., F.S.S., F.R.S.A., I.E.S., J.P., Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. Born 1886. Vice-President, Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay and All-India Co-operative Institutes Association, Lahore. President, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society. For meritorious services created J.P. in 1925, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1926, and awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (II Class) in 1931. Has three sons, two daughters.



KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJEE SHAPURJEE KATRAK, J.P., F.C.R.A., Honorary Presidency Magistrate and retired Assistant Accounts Officer and Municipal Auditor, Bombay Corporation. Born 29th October, 1860. Educated at Elphinstone High School, Fort High School and Wilson College, Bombay. Married in 1882 to Shirinbai, daughter of Khan Sahib Nusserwanji Daraji Mirza of Bombay (2 sons and 3 daughters). The eldest son is Manager, Kurla Estate, and second son is in the Chief Accounts Office (Salt Department); the eldest daughter, Mrs. Aimai, is the wife of Mr. B.N. Sanjana (retired District Judge, Thana, and the present Chief Judge of Junagadh.)



Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Shapurjee Katrak, J.P., F.C.R.A., Bombay.

Passed the F. E. A. Was tutor in Mathematics to late Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai, Mr. J. D. Davar, Bar-at-Law, and the son of Sir Charles Olwant, late Executive Councillor to the Government of Bombay, and also of the sons of several well-known gentlemen of repute.

He joined the Accountant-General's Office in March, 1882, as a clerk and rose to be Chief Superintendent and Assistant Accounts Officer. He has been a member of the Corporation of Accounts since 1913. He retired from Government Service in 1918 and joined the Bombay Municipal Corporation as Municipal Auditor. He was created a Khan Sahib in 1918, a Khan Bahadur in 1928, a Justice of the Peace in 1921 and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate in 1924. He had also been a delegate of the Parsee Matrimonial Court since 1924. He is an Honorary Treasurer of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. He has been helping several charitable institutions by auditing their accounts free of charge.

Khan Bahadur Katrak had the unique privilege of working under several eminent Accountant-Generals of Bombay, and he has received excellent testimonials from all of them. In Mr. J. E. C. Branson's opinion he was "one of quite the very best men in Accountant-General's Office." Khan Bahadur Katrak has received similar high compliments of his industry, sense of duty and meritorious services from some of the Municipal Commissioners under whom he had the honour of serving. Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harve, wrote about him as follows :—"We wanted a first-class man and you have amply fulfilled the expectations I had formed."

When Khan Bahadur Katrak retired from Municipal service, a resolution paying a glowing tribute to his ability and devotion was proposed by Sir Jehangir Boman Behram and was unanimously carried. A similar resolution was also passed by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, the resolution having been moved by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, M.L.C., and seconded by Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E.

BEHRAM NAOROSJI KARANJIA, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, was born in September, 1876. After receiving education in school, he joined the firm of Messrs. Merwanji Sheriarji & Co. in 1893, at an early age of 17. This firm carried on business in commodities like silk, ivory, bangles, pearls, etc., with China, Japan and Europe. Through his enthusiasm branches of this firm were opened in China, Japan and Rangoon. This firm was dissolved in 1903, and the business was taken up by the firm of Messrs. M. N. Gobhai & Co. With the joint efforts of Mr. Gobhai and Mr. Karanjia the firm made rapid strides in business, and by the year 1911 Mr. Karanjia went to Europe and succeeded in establishing connections in Manchester, France and Switzerland. In 1919 the firm was converted into a Joint Stock Company with a nominal capital of one crore of rupees. The extent of their business could be evidenced from the fact that this Company paid annually to the Government of India as imports custom duty to the extent of about 20 to 30 lacs.



Behram Naorosji Karanjia, J.P., Bombay.

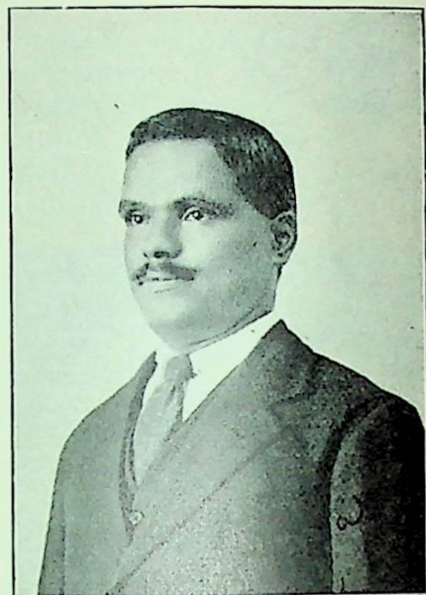
In 1923 Mr. Karanjia succeeded in establishing business relations in the Far East on an extensive scale. It is significant to note that he was appointed the President of the Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association on three occasions. Mr. Karanjia was one of those who drew the attention of Government to the malpractices of merchants in Kathiawar States in evading duties on articles imported into India, and through his efforts he succeeded in pursuading Sir Basil Blackett, the then Finance Member, to establish the Customs Cordon at Viramgaum in 1927, which now brings several lacs of rupees to the Government treasury every year.

Besides his business activities, Mr. Karanjia has played a very prominent and important role in the civic and social life of the city. From 1915 to 1919 he was the Hon. Secretary of the War Loan Committee of the A Ward of Bombay, and also of the Food Control Committee. He acted as an Accessor with the Municipal Commissioner in Control Committee. In 1917 he was appointed Secretary of "Our Day Fund" started by the Red Cross Society. The Committee collected about seven lacs of rupees. He was also the Hony. Secretary of the "People's Fair" held in 1921 in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bombay. In recognition of his services Government awarded him the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal and a Certificate of Merit in 1922. Mr. Karanjia also acted as an Hon. Secretary of the Governor's Sindh Flood Relief Fund. Besides, he acted as Jt. Hon. Secretary of Behar Earthquake Fund in 1934 and also as Jt. Hon. Secretary of Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund in 1935. He is also one of the energetic members of the Hospital Maintenance Committee appointed by Government. Mr. Karanjia was Joint Hon. Treasurer of the Help Our Hospitals Fete held in 1934. Mr. Karanjia worked on the Committee of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, and was the Chairman of one of the sub-committees.

Mr. Karanjia has also put in conspicuous services in the public and commercial life of Bombay, as can be evidenced from the fact that he was elected Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in 1930 and 1931 and its President in 1932, which shows that he is looked upon as a person of conspicuous business acumen and experience in the mercantile community of Bombay. He was President of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay in 1931, and during the time he held that office he was called upon to render services to Government during the riots, and he worked for the peace of the city night and day. Mr. Karanjia is on the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, for which society he has collected handsome donations. As a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last five years he is doing silent but useful work. He was appointed a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust in 1933. Mr. Karanjia became Vice-President of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association in 1934 and President of this body in 1935. He has also been Vice-President of the St. John Ambulance Association for the last three years, being appointed by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Mr. Karanjia's services to the suburbs of Versova and Andheri were also very valuable. So far back as 1924 he was the Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee.

Mr. Karanjia's name is always associated with almost all the important social, charitable and public movements, and he always contributes generously for all deserving causes.

B. B. KAMAT, B.A., B.SC., Bombay, is a renowned educationist and has a brilliant record of valuable services to the Crown and the public. After finishing his University career he passionately took to the teaching profession and served in Sind till 1926 mainly as a teacher in Science and Mathematics. As Inspector of Science in Bombay Presidency from 1926 to 1930 his services were especially noteworthy. He retired as Head Master, Northcote High School, Sholapur, in 1936. Mr. Kamat also studied at Oxford in 1922 when he took the opportunity to visit a number of important English schools to study their ways and methods of teaching. He introduced those methods here, the one embodied in his "Easy Steps to Sanskrit" (*Subodh Sanskritam*) being the most notable.



B. B. Kamat, B.A., B.Sc., Bombay.



Pestonji Phirozeshah Kapadia, B.A., B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A., J.P., Bombay.

PESTONJI PHIROZESHAH KAPADIA, B.A., B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A., J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been a leading architect in association with Messrs. Shapoorji N. Chandabhoy & Co. for over 20 years. He is an ex-President of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, acted as Jt. Hon. General Secretary of the Silver Jubilee Committee and President of the Indian Institute of Architects, 1936-37. He is a novelist, composer, playwright, scenerio writer and a versatile journalist. He is on the executive committees of several responsible bodies and is taking keen interest in the social, public and communal activities in Bombay. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in appreciation of loyal and meritorious services.

KHAN BAHADUR KAWASJI HORMUSJI KATRAK, O.B.E., Founder of the firm of Katrak & Co. in 1891, one of the leading Indian firms in Karachi, holding scores of English agencies, is an outstanding figure in the public life of Sind. He is one of the "Twelve Leaders of Sind" and Director of the "Daily Gazette.". He has played a prominent part in the development of Karachi. He has been Honorary Magistrate for over 23 years and Unofficial Visitor of the Jail for the last 17 years. He is the oldest member of the Executive Committee of St. John Ambulance, and the only Indian Member in India of the Executive Committee of the Ex-Services Association. He is Life Member of Lady Dufferin Hospital, Civil Hospital, Blind School, Red Cross Society, Goolbai Maternity Home and such other institutions, and Government nominee for five years on Karachi Port Trust, Karachi Municipality and N. W. Railway Advisory Committee. He is Vice-President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is also the oldest Freemason in Karachi.



Khan Bahadur Kawasji Hormusji Katrak, O.B.E., Karachi.

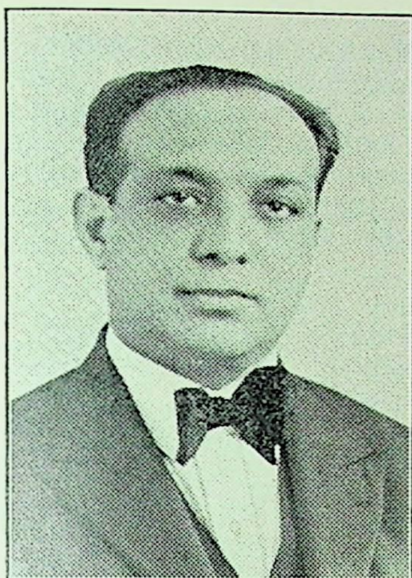
He is a leading member of the Parsi community in Karachi. He is President of the Zoroastrian Club, Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, Karachi Parsi Institute and Parsi Housing Society and Trustee of the Parsi Anjuman Fund, Mama Parsi Girls' High School, Goolbai Maternity Home, Parsi Jessan Fund and both the Parsi Agiaries (Fire Temples). He is founder of the Katrak Parsi Colony where his marble bust has been erected by the Parsi community during his lifetime and which was unveiled by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

He is a well-known philanthropist and friend of the poor. Famous for his generosity and open-handed hospitality. The following are some of the standing monuments of his philanthropy :—Virbaiji Katrak Maternity Wing, Khorshedbai Katrak Parsi Home, Y. M. Z. A. Building, Hormusji Katrak Hall, Sorab Katrak Library, Katrak Swimming Bath and four buildings in the Katrak Parsi Colony.

He is a recipient of Coronation and Jubilee Medals.

He was twice invited to Buckingham Palace by His Majesty the King-Emperor George V, who personally invested him with the O.B.E. Medal.

He is popular with all classes of people.



Nadirshaw Kawasjee, Bombay.

NADIRSHAW KAWASJEE, sole Proprietor of Nadirshaw, Printer & Co. and the International Commercial Corporation and Partner in the firm of Godrej & Co. and Managing Director of Godrej Soaps, Limited, Bombay. Born 1892. After training in a local commercial institution and serving for a year or so in a business firm started independent business in 1914. Specialised in importation of dental goods from England, Germany and America. Perhaps the first Indian to come in personal contact with the dental manufacturing Companies of Europe, America and Japan. Has travelled extensively round the world many a time. The firm of Nadirshaw, Printer & Co. started in 1921 and subsequently branches opened at Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Karachi and Bangalore. This firm is one of the biggest importers of dental, medical and surgical instruments and articles. Also the sole agents all over the world for Indian made Vegetable Godrej Toilet Soaps.

Mr. Nadirshaw was married in 1931 to Miss Avabai, daughter of late Merwanjee, Landlord of Parel, Bombay.

Office Address : Nadirshaw, Printer and Co., 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Residencee : 15, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

NARSINHA CHINTAMAN KELKAR, B.A., LL.B., EX-M.L.A., Editor, "Kesari," Poona. Born 24th August, 1872. Educated at Miraj and Poona. Was Pleader of Bombay District Court till 1896; editor, "Maharatta," Poona, 1897—1919; editor, "Kesari," 1897—99, and again 1916—31. Municipal Councillor, 1898—1924; President, Poona City Municipality, 1918, and again 1922—24; President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920; Delegate and Member of Congress and went to England in 1919 on Home Rule League deputation; elected Member, Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926. Author of several publications.

KENNETH MADNTYRE KEMP, M.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bombay. Born 13th December, 1883. Educated at Geo. Watson's College, Edinburgh; Dulwich College and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar from Inner Temple. Practised at Bombay, 1909 and onwards, with the interval of War service; acted as Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1912; acted for periods during 1927, 1928 and 1929 as Judge, Bombay High Court; appointed Advocate-General, Bombay, 1935.

LATE KHAN BAHADUR DR. KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA, L.M. & S., L.R.C.P. & S., L.C.P.S., D.P.H., of Poona City. Born 16th November, 1879; died 19th June, 1936. Son of Col. Dinshaw D. Khambatta, K.B.V.D., O.B.E., of Poona. After passing L.M. & S. went to England for higher education. After obtaining triple qualifications and Diploma in Public Health returned to India and practised in Poona as a Physician and Occulist, also helping in First Aid and Ambulance work by lectures and collecting funds. Held a Captain's Commission as a Medical Officer of Poona Rifles for fourteen years. Was offered Major's Commission to go and serve in the Great War but refused. Retired from Volunteer Service with a long service Medal. On outbreak of Great War, appointed Assistant Director, Public Health, Sind Division. After some years resigned as climate did not agree. Served as Medical Officer of Health, Poona City, from 1920 to 1936. Was very popular with public. Had several decorations from Free Mason Lodge in Poona. For valuable help to Agricultural Exhibition of Bombay Presidency received title of Khan Bahadur. In appreciation of creditable Plague work in Poona in 1933 was awarded title of M.B.E. on 18th June, 1936, just a day before he expired. The whole city mourned his loss.

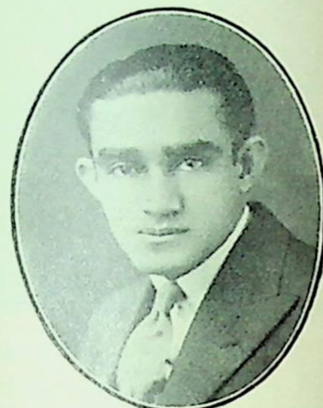


Late Khan Bahadur Dr. Kershaw D. Khambatta, L.M. & S., L.R.C.P. & S., L.C.P.S., D.P.H., of Poona City.



Dr. S. M. Khambatta, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., J.P., Bombay.

DR. S. M. KHAMBATTA, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Born 1886. First Parsee to get diploma of D. D. S. (America), 1915. Fellow, American College of Dentists, 1926. Is School Dental Officer, Bombay Municipality. Was Dental Surgeon, Royal Navy, 1916—1926, Royal Indian Navy, 1934-35. Made Justice of the Peace, 1926; Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1933.

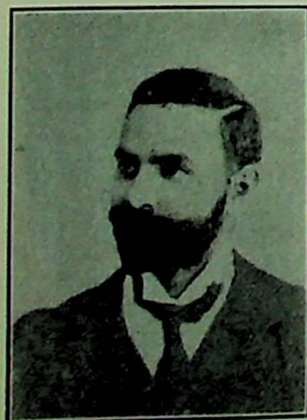


Mohamed Moosa Killedar, J.P., Bombay.

MOHAMMAD MOOSA KILLEDAR, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay; Member of the Legislative Assembly, Bombay; Merchant and Landlord. Born on 11th October, 1904, at Broach. Educated at Imperial High School, Bombay, and Gazi Mustapha Kamal Pasha High School, Oomarkhadi. His father, Moosa Haji Mohammad Killedar, came to Bombay from Broach about 50 years ago. He started dealing in milch cattle. Later he started dairy business and constructed a stable, the humble beginning of a great success. A leader of Nagori Jama'at of Broach and Bombay. Seth Moosa Haji Mohammad died on 3rd April, 1923, leaving the only son, Mr. Mohammad, the "Milk King" of Bombay at present. The business is still conducted in the name of "Moosa Haji Mohammad Killedar and Bros." The "Killedar Street" at Byculla was named after him.

After the death of his father, Mr. Mohammad Moosa began to take zealous part in the activities of many associations, educational and social. He entered the Bombay Corporation in 1929, being then the youngest member therein. Was a member of the Schools Committee, Works Committee, Public Health Committee, and Haj Committee. In 1932 re-elected to the Corporation, having secured 35,000 votes, the highest number of votes in the election. Again re-elected to the Corporation in 1935, topping the poll in spite of keen contest. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Bombay City North Mohammadan Constituency in February, 1937. A member of Schools Committee. Created J. P. in 1933. Appointed Honorary Presidency Magistrate 1934. Has been member, Young Men's Muslim Association, for the last 12 years and President 1932—37; Treasurer, Anjuman-Talim-ul-Muslameen since its inception in 1921. Founder and President of the Muslim Ambulance Society started in 1932 and first of its kind among Muslim communities in India. Also President, Anjuman-i-Tahaffuz-i-Auqaf, started to support the Waqf Act. President, Anjuman-i-Sadatul-Kowne, which provides the poor with funeral facilities. Was also Chairman, Haji Adam Sidik Trust. Visited Europe, Arabia and Asia Minor in 1931. Studied the problem of milk supply in London, Denmark and Norway. Was a Delegate to the International Dairy Congress at Copenhagen. Was elected Chairman, Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1937-38. A young man of forward views, he is a popular figure in all communities in Bombay.

Address: Killedar Street, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.



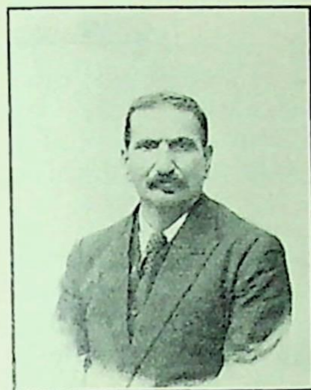
Abdullahmia Oosmanmia Koreishi, M.A., Ahmedabad.



ABDULLAHMIA OOSMANMIA KOREISHI, M.A., C.S. (retired) Shahibagh, Ahmedabad. Born 1876. Was Lecturer in Persian at the Elpinstone College, Bombay, 1901-02. Probationary in the Provincial Service, 1902—04. Deputy Collector, 1904—09. Established the Anjuman-i-Islam for the Kolaba district, 1906. Administrator, Radhanpur State, 1909-10. Naib-Dewan, Junagadh State, 1910-11. Deputy Collector, 1911—21. Established the George Anjuman-i-Islam for East Khandesh District for advancement of Muslim education, 1912. Visited England on furlough, 1913-14. Collector and District Magistrate in various districts, 1922—31. Member of Legislative Assembly, 1930. Published a brochure on Delimitation of Constituencies in Bombay Presidency with special reference to Urban and Muslim constituencies, 1935.



KHURSHEDJI EDULJI KOTWAL, I.F.S., retired Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals. Born 1874 A. D. Passed Matric and School Final in 1893. Passed Forestry Course at the College of Science at Poona in 1895. Joined service in Southern Circle in 1896. Till 1900 acted as Surveyor. In 1900 married Bai Jerbai, daughter of late Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Boyce, of Belgaum. Has one son and four daughters. Up to 1908 worked as Ranger in Belgaum and Kanara Districts. In 1909 was promoted to Bombay Provincial Service after superseding several Rangers. During 1909—19 acted Settlement Officer, Kanara, for two years. In 1914 transferred to Northern Circle. Collected data for working plans, Thana. Was in charge of Famine Fodder in the Subordinated Division of Mandvi of Surat. Was a Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, 1920 to 1929. Planted thousands of seedlings. Threw out 10,000 acres of land for cultivation, being useless for forest purposes. Raised income from 2 to 4 lakhs. Superseded several provincial officers and promoted to Imperial Forest Service. Used great tact in the deplorable days of Non-co-operation and communal tension. Built large sheds and stored grass against famine. As Flood Relief Officer purchased timber and despatched to Viramgaon, Nadiad, Amod and Jambusar of Broach. In 1927 was at Palanpur on special deputation. Was Trustee of the Parsi Anjuman at Godhra.



Khurshedji Edulji Kotwal, I.F.S., Panch Mahals.

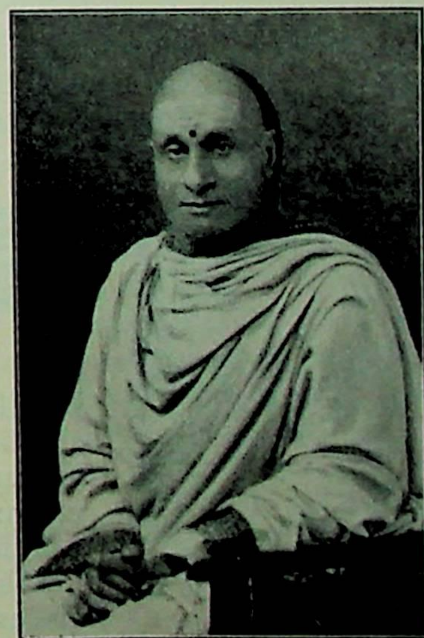
When he joined service his pay in 1st month was Rs. 20. When he retired he drew Rs. 875 plus Rs. 210 permanent travelling allowance. In Palanpur he drew Rs. 1,000 plus allowances. In Lunavada he drew Rs. 750 and allowances. On retirement in September, 1929, farewell parties and Agency Gymkhana dinner were given to him.

Till the end of 1930 was Chief Forest Officer in Lunavada State. His son, Edulji, passed his I.F.S. Diploma from Dehradun College and was a direct recruit to the Bombay Forest Service Class "A" in 1930. He acted as a Divisional Forest Officer, Surat Dangs, in last rains (under Government of India).



HIS HOLINESS SHRI VIDYA SHANKAR BHARATI SWAMI JAGADGURU SHANKARACHARYA, Panchwati, Nasik, who is generally known as Dr. Kurtkoti, was born on May 20, 1879. His installation took place at Kolhapur on 3rd June, 1917, and was attended by eminent scholars from all parts of India as also by his European and Japanese friends and admirers.

Dr. Kurtkoti is a profound Sanskrit scholar of international reputation and a great exponent of Vedanta Philosophy. His monograph on "The Heart of the Bhagavadgita" was accepted by an American university as a thesis for the degree of Ph.D. He was the examiner for the Additional Vedanta prize paper for M.A. of the Bombay University for some years till he became the Shankaracharya. He was also a member of the Moral Education Consultative Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay. He took a leading part in the foundation of the Indian Institute of Philosophy at Amalner (Khandesh) where he was a lecturer on the Philosophy of the Shankaracharya. He was one of the founders of the well-known Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute at Poona and of the Sanskrit Academy of India at Bangalore (Mysore State) under the auspices of which he edited a high class Anglo-Sanskrit quarterly named "Sanskrit Research."



His Holiness Shri Vidya Shankar Bharati Swami Jagadguru Shankaracharya, Panchwati, Nasik.

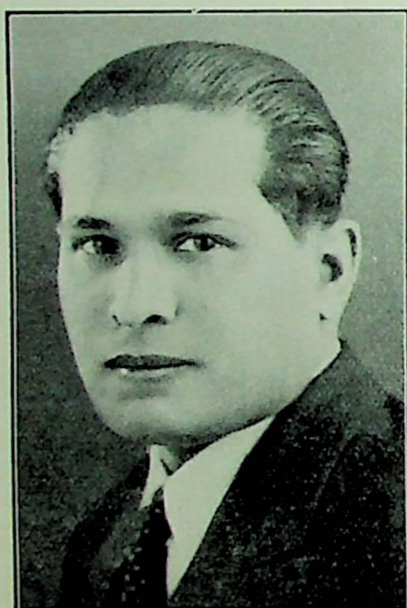
His Holiness commands great respect and esteem in modern India not only by his personality but also by his eloquent speeches and splendid accomplishments in the varied spheres of Hindu philosophy and religion, social service and cultural development.

Among his notable achievements may be mentioned firstly the reconversion to Hinduism of those who had gone out of the pale of the Hindu fold, in strict conformity to the standards of the

Sanatanists who had not so far taken kindly to such reforms already brought into vogue by the Arya, Samajists and others; secondly the throwing open of the gates of Hinduism even to foreigners, and thirdly giving the much-needed fillip to the movement for the removal of untouchability. Though a staunch advocate and life propagator of true Hinduism he is quite catholic in his outlook about other religions. With him religion is realization irrespective of its particular demonstration, as revealed in his presidential address at the All-Faiths Conference held at Nasik and recognised by the World-Fellowship of Faiths held in Chicago in 1933 as India's preparatory conference. He presided over the All-India Hindu Mahasabha session recently held at Lahore.

RAO SAHIB GANESH LINGO KOTTUR, M.AG. Born 1886. Graduated 1909. Working as Cotton Breeder, Dharwar. Published papers on Cotton Genetics. Evolved improved types in cotton and other crops. Title of Rao Sahib conferred, 1930, and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Address :—Cotton Breeder, Dharwar Farm, Bombay Presidency.

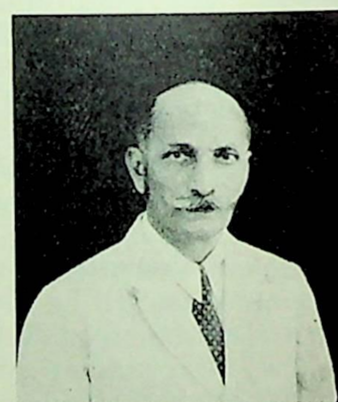
RAO SAHIB RAGHUNATH VASUDEO KURLEKAR, B.A., LL.B. Born 1886. Joined service as Police Prosecutor at Alibag, 1913. Now Senior Police Prosecutor, Poona. Title of Rao Sahib conferred, 1930; Honorary rank of Deputy Superintendent, Police, conferred, 1932. Rendered services during Civil Disobedience movement, 1930-31. Owns land and house property. Has five sons.



Seth Chinubhai Lalbhai, Millowner, Ahmedabad.

SETH CHINUBHAI LALBHAI, Millowner, Ahmedabad. Born 1905 at Ahmedabad. Son of Seth Lalbhai Tricumlal, also a mill owner by birth, whose father, Seth Tricumlal Jamnadas, originally started Maneckchock and Ahmedabad Manufacturing Co. Ltd. and who himself started New Maneckchock Spinning & and Weaving Co. Ltd. in 1905. Family charities run over Rs. 2,00,000 in temples and religious institutions. Father, Seth Lalbhai, subscribed a lac of rupees to War loans and gave handsome donations to Behar Relief and Famine Funds. Subscribed liberally to Silver Jubilee Fund. Travelled all over Europe at very early age. Started a new mill, Lalbhai Tricumlal Mills Ltd., in 1929, producing fine and fancy goods in no way inferior to foreign products. Brother, Seth Ramchandra Lalbhai, a promising youth, working with him in the mills.

KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJI MUNCHERJI LAFA, retired Jail Superintendent and Honorary Bench Magistrate, 2nd Class, Surat. Born 1876. Joined Bombay Jail Department, 1899. Promoted a Gazetted Officer and appointed Superintendent, Common Prison, Bombay, 1916; District Prison, Thana, 1923; Central Prisons, Ahmedabad, 1928; Hyderabad (Sind) 1929. Made Khan Bahadur 1928. Retired 1931.



Khan Bahadur Rustomji Muncherji Lafa, Surat.



Seth Rajmal Lakhichand, Ex.-M.L.C., Jamner.

SETH RAJMAL LAKHICHAND, Ex-M.L.C., Banker and Landlord, President, All-India Oswal Conference, Jamner (East Khandesh), was born in 1893 in an aristocratic loyal family. During Great War he supplied many recruits, donated to War funds and subscribed Rs. 50,000 to War Loans. Being of an intensely charitable disposition, he spares neither pains nor money for the relief of human distress, irrespective of race and creed. No supplicant has ever returned from his door empty-handed. He is, indeed, a born benefactor and the mainstay of poor and helpless persons. He is well known throughout the country for the nobility and strength of his character as well as his extensive charities which amount to about Rs. 2 lacs. He is Vice-President, District Local Board, Jalgaon, and is President of various institutions for public good and also Director of mills and inusrance companies. On the occasion of Silver Jubilee gave a great feast to depressed classes.

SIR ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS, KT., Justice of the Peace, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, Landed Proprietor and Merchant, was born in 1872. He is the head of the Kapole Bania caste of Bombay and is highly respected in his community. Every one turns to him for help and sound advice. He hails from a very ancient and illustrious family—that of Seth Rupji Dhanji, who came to Bombay as far back as 1756. The family acquired vast wealth as Bankers to the East India Company and enjoyed the respect and confidence of both the people and the Government. This family has the singular distinction of having amidst it three other Knights—late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, late Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, and late Sir Jagmohandas Varjeewandas—all prominent bankers and well-known philanthropists, besides Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas, who was knighted in 1936 in recognition of his long and disinterested services to the community and the city in general.



Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Kt., J.P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate, ex-Sheriff, Bombay.

At the time of his father's death Sir Ishwardas had no fortune of his own, and it was through sheer hard work, indomitable courage and business acumen and integrity that he soon amassed vast fortune. Though his business activities took up much of his time, Sir Ishwardas had, from the beginning of his career, a burning desire to serve his community and the city. He was appointed Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay as far back as 1919, and he had the privilege of being one of the representatives of the Justices of the Peace in the Bombay Municipal Corporation for some years. Later on he was a co-opted member, and at one time he was elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber as their representative in the Corporation. At present Sir Ishardas is one of the nominees of Government in the Municipal Corporation. Sir Ishwardas served on the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and rendered very useful services to the Chamber. He also represented the Chamber's interest as a Trustee on the Bombay Port Trust Committee.

Sir Ishwardas is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. He was a Member of the Managing Committee of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, also acted as its Honorary Secretary for some time and was ultimately elected President of the Society for the year 1927-28, being the first Indian to get this honour.

All the members of the different branches of Sir Ishwardas's family have to their credit various charitable and benevolent institutions in the shape of hospitals, sanatoriums, public gardens, *dharmsalas*, etc. Charities to the tune of nearly 75 lakhs of rupees were made by different members of this family.

Sir Ishwardas is a keen social worker and has rendered conspicuous services to the cause of humanity. He has been President of Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital since last many years and his name is associated with several other charitable and philanthropic institutions like the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Seth Muljibhai Barbhaya Girls' Orphanage at Ville Parle, David Sasson Industrial School, the Governor's Hospital Fund, the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association, etc. Sir Ishwardas always contributes generously to private and public charities.

He is a Director of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., the Sasson Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., the Sasson Alliance Silk Mills Co. Ltd., the Nasik Deolali Electric Supply Co., and the Lonavla Khandala Electric Supply Co.

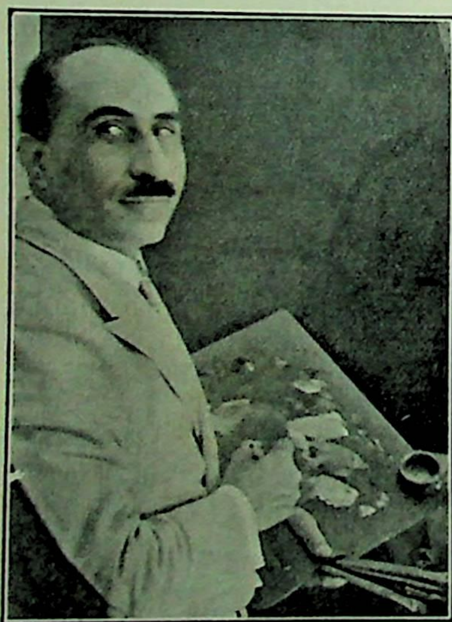
Sir Ishwardas had also the great honour of being appointed the Sheriff of Bombay by H. E. the Governor Sir George Lloyd.

PURSHOTAMDAS ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Landed Proprietor and Merchant, Bombay, was born in 1896 and educated at St. Xavier's High School. He is the son of Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas, J. P., and ex-Sheriff of Bombay. Like his father, Mr. Purshotamdas began to take a very keen and active interest in the public and social life of Bombay. His business activities were connected with the well-known firm of Messrs. David Sasson and Co., Ltd. His social activities are well-known. He is a Treasurer of the Peachy Phipson Sanatorium for Women and Children at Nasik, a Treasurer of the Bombay Vigilance Association and a Member of the Committee of the Sasson Mechanics Institute. Mr. Purshotamdas was elected Justice of the Peace in 1925 and within a short space of four years was appointed Honorary Magistrate, in which capacity he is doing very useful work. He was first elected member of the Committee of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay in 1934 and was re-elected to the same body in the 1935-36 election, at which he topped the poll. Mr. Purshotamdas is a young man of good promise, and judging from the beginning he has made in public life at such an early age one can foresee for him a brilliant future, full of service and recognition.



Purshotamdas Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Bombay.

JEHANGIR ARDESHIR LALKAKA, 20, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, was born at Ahmedabad on the 3rd March, 1884. He is a grandson of Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E., and was educated at Ahmedabad High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. He studied Art at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and at St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London, and in Paris and has travelled a great deal on the Continent.



J. A. Lalkaka, well known artist, Bombay.

He married Miss Tehmi Jamshedji Kharas of Bandra in 1914 and has two sons, Cawas and Sarosh, and a daughter, Roshan.

Mr. Lalkaka has executed many important portrait commissions including those of the past Governors of Bombay, Sir Leslie Wilson and Sir Frederick Sykes, and of His Excellency Lord Brabourne, the present Governor of Bombay, and of His Excellency Sir James Sifton, Governor of Bihar. He has also painted a life-size portrait of the late Sir Phirozshah Mehta for the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, and of the late Sir Dinshaw Wacha for the University of Bombay, Sir Phiroze Sethna's portrait for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, His Highness the late Nawab of Rampur's portrait for the State Durbar Hall, and many others. He has been a member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Drawing and Art Examinations from 1916 to 1937.

In 1929 in an all-India open competition Mr. Lalkaka was selected by the Government of India and was sent to England to paint a portrait of His late Majesty the King-Emperor George V, from the original State portrait in Coronation Robes at Windsor Castle. This portrait now hangs in the Viceroy's House, New Delhi.

Mr. Lalkaka was appointed Deputy Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art by the Government of Bombay in 1931 and was Associate Director of the School, 1934-35, and soon after that he reverted to private practice. In recognition of his meritorious services he was awarded Their Imperial Majesties' Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. He is a well-known figure in the official as well as social circles and is held in high esteem for his genial temperament and pleasant manners by all who come in contact with him.

Permanent address:—C/o The Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.



Rao Bahadur Ranjit Kalabhai Lallubhai of Surat.

RAO BAHADUR RANJIT KALABHAI LALLUBHAI, of Surat, was born in 1866. The family, of which he is a worthy scion, has been in prominence for three generations, especially for social reform work and loyalty. He himself has been prominently engaged with all sorts of social work for the last thirty-five years, especially in connection with the M. V. Hospital for Women and Children established in 1895 through the exertion of his parents. For his various public services he was awarded the title of Rao Bahadur in 1918. He was elected unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1930 in bye-election and Silver Jubilee Medal was awarded to him for his loyalty and public service.



JETHAMAL MANMAL LALWANI, Mandal Taluka, Amalner, District East Khandesh, was born in 1904 and is held in great esteem for charitable disposition and pious nature. He has contributed princely amounts to various public causes including Rs. 1,201 to the Silver Jubilee Fund; Rs. 5,000 to Kesharbhai Lalwani High School; Rs. 1,000 to nursery quarters, Civil Hospital, Jalgaon; Rs. 351 to Victoria Jubilee Library, Amalner; Rs. 1,100 to Vanita Samaj, Dhulia; Rs. 1,500 to Science Hall in Kamalabhai Girls' High School, Dhulia; Rs. 201 to Harijan Boarding House at Chalisgaon and Rs. 101 to Chalisgaon High School. He is a nominated member of Amalner Municipality and in recognition of numerous public-spirited activities and loyal services to the Government was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.



Jethamal Manmal Lalwani, Mandal Taluka, Amalner.



Kharshedji Limji, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

KHARSHEDJI LIMJI, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Sole Proprietor, Messrs. Kharshedji Limji & Co., Agents, Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd., 534, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay, 7, is one of the earliest pioneers of Motor Car Industry in India, and has been connected for the last 37 years with Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Ltd., agents of well-known English, Continental and American makers of motor cars and motor cycles. Under the able guidance of Mr. Limji the Company has shown increasing prosperity. His knowledge and experience in this industry is perhaps unrivalled in India. He has served in various committees connected with the trade. He is also a well-known figure in Bombay social circles and is popular amongst Europeans and Indians alike. In recognition of his manifold public services and exemplary loyalty to the Crown he was appointed Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate besides being awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.



NARAYAN SWAMIRAO LOKUR, District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Deccan Sardars. Educated at Deccan College, Poona; won Kinloch Forbes Prizes and Gold Medal of Bombay University. Was Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Belgaum. Was Municipal Councillor and Chairman of Pioneer Urban Co-operative Society and Co-operative Central Bank, Belgaum. Was Scouts Commissioner, Dharwar District. Has published commentaries on several Sanskrit books.



Narayan Swamirao Lokur, District & Sessions Judge, Poona.



FRANCIS LOW, J.P., Editor of "The Times of India," 57-c, Warden Road, Bombay. Born 19th November, 1893. Educated at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined the staff of "Aberdeen Free Press" in 1911. During the European War served with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Was Special Service Officer, Intelligence, C. H. Q., in 1919 and was gazetted out with the rank of Captain in 1920. Was Chief Reporter of "Aberdeen Free Press" in 1920. Served as Sub-Editor of "The Times of India," Bombay, in 1922 and Assistant Editor from 1927 to 1932.

LATE MR. BEJONJI FARDUNJI MADON, at one time Managing Director of R.D. Tata & Co., and a well-known publicist and a sound advisor on finance, was born in 1873 in a poor family. His father, Mr. Fardunji, left at his death Mr. Bejonji and a large family in very poor circumstances. Mr. Madon, however, bravely faced all the obstacles. He matriculated from Sir J. J. School in 1887 and graduated from Elphinstone College, having throughout secured scholarships. Soon after he found service in a press on a monthly salary of Rs. 18 only and thereafter a job in the Petit Orphanage also on a very small salary. In 1898 his services were taken up by Mr. R. D. Tata's firm on a salary of Rs. 50 p. m. However later, Mr. R. D. Tata offered him the post of his Secretary. Mr. Tata was so pleased by the aptitude of Mr. Madon for business that he sent him to Japan and China to take charge of his business there. While in Japan, he mastered Japanese, being able to speak the language as a Japanese himself. From Japan he went to Paris and afterwards to New York. There he acquired business experience which afterwards stood him in good stead as a publicist and business-man. On his return to India, Mr. Tata, who had to cope with enormous amount of work in connection with the Tata Iron & Steel Co., practically handed over to him the charge of his firm, *viz.*, R. D. Tata & Co.



Late Mr. Bejonji Fardunji Madon, Managing Director of R.D. Tata & Co., Bombay.

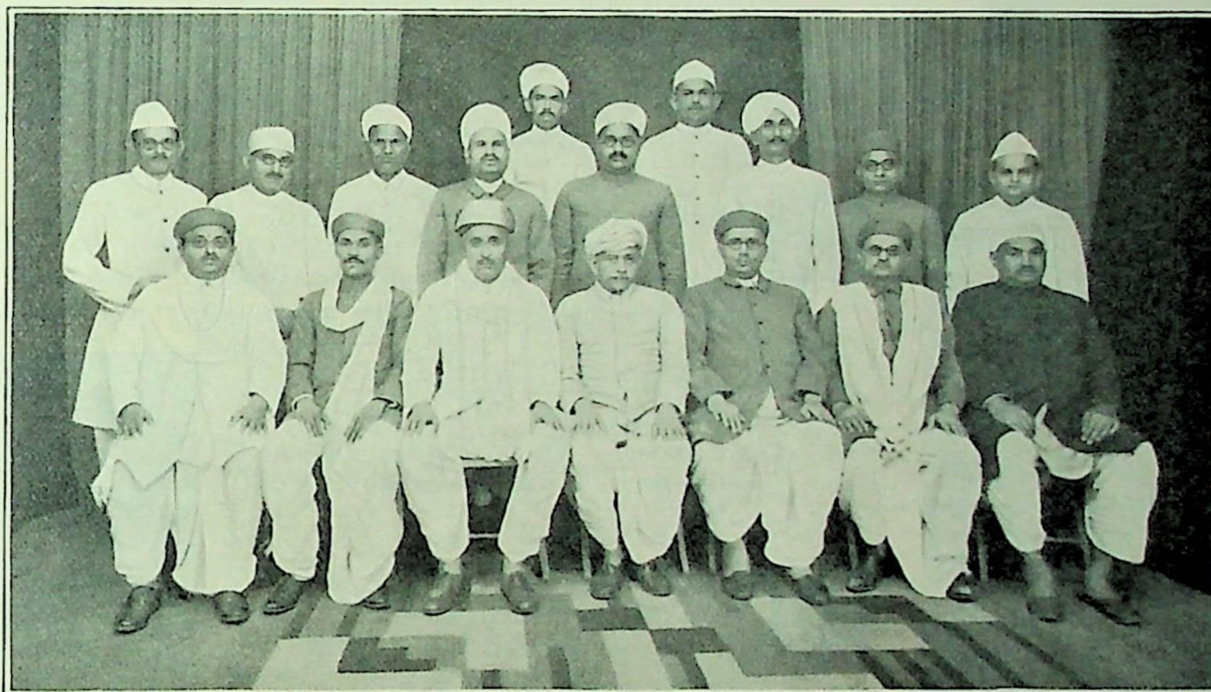
Mr. Madon was regarded as an expert in Exchange and Indian Finance and wrote on these subjects to Indian papers whenever any important question cropped up. His opinion and advice on the subject of Reserve Bank were also very weighty. He was in favour of retaining the rate of Exchange at *Sh.* 1/4*d.*, and was the staunch supporter of the great movement started in that behalf. He took a prominent part in the agitation started at that time for the issue of One-Rupee Note, which, however, was abandoned, the experiment having proved not quite satisfactory. Late Mr. Madon was also a prominent member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and one year before his death was the Vice-President. All financial authorities in this country recognised him as an expert in Finance and he was selected as a Member of the Indian Banking Enquiry Committee. He was very anxious to leave behind him some notes on the question for the benefit of the Committee, but owing to the delicate state of his health his doctors would not allow him to undergo that exertion. Mr. Madon was Director of three banks as well as of some insurance companies and mills. He was also on the Railway Advisory Board.

Soon after his death there was a large meeting of Bombay citizens held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to express sorrow at his untimely death, under the presidentship of Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, KT., M.B.E., who paid a glorious tribute to the great qualities of head and heart of late Mr. Madon. Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E., M.A., LL.B., J.P., moved the following resolution :—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay place on record its deep sense of grief and sorrow at the premature death of Mr. B. F. Madon, whose deep patriotism, selfless service in the industrial, agricultural and economic activities of the country, exemplary character and above all innate gentility endeared him to all who came into contact with him. The meeting further places on record its sense of irreparable loss the country in general and the city of Bombay in particular has suffered by Mr. Madon's death." The resolution was carried unanimously. It was further resolved to raise funds for a suitable memorial to Mr. Madon in appreciation of his sterling services for the economic advancement of the country. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was ultimately collected.

Starting life humbly, Mr. Madon had worked his way up to a position of eminence in the business world of Bombay and this probably accounted for the ease with which those who occupied humbler positions in life got on with him. He could never forget their difficulties, their handicaps, their struggles and hence he was always prepared to give them a word of encouragement and advice.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD., Bombay, was established in 1925 as a result of keen dissatisfaction and indignation felt by a large section of the public at the function of the local cotton trade by the East India Cotton Association that came into existence under the Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922 with its constitution practically debarring the inclusion and admission of small cotton traders and rendering it beyond the approach of agriculturists. The inaugural ceremony of the Association and its Bazar was performed in the presence of a distinguished gathering of some two thousand leading citizens on the 22nd July, 1925, at Motishaw's Chawl, Sheikh Memon Street, and cotton transactions in Broach Fully Good were started under its auspices. At the end of the year 1926 its Bazar and office were shifted to the present building of Sheth Ganeshmal Sobhagmal situated at Patwa Chawl. In its initial stage the Mahajan had to face and surmount impediments and hindrances not quite unexpected and it was after a tough fight that it was able to secure a certificate of incorporation under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913. On the 21st January, 1926, police raided its



A group photograph of the members of the Board of Directors of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., of Bombay.
(*Samvat year 1992*).

Bazar and arrested 354 members for alleged offence of gambling. But the Mahajan's reputation and prestige were vindicated by the Court's judgment in a test case. The Government had then to withdraw all the suits pending. The status of Mahajan was further greatly enhanced by the Bombay High Court's judgment declaring that the Association was carrying on legitimate business. After this the Mahajan was left in peace for some years.

Then came the cry of "Unitary control," the Wiles Committee and Bill No. XX of 1931 in the Legislative Council, which was withdrawn owing to strong public agitation and the passing of an inconvenient amendment.

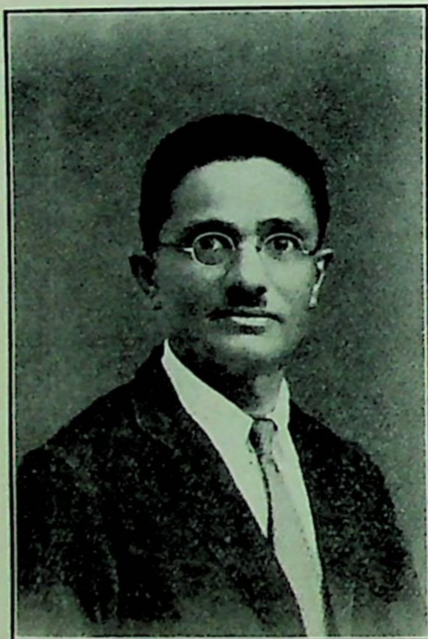
In 1932 Government successfully piloted through the Council the present law, the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act IV of 1932. But during the debate on the said Bill Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, had to declare on behalf of the Government as follows :—"We are not restraining any one. All persons can go and make purchases in cotton or sell cotton. Even Mahajan Association are at liberty to buy and sell. It was in last year's Bill that Government wanted to penalise them at the instance of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. In this Bill, as honourable members will see, we have deleted that clause. They are at full liberty to trade."

Shri Mahajan has continued its normal activities to this day, flourishing all round.



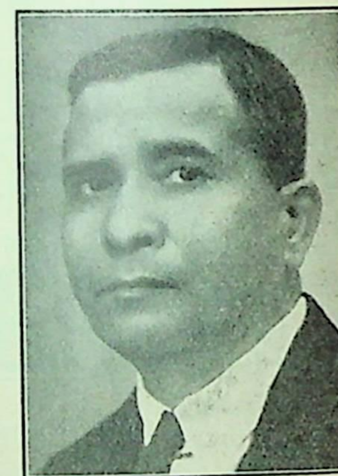
Mahaboob Ali Khan Mahomed Akbarkhan, Hubli, Bombay Presidency.

MAHABOOB ALI KHAN MAHOMED AKBARKHAN, EX-M.L.C., First Class Sardar (1921), Cotton Commission Agent, Opp. Native General Library, Hubli, District Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, was born in 1878. He was educated at Hubli. He started business in cotton, 1896, and established Ginning and Pressing Factories at Savanur and thus made it an important cotton market. He also started ginning factories at Ranebennur and Guttal, convenient places for marketing cotton in the district. He is an advocate of improved methods and scientific implements for agriculture and is himself a big cultivator, cultivating about 300 acres of land. He has given a lead to other agriculturists of his place and neighbourhood by demonstrating the benefits of cultivation on modern lines. He is President, Hubli Anjuman-i-Islam, working for educational, social and material uplift of Mohammadans. He was Vice-President of the Hubli Municipality for 1931 and was re-elected President of the said Municipality in 1932, and again in September, 1935. He has been elected Chairman of the Dharwar District School Board in 1936. He has always stood firmly by the British Government and enjoys the esteem of the officials and the public alike. He has translated into Kanarese "Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan," and "Britain in India, Have we Benefitted?"



Burjor M. Mana, B.E. (Civil); M.R. San. I. (London); A.M.I.E., F.F.Sc. (London), Karachi.

BURJOR M. MANA, B.E. (Civil), M.R. San. I. (London); A.M.I.E., F.F.SC. (London), Karachi. Born in 1894 of a respectable Parsee family of Broach. Graduated in 1920 in Civil Engineering with sixth rank. Held responsible positions and now a leading practising Architect and Builder of Karachi on Government and Military lists. Enthusiastic public and social worker. Very distinguished and keen Freemason, having passed the Eastern Chair in 1934.



Dr. S. R. Machave, L.C.P.S., Bombay.

DR. S.R. MACHAVE, L.C.P.S., Bombay, is a distinguished Medical Practitioner of twenty years' standing, specialising in the treatment of eye diseases and surgery. He is a keen social worker, closely associated with many institutions, including the Social Service League, and is a pillar of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay.

J. B. MANECKJI, 91, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, was born on the 18th October, 1893. He is a man of varied activities and has to his credit a long list of valuable public services in various capacities. After finishing his education he started his career as an apprentice engineer in the Rangoon Electric Tramway & Supply Co., Ltd., in 1911.

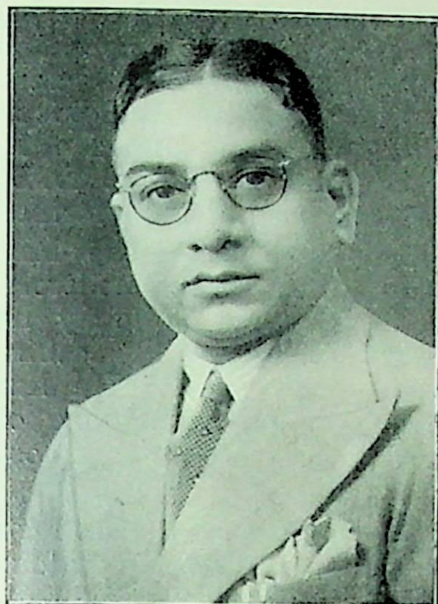
Thereafter he joined the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., in 1915. He then had a further experience at the Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme at Khopoli. Not being satisfied with his lot, he started his independent business career soon after the War with the assistance of the late Seth Lalji Naranji and late Mr. R. D. Tata, and soon came into contact with the leading industrialists of India like Sir Laloobhai Samaldas, Sir Homi Mehta and Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas.

He floated his first company in 1928, known as the General Engineering Corporation Ltd., for the purposes of carrying out electrical business in India.

Since then he has been associated with several flourishing firms and is at present the Managing Agent of seven electric supply companies doing roaring business in different parts of Bombay Presidency.



J. B. Maneckji, Bombay.



Shivlal Narpatlal Maniar, Hoyn. Secretary, Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., Bombay.

SHIVLAL NARPATLAL MANIAR, Honorary Secretary, Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd., Bombay, was born in 1891 at Radhanpur, North Gujarat, where after studying up to Fifth Standard (Eng.) joined his ancestral business of ivory at an early age of 18. He came to Bombay in 1917 and joined Share Bazar which place he left after ten years. He joined Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd., in 1925, and is creditably serving as a Director from its very inception. He was selected Honorary Secretary of this Association in 1928 and, as is well known, has been mainly instrumental in raising the prestige of the Association in the eyes of the public and the Government.

PANDURANG ANANDRAO MANKER, B.A., Presidency Magistrate and Registrar, Bombay, is a worthy scion of a very respectable Pathare Prabhu family of Bombay. After graduating in 1904 he joined the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay, as an interpreter in 1907. Was appointed Senior Judicial Clerk, Mazagaon Court, in 1923. Was appointed Assistant Registrar in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in which capacity he served till 1932 when he was appointed Registrar. He was due to retire in 1936 but his services were extended for one year more. As a Registrar he also exercises the powers of a Presidency Magistrate.

CHUNILAL BHAICHAND MEHTA, Sheriff of Bombay (1935-36), Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, a prominent City Cotton and Bullion Merchant and a Financial Magnate, was born in 1888. Mr. Mehta started his career as an employee and by sheer merit, hard work and indefatigable energy rose to the position which he occupies to-day in the business and social life of Bombay. He is the Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., which has been doing business in cotton and bullion for nearly 30 years now. Like Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla and the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, it can be said without the least exaggeration that Mr. Chunilal Mehta is one of the ablest brains in the world of finance. His advice and help in matters relating to finance and investment is not only sought by many a businessman of Bombay, but some of the States of India seek Mr. Mehta's confidential advice as an expert in matters financial.



Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Sheriff of Bombay.

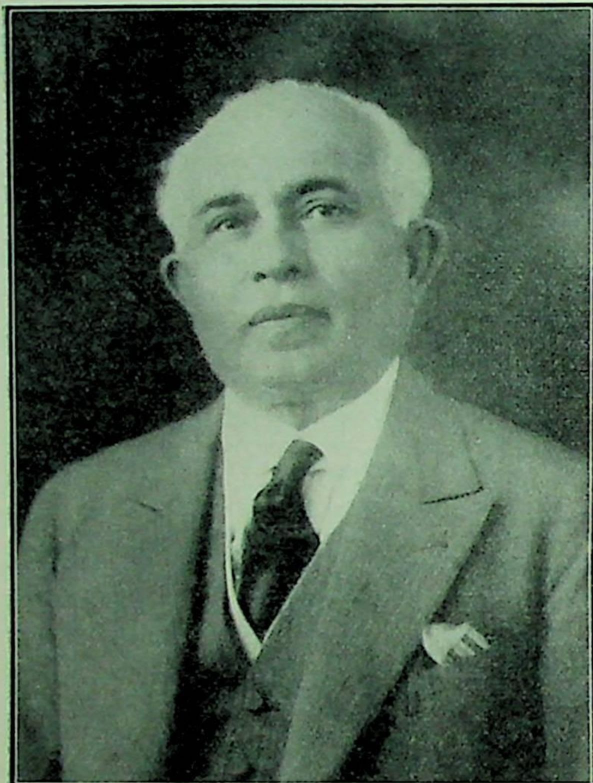
Mr. Mehta is the Director of the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd., Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Bombay Talkies Ltd., the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Indian Overseas Bank, Ltd., and the Electric Undertakings, Ltd.

Mr. Mehta's commercial activities are as extensive as they are varied. He is President of the Bombay Shroff (Indigenous Bankers) Association; a Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Mr. Mehta has travelled widely. In 1927 he went to Europe, the United States of America, Canada, Japan, China and the Straits Settlements, and again in 1930 he went to Europe and the U. S. A.

Mr. Mehta is also the Editor of the "Financial News," a weekly journal issued from Bombay for the last four years. This weekly is held in high estimation amongst the financiers, bankers and businessmen, and it has done a great deal in educating the public in matters relating to finance.

THE HON. SIR HORMUSJI MANECKJI MEHTA, KT., was born of poor parents on the 1st day of April, 1871. He finished his English education at the Elphinstone High School, after which he was compelled by circumstances to earn his livelihood as a clerk in a local firm. He then joined as an Accountant in His Majesty's Mint in Bombay in the year 1890, but his youthful energy sought an opening in a higher work as a salesman in which capacity he worked in several firms. In 1894 he joined the firm of Messrs. D. R. Umrigar & Co., as chief salesman of mill stores and plant of every description, and in 1896 formed a limited company under the name and style of the Mill Stores Trading Co. of India Ltd., which he still controls. For furthering the interests of this new company he visited Europe several times, worked in several Lancashire factories and secured their agencies for India. He has acquired by this time thorough practical experience of mill machinery and stores which has been of utmost value in later years.


The Hon. Sir Hormusji Maneckji Mehta, Kt., Bombay.

Being very successful in business, Sir Hormusji purchased, in partnership with the late Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh, the Mill Magnate of Ahmedabad, the Victoria Mills Ltd. in the year 1904 and made it a limited concern. Later on the two partners purchased the Jubilee Mills and the Raja Gokuldas Mills, which were similarly converted into limited companies.

Business thrived very rapidly. With courage and zeal several new concerns were floated such as the British India General Insurance Company, Ltd.; the Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; the Northern India Portland Cement Co., Ltd.; T. R. Pratt (Bombay) Ltd.; M. T. Ltd.; the New Electric Totalizater Co. Ltd.; H. M. Mehta & Co. (Cotton Department), Cromptons (Bombay), Ltd.; etc. etc.

At the end of the Great War there was heavy business of all kinds and during the boom time great prosperity prevailed. The aftermath of the boom period was very sad. Sir Hormusji had to exert himself much to keep aright the several concerns he had floated and with his usual tact and zeal he passed through this period very successfully.

In 1928 a cotton mill at Billimora was purchased along with his lifelong partner and friend, late Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh, and made into a limited concern. The mill is at present doing very good business in spite of trade depression. In 1929 the Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co. Ltd. and in 1931 the Nadiad Electric Supply Co. Ltd. were floated.

In 1930 Sir Hormusji appeared in the public to contest in the bye-election in the Bombay Non-Mohammadan Constituency for a seat in the Council of State, vacated by Mr. Ratansey Morarji. In the contest Sir Hormusji was declared duly elected. In the year following, in a general election he was again successfully elected from the same constituency to the Council of State.

In 1932 Sir Homi Mehta was appointed on the Behar and Orissa Committee by the Government of India to set the boundaries of the new Orissa Province in accordance with the natural and cultural unity of the Orieans.

Sir Hormusji has at present a very expert knowledge of the mill stores and machinery and was several times consulted as such. He has besides a good knowledge of electric concerns as also the insurance business.

His charities are also great but not made known. His nature is very sympathetic, but throughout his career he has been very tactful and energetic.

Since his election to the Council of State he has been taking great interest in questions of public interest and contributes from time to time articles to the press. His speech on the last

Budget is memorable. He staunchly advocated protection for Indian mill industry against Japanese competition. He stands firmly for Imperial connection but fights hard for Indian autonomy.

Very recently Sir Hormusji has been appointed as a delegate to represent India at the ensuing sessions of the League of Nations.

Among the recent activities of Sir Hormusji may be mentioned the following :—

1931—Served on the Committee of Behar and Orissa separation.

1933—Served on the Committee on Reserve Bank and Imperial Bank.

1933-1934—Nominated as a substitute delegate for India to the League of Nations.

1934—Being nominated Director of the Reserve Bank of India, resigned his seat in the Council of State.

He is Director in the Raza Sugar Company, Ltd., and the Buland Sugar Co. Ltd.,

DEWAN BAHADUR CHIMANLAL NARAYANBHAI MEHTA, B.A., LL.B:, retired District and Sessions Judge, Nadiad, Gujarat. Born 1872. Practised as pleader in Broach up to 1899 when joined service. Sub-Judge, 1900; on special duty in Legal Department, 1903—1911; Assistant and Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge and then District and Sessions Judge up to 1927 when retired. Awarded King George V's Coronation Medal and Silver Jubilee Medal. Dewan Bahadur, 1935.

SIR LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS METHA, KT., J.P., C.I.E., Andheri, Bombay Suburb. Born 1863. Educatsd at Bhavnagar School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Before entering business at Bombay in 1899 served as Under-Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar. Helped in starting numerous mercantile concerns and is Director in commercial firms and banks. Was nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1910, 1913 and 1916; President, All-India Industrial Association, Karachi, 1913; Member, Maclagan Committee on Co-operation, 1914-15; President, Mysore Co-operative Conference, 1915; Chairman, Mysore Co-operative Committee, 1921—23; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 1917-18; elected to the Council of State, 1920; President, Indian Economic Conference at Benares, 1925; Ag. Member, Bombay Executive Committee, 1925; President, Bombay Swadeshi League, 1932-33.



Dr. Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Kt., O.B.E., J.P., F.R.C.P.I., Bombay.

DR. SIR MANGALDAS V. MEHTA, KT., O.B.E., J.P., F.R.C.P.I., M.C.O.G., B.A., L.M. & S., F.C.P.S. (Bom.), Jubilee Medal Holder; Municipal Corporator; Hon. Principal Medical Officer, Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital; Hon. Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical and Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Colleges; Hon. Secretary, J. J. Hospital Nursing Association; Chairman, Bombay Infant Welfare Society. *Address*:—"St. Vincents," Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SIR MANUBHAI NANSHANKAR MEHTA, KT., C.S.I. M.A., LL.B., 15, Harkness Road, Bombay. Born 22nd July, 1868. Educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay. Served as Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Lecturer in Law, Baroda College, 1891—99; Private Secretary to H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar, 1899—1906; Revenue Minister and FirstOunciller, 1914—16; Dewan of Baroda State, 1916—27; Prime Minister and Chief Councillor of Bikaner State, 1927—34, and still continues to be Councillor of Bikaner State. Indian States' Delegate to the three Round Table Conferences in London; attended the World Hygiene Conference, 1933, and Indian States' Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933. Appointed Minister, Gwalior State, 1937.

FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI MERCHANT, F.S.A.A., J.P., Assistant Commissioner, Income-tax, Bombay City. Born 1888. Practised as Accountant and Auditor, Bombay, 1913—20; part-time Lecturer in Accountancy & Auditing, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, 1916—28; Examiner in Accounting and Auditing for Inter and Final B. Com., Bombay University, for three years; officiating Secretary and Chief Accountant, Bombay Improvement Trust, 1921-22; joined Income-tax Department as Officiating Senior Income-tax Officer, Bombay City, 1922, and appointed Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay City, 1928.

MRS. J. K. MEHTA, a well-known philanthropist of Bombay, daughter of Framji Petit, son of Sir Dinshaw, the first Bronet, and sister of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, the second Baronet. Her mother was a daughter of Sir Dinshaw's brother, Nusserwanjee. Inheriting the vast fortunes of the millionaire brothers, she has also inherited the spirit of benevolence and administrative talents of both.



Mrs. J. K. Mehta, Bombay.

The Petit family is renowned all over Iadia for the splendid pioneering work done by the founders of the house, Manakji Nasarwanji Petit, in promoting the cotton spinning, weaving and dyeing industry in the country, and, still more, for the useful and charitable institutions founded and supported by the illustrious members of the family. His sons, Dinshaw and Nasarwanji, distinguished themselves still more by their achievements in the development of commercial enterprise in the Bombay Presidency, and each enhanced the family's reputation for philanthropy by many deeds of benevolence. Dinshaw Petit was regarded during his lifetime as the richest Parsi, nay, the richest Indian citizen of Bombay. In recognition of his commercial and industrial enterprise and munificence, Queen Victoria conferred on him the honour of Knighthood and subsequently raised him to the dignity of a Baronet.

Mrs. Mehta, the subject of this sketch, showed, whilst yet a child, great keenness for horse-riding, and soon came to be known as a very keen sportswoman. She owned race-horses and carried away many a prize in hunting and cross-country riding. In 1919 she married Mr. Jehangir K. B. Mehta, a nephew of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the great Parsi politician. Mrs. Mehta has found in her husband a cordial co-adjutor in her philanthropic activities as well as a constant companion in the field of sport. He, too, is very fond of riding and is well known in the sporting circles of Bombay. Greatly interested in social welfare work, he takes an active interest in the work of all endowments created by the Petit family, of which he is a trustee.



Mr. Jehangir K. B. Mehta, Bombay.

On the death of her mother, Mrs. Mehta inherited a very large sum of money and very valuable jewellery. The jewellery, estimated at twelve hundred thousand rupees, she donated towards an orphanage for Parsi girls. There was then in Bombay an orphanage for Parsi boys founded in commemoration of Nasarwanjee Petit's son, Jamshedji, but none for orphan girls. Thanks to Mrs. Mehta's munificence, this crying need of the community has been satisfied. Associating the institution with the name of her mother, she called it the Bai Avabai Framji Petit Parsi Girls' Orphanage. Besides giving away her jewellery for the orphanage, she has dedicated herself to the institution, which is to-day admittedly a model institution of its kind in India.

Numerous indigent and infirm people requiring pecuniary or other relief, hundreds of poor students needing financial assistance and various institutions engaged in welfare work languishing for lack of funds, have found in Mrs. Mehta a ready helper. The Parsi

community has naturally had the lion's share of her charities. Only recently she set apart another sum of twenty-five lakhs of rupees for the creation of a trust for the amelioration of the condition of poor Parsis.

In connection with the sum of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees (£202,500) set apart for charitable purposes among the Parsi community, Mrs. Mehta has prepared a scheme setting out the objects for which this amount is to be spent and has made a trust for the purpose. Out of the sum donated, Rs. 25 lakhs will be utilised for awarding scholarships to Parsi students of exceptionally high qualifications who are desirous of going to foreign countries for technological and aviation training, and also for relieving distress in the community. The remaining sum of Rs. 2,50,000 will be contributed towards the expenses incurred for the construction of a Parsi (*Fasli*) *Agiari* (fire-temple) at Queen's Road, Bombay. Sometime ago a leading Parsi reformer had laid the foundation-stone of this *Agiari*.

Other Indian communities have also had a large share of her bounty. Her catholic charities, made without distinction of caste and creed, have been computed at not less than a million rupees. Up to the present something like five million rupees have been given by her for charitable purposes.

Mrs. Mehta, who is still young, is engrossed with ideas and enthusiasm for the promotion of human happiness. It may be expected, therefore, that in years to come she will, by her thoughtful endowments, lay the public of Bombay, and the Parsi community in particular, under a still deeper debt of gratitude. A great traveller, Mrs. Mehta has toured the world on several occasions, including visits to some of its remotest parts.

RAO BAHADUR S. S. METKAR, retired Hon. Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. I. D., Poona. Born 1872. Permanent resident of Kurha (Panache), Taluka Bhusaval, Distt. East Khandesh.

After passing the Third-grade Public Service Examination, he joined the Police Force as a third-grade constable in 1890 and by dint of exemplary service, extraordinary ability and matchless detective genius steadily rose to the ranks of Head Constable 1890, Sub-Inspector 1899, Inspector 1907; and finally Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. I. D.



Rao Bahadur S. S. Metkar, Kurha (Panache), Taluka Bhusaval, Distt. East Khandesh.

During the course of his long and meritorious services he was frequently entrusted with the duties of breaking up gangs of outlaws and dacoits which called for the exercise of utmost ability and courage. The fact is testified to by the large number of certificates, rewards, honours, *sanads* and titles obtained by him. He was specially commended and complimented both by high officials and trying courts for phenomenal success in numerous most important criminal cases, not a few of which had remained undetected for long years. For a typical instance may be mentioned the extraordinary case of a dangerous unscrupulous gang of criminals who struck terror in the village of Shigaon (Satara District) by murdering their own relatives and falsely implicating their enemies and getting them in the long run convicted and sentenced. The mystery had remained unravelled for many years.

Rao Bahadur, specially deputed, conducted the investigation and succeeded in unravelling the tangled skein of the case and tracing the diabolical plot. L. Robertson Esq., I.G.P., was pleased to make a special mention of the case in the Bombay Police Gazette.

In recognition of his meritorious services he was awarded the King's Police Medal at the Delhi Durbar in 1911; the title of "Rao Sahib" in 1915; the title of "Rao Bahadur" in 1922 and a grant of land.

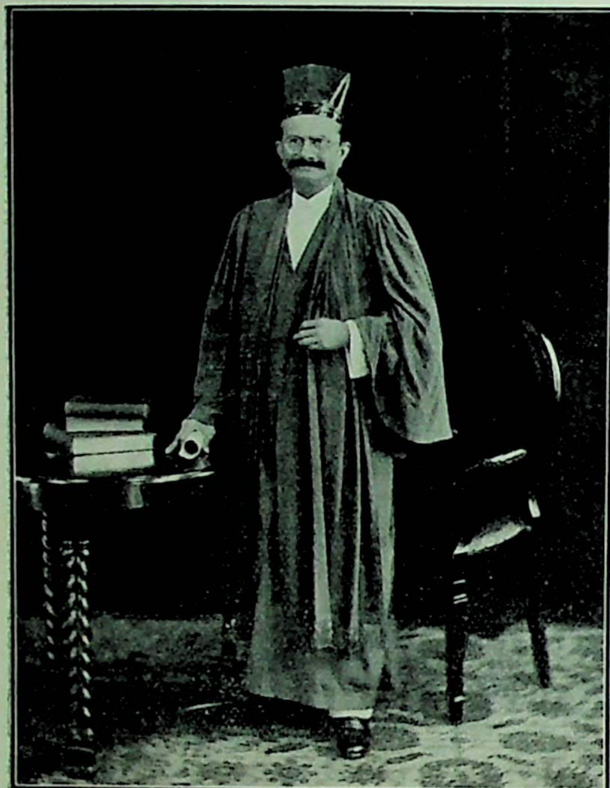
He has often contributed for the educational progress of his illiterate caste and also to religious and many other funds.

During the Great War he purchased War Loans and rendered splendid recruiting services. He also rendered valuable services during Civil Disobedience.

He took special interest in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations.

He has three sons and one daughter.

JAMSHEDJI PESTONJI MISTRI, B.A., L.C.E., J.P., Messrs. Mistri and Bhedwar, Architects and Civil Engineers. Born in Bombay. He is one of the best-known Architects and Engineer, in India with an almost matchless record of architectural and engineering achievements to his credit. He is a veritable genius in his line. The things in which he has so gloriously triumphed by training, perseverance and inborn aptitude may well be said to be in his blood. For since more than a century his grandfather and father had been in the same business with credit to themselves.



Jamshedji Pestonji Mistri, B.A., L.C.E., J.P., Bombay.

Mr. Mistri passed his Matriculation from the Fort High School in 1882, passed B.A. in 1888 and L.C.E. in 1890, taking his engineering education in the Poona College of Science. He immediately began his practice as an Architect and Engineer. In 1891 Mr. D. P. Bhedwar joined as a partner.

Owing to professional abilities and honest and hard work the firm became prominent in a very short time. The valuation reports and reports about disputes in High Court were well entertained. For surpassing excellence in design and construction the firm secured many works of value and importance.

Besides designing buildings, Mr. Mistri gained credit in the designs of theatres, schools, churches, temples, mosques, hospitals and works of various kinds and particularly distinguished himself in designing and building many mills in Bombay and throughout India.

He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1918.

He was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee for the Poona College of Engineering in 1921, elected Fellow of the Bombay University in 1930 and appointed by the Government as a member of the Neilson Committee for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme in the year 1926.

He worked for charitable works like the Zoroastrain Building Association, Bombay, building first four Chawls as well as Bai Avanbai Petit Chawla for the poor. The late Mr. Murzban, Executive Engineer, before his death had asked him to take up his work for Murzban Chawls, for which he is working up to now. He also built several fire temples and works of a charitable nature. All buildings belonging to the Bombay University have been under his charge since 1924. He was further appointed Examinor in Engineeeing by Bombay University from the year 1914 to 1919, 1926 to 1930.

In the year 1916 a branch of the firm was opened at Karachi, where also many important works have been carried out.

It is very remarkable that a single individual shall have been responsible for building over 2,000 buildings during his career. He is one of the ablest and most energetic architects in India, well known for his profound grasp of the subject.

The list of following works will themselves prove his abilities and reputation :—

Colaba Reclamation.—Jassim Mansion, Khatau Mansion, Anand Bhuvan, Umrigar Buildings.

Appolo Reclamation.—Shirin Manzil, Piloo Minar, Mehru Mansion, Allam Chambers, Jaiji Building, Noshirwan Building, Kerawalla Chambers, Jer Manzil.

Wellington Lines Estate.—Khatau Mansion, Meher Mansion, Mayo House, Holland House.

Bellard Estate.—Laxmi Building, Narandas Building, Havero Building, Mercantile Chamber, Vulcan House, Azam Building.

Back Bay Reclamation.—Palm Court.

Hornby Road.—Esmail Building, Bhatia High School, Sidhwa Building.

Chaupatty.—Islam Club Building.

New Marine Lines.—Sunamai House, Farnham House, Dr. Engineer's Building.

Princess Street.—May House, Narandas House, Gamadia School.

Queen's Road.—Dina Building, Habib Building, Datoobhoy Building, Hormasji Sorabji's Building, Hormasji Sorabji Annexe, Vazir Haji Building, French Motor Car Building, Saklatwalla Building, Khoja Building.

Sandhurst Road.—Contractor's Building at the foot of the bridge.

Hughes Road.—Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Home.

New Gamdevi.—Bhedwar Building (Mafarlal), Karanjia Building, Bhedwar House, Tata Mansion.

Pedder Road.—Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's bungalow, Fazulbhoy House, Rahim Valimohammad Building, Durbhanga Houses, Addie House, Sunamai House.

Warden Road.—Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim's bungalow and Guzder House.

Love Grove Road.—The View.

Girgaum Road.—Kilachand Devchand Houses and Khan Building.

Grant Road.—Wassiamaul Building and Temple at Mahalaxmi.

Gowalia Tank.—Banoo Mansion, Khalakdina Terrace, Temple Terrace.

Theatres.—Baliwalla Theatre, Victoria Theatre, Coronation Theatre, Capitol Theatre (renovation), Bhangwadi Theatre.

Mills designed and carried out.—Tricumdas Mills, Bombay; Fazublhoy Mills, Bombay; Kasturchand Mills, Nos. 1, 2, 3, Bombay; Khatau Makanji Dyeing Mills, Bombay; Indian Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Works, Bombay; Madhowji Dharamsey Dyeing and Bleaching Works, Bombay; Ceylon Mills, Colombo; Usmanshai Mills, Nadiad; Gaikwar's Mills, Billimora; Simplex Mills, Bombay; Dyeing and Bleaching Works for Shri Niwas Mills, Bombay.

Mills-extensions carried out on large scales.—Bombay United Mills; Bombay Woollen Mills; Connaught Mills, Bombay; Empress Mills No. 1, Bombay; Empress Mills No. 2, Bombay; Imperial Mills, Bombay; Power House for Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills Group, Bombay; Khatau Makanji Mills, Bombay; Madhow Dharamsey Mills, Bombay; Bradbury Mills, Bombay; Madras United Mills; Indore Malwa Mills, Dyeing and Bleaching; Madhavrao Scindia Mills, Bombay; Shri Niwas Cotton Mills, Bombay.

In Dadar Parsi Colony he has been responsible for building several buildings. He has further built Maharaja's Palace and Lady Irwin Hospital at Jamnagar.



Miss Perin J. Mistri, G.D. Arch., Bombay.

He has also built buildings in the whole town of Bombay and several parts of India, more than two thousands in number, from which his abilities and the extent, excellence and importance of his work can be realised. He has also developed large properties and carried out planning schemes of roads, waterworks, etc.

To further his knowledge in architecture he has visited all parts of the world about eleven times since 1902.

Mr. Mistri has also got a branch office at Karachi carrying on very successful business for the last quarter of a century, having built many important buildings there.

Even at his advanced age he is still leading a very active and useful life, and is respected by all classes of people.

MISS PERIN J. MISTRI, G.D. Arch., was born in Bômbay. At an early age she was given Gujarati education and was entered as a boarder in Kimmins High School at Panchgani. At the age of ten she was sent to London and finished her school education at Croydon High School, Croydon. She came back to India and joined the Architectural section of Sir J. J. School of Art. There she passed the final examination for the Diploma in 1936.

She has joined the firm of Messrs. Mistri and Bhedwar as partner and is practising as an Architect.

She is the first lady to pass as an Architect in the whole of India. There were about 40 candidates appearing for the examination and she stood 4th amongst the sixteen successful ones which was indeed a very creditable achievement.

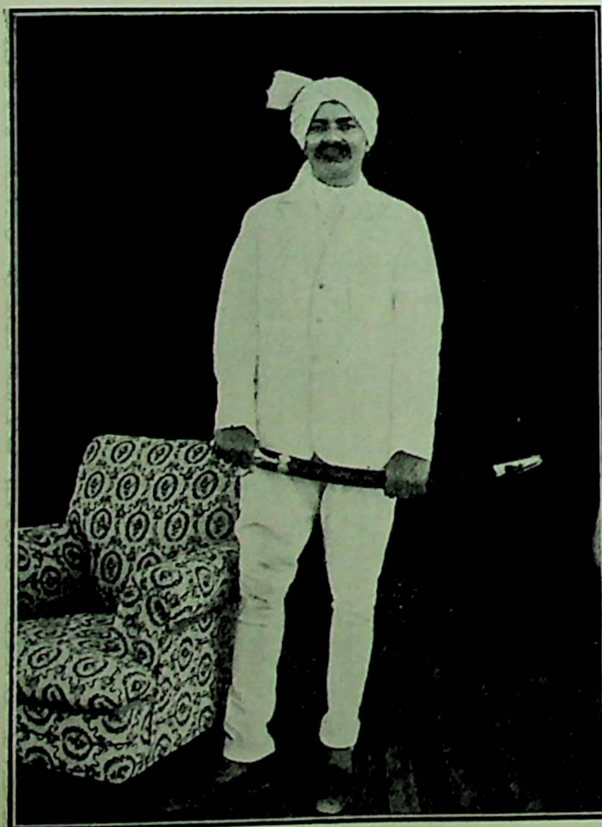
UDHARAM MANIRAM MIRCHANDANI, officiating Collector, Bijapur. Born 26th September, 1896. Educated at St. Patrick's High School, Karachi, Dayaram Jethmal College, Karachi, and Trinity College, Oxford. Served as Assistant Collector in the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, 1922—28; now Officiating Collector since 1928.



Dastur Kaioji Dastur Peshotanji Mirza, Udwada.

DASTUR KAIOJI DASTUR PESHOTANJI MIRZA, High Priest of Transah Fire Temple, Udwada, and "The Mirza Fire-Temple," Jamnagar, a highly respected, popular and prominent citizen of the place, rendering active and sincere services to the district in all its social, religious and educational activities. He hails from a very ancient family of late Dastur Nagan Ram, one of the three Dasturs who carried the sacred 'Iransha' Fire from Bansda to Navsari. He is the first Dastur of Udwada to receive the education in Bombay in the languages of the sacred books of the Zoroastrian religion in the Mulla Phiroz Madresa. He was born in 1870, and at the age of 66 he is still leading a very active and industrious life, being the leading Trustee of the Zoroastrian Anjuman and the Trustee and the Honorary Secretary of several institutions like Charitable Dispensary, Maternity Home, Schools, Library, etc. He was a member of the committee formed for celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V and President of the celebration of centinary of "Jame-Jamshed," Bombay, and Silver Jubilee of J. D. A. V. School, Udvada. With his simple habits, religious erudition and social activities he has won the hearts of the residents of Udwada and the neighbouring towns without distinction of caste and creed.

KHAN BAHADUR JEHANGEER CURSETJEE MISTREE, J.P., born 28th July, 1874, is an influential Zamindar and agriculturist in Bombay Suburban District. He is Proprietor of Mistree Farms, Valnai Village, Malad, and is a well-known businessman. He was Chairman, Notified Area Committee, Malad, 1927—32, and its member, 1936—38. He was Vice-President, Bombay Suburban District Local Board, for four years, 1931—35. He is Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of All-Scottish Freemasonry in India, and trustee of several charitable and other institutions. He merited distinction of Justice of the Peace, Bombay, 1920, and Khan Bahadur, 1934.



Seth Kuberdas Hargovinddas Modi, Rayakhand, Ahmedabad.

SETH KUBERDAS HARGOVINDDAS MODI, Rayakhand, Ahmedabad, was born on the 5th March, 1888. He owns the magnificent building on the Richey Road, Ahmedabad, occupied by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., fetching a monthly rent of Rs. 1,501. He is Inamdar of Sahijpur Bogha village containing 1,000 plots meant for Housing Societies, North Daskrai Taluka, now known as Kuber Nagar, the inauguration of which was performed by the Collector, Mr. Dracupp, I. C. S. He did admirable work as Municipal Councillor, 1924—34. Holds power of Commission, A.B. Land Revenue Code, and is Editor of a monthly magazine, entitled "Modh Subhecchak," Ahmedabad.

SIR HORMUSJI PEROSHAW MODY, M.A., LL.B., K.B.E., M.L.A., Advocate, High Court, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. Born 23rd September, 1881. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Member of Bombay Municipal Corporation; Chairman of its Standing Committee, 1921-22, and President of the same body, 1923-24; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928-29; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, from 1927 to 1935; Member, Legislative Assembly; Member, first Round Table Conference and Reserve Bank Committee; President, Employers' Federation of India, 1933-34; Director, Tata Sons, Ltd. Knighted, 1935. *Publications*:—"The Political Future of India," "Life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta."

ARDAR DAVAR T. K. MODI, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, M.L.C., Surat, was born in Surat on the 27th July, 1887. The family to which he belongs is very ancient and as John Romer, the Governor of Bombay of the day, said in a Durbar, held in January, 1831, in honour of the then head of the family, "it considers itself the most noble of those that left Persia for this country................" Anyhow, it is certain that the family was flourishing in the seventeenth century when the English began their connection with India in a small way. "It is certainly the oldest amongst the existing well-known families of Persia. The Modis, it may be said, have seen the rise of all the existing familie sout of insignificant beginnings and the fall of many others also." As hereditary heads of the Parsi community at Surat the ancestors of Sardar Davar Modi rendered distinguished and important services to the community and proved immensely and invaluably helpful to Government in their early struggle for supremacy in India. Members of this family have ever since, on all occasions, distinguished themselves in loyalty and public service.


Sardar Davar T. K. Modi, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Surat.

Sardar Davar Modi is a distinguished graduate in Arts and Law of the Bombay University, Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn and Holder of the Certificate of Honour of the Council of Legal Education, London. He bears the hereditary title of Davar recognised by the Government of India by a *sanad* conferred under the sign manual of the Governor, Lord Harris, and has been created a First-Class Sardar of Gujarat in recognition of his hereditary position and rank among the Parsi community as its head and of valuable services rendered to Government. He was awarded the rank of Honorary Captain in 1924 and placed in command of the "C" Company, 12/2 Bombay Pioneers, I.T.F.

He owns extensive agricultural lands in the Surat and Broach Districts and pays several thousand rupees as land revenue. He is also a successful Barrister. He is the Professor of Roman and Ancient Law and Land Tenures in the Sarvajanik Law College, Surat.

He is loyally maintaining the tradition of public service which his family has established for centuries. His public activities embrace a wide range of usefulness. He was a member of the Chorasi Taluka Local Board, the Surat District Local Board, and the Surat City Municipality for a number of years and in these capacities rendered important service to the public and gained extensive experience of local self-government. He has also done much useful work as President of the Chorasi Taluka Development Association, which has been, for the last thirteen years, doing rural uplift work. He is also a member of the Managing Committee of the M. V. Hospital, the Lepers Asylum, the Andrew's Library and many other useful institutions at Surat. He is Managing Trustee of the Principal Parsi Fire Temple and other temples at Surat and Trustee of a large number of Parsi charity funds. He has been a delegate of the Surat District Parsi Matrimonial Court since 1915.

For his high character, wide culture and selfless public spirit he enjoys immense popularity with all classes of people. He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1922 from the Surat District Non-Mohammadan Rural Constituency and was elected again in 1930 from the same constituency. In 1931 he was elected from the Surat City Non-Mohammadan Urban Constituency, which constituency he still represents.

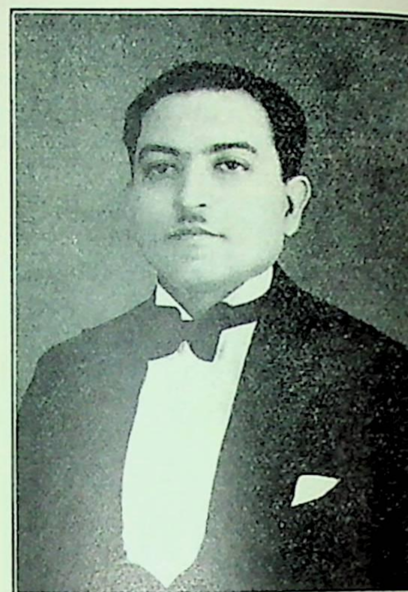
He was member of several important and useful committees during the Great War; was also Secretary of the two War Loan Committees and received a special letter of thanks from Government for his good work. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Commemoration Medal on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.

MOHAMMAD HASHIM MOLEDINA, Landlord and Merchant, Poona. Born 5th March, 1906.

Chairman, School Board, Poona Suburban Municipality, 1935-36; Chairman, Standing Committee, Poona Suburban Municipality, 1935-36; Vice-President, Cantonment Board, Kirkee, 1933—37; Member, District Local Board, Poona 1935—38; Vice-Chairman, District School Board, Poona, 1935—38; Member, Poona City Municipality, 1936—38; Vice-President, Poona Suburban Municipality, 1936-37.

Member, Advisory Board of the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona; Member, Executive Committee of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona.

Member, Managing Committee, Kirkee Education Society; Member, Poona and Kirkee Boy Scouts Association, 1930-31; Member, Vernacular Final Examination Committee for Girls (Bombay Presidency), 1930—34: Member, Executive Committee, All-India Cantonment Association; President, Muslim Students' Union, Poona, 1928-29, and again in 1932-33; elected as a Trustee in 1934.



Mohammad Hashim Moledina, Landlord and Merchant, Poona.

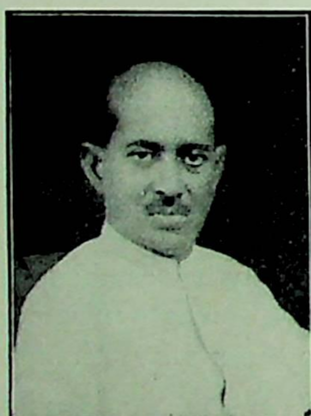
Honorary General Secretary, District Muslim Educational Conference, 1929 and 1932.

President, Anjuman-e-Fidayan-e-Islam, Poona, 1932-33, and Chairman of its Managing Committee in 1934-35; President, Moledina Urdu Primary School, Kirkee; Chairman, Abdul Wahed Middle School, Poona.

President, Cutchee Memom Association, Poona, since 1929; President, Kirkee United Hockey Club and Islam Gymkhana Club, Kirkee; Chairman, Board of Directors of the Bombay Capital Insurance Co., Bombay.

Publication:—"My Impressions of the Far East."

Address:—Elphinstone Road, Poona.

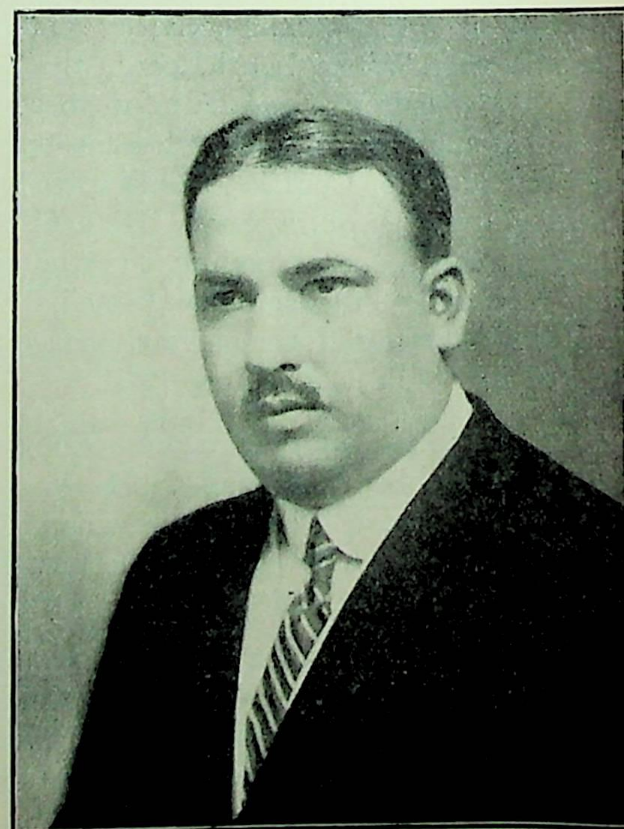


Sheth Pratapsinh Moholalbhai.

SHETH PRATAPSINH MOHOLALBHAI, great-grandson of Sheth Hathising, builder of the notable Hathising Temple. Born 1890. A prominent cotton merchant and leading Jain. Managing Trustee of the firm of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji, controlling all Indian Jain religious places. Helps the poor and needy. Has contributed to charitable and public institutions and funds.

KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMAD ENNS, M.B.E., President, Municipality, Alibag, Bombay Presidency. Born 1870. M.B.E. 1919; Khan Sahib, 1923; Khan Bahadur, 1932; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Was President, Taluka Local Board, Alibag, for 20 years; Chairman, Alibag Municipality, for 15 years; Member, District Local Board, Kolaba, for 20 years. Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, Kolaba.

KHAN BAHADUR H. S. MOHAMMAD, a leading merchant, Bombay. Born 1894. Passed Teachers' Examination in commerce, banking and economics. Began by serving in 1914 and started his own business in 1918. Nominated twice on Municipality, D.L.B. and School Board in Bombay suburban area. Served as Honorary Magistrate at Andheri and at Bandra. Made Khan Bahadur in 1932 in recognition of meritorious services. In 1934 His Majesty Leopold III, King of Belgium, conferred upon him the title of Knighthood. In 1936 the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Prague conferred upon him the diploma of recognition and merits. In 1936 the Czechoslovak



Khan Bahadur H. S. Mohammad, leading merchant, Bombay.

Government conferred upon him the Insignia of Order of the White Lion. Has been appointed Vice-President of the International Exhibition of Paris to be held at Paris in 1937. Has been appointed Consul for Monaco at Bombay.



KANIALAL MANEKLAL MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bombay High Court, Ridge Road, Bombay. Born 29th December, 1887. Married to Lilavati Sheth, an authoress of repute and a prominent social worker. Has been Joint Editor, "Young India," 1915; Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-1920; President, Sahitya Sansad, Bombay, since 1922; Editor, "Gujarat," 1922—31; Fellow of the Bombay University since 1925; Member, Bombay University Syndicate, 1926—35; Chairman, Gujarati Board of Studies, Bombay University, 1927; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927—30; arrested and imprisoned for six months for Salt Satyagrah, 1930; Substitute member of Congress Working Committee, 1930; Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1930—35; sentenced to two years' imprisonment for Civil Disobedience, 1932; Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934; author of numerous novels, plays, short stories and essays.



V. D. MUZUMDAR, M.A., Assistant Commissioner, Income-tax, Sind, Karachi. After graduation in 1914 was connected with several institutions, mainly educational. Joined H. M.'s Customs, Bombay, 1918. Transferred to Income-Tax Department, Bombay, 1919. Service lent to Government of Madras for Income-tax, 1921—23. Served as Income-tax Officer in various districts of Bombay Presidency, 1923—34. Now Assistant Commissioner, Income-tax, Sind, since 1934.



D. B. Nadkarni, retired Sarkarkun, Karwar, North Kanara.



D. B. NADKARNI, retired Sarkarkun, Karwar, District North Kanara, was born in 1880. He passed University School Final Examination in 1897 and joined Bombay Salt Department where he served creditably for 37½ years. During Civil Disobedience movement he combated against Salt Satyagraha. In recognition of loyal services he was awarded Jubilee Medal.



SHETH CHIMANLAL HARILAL PARIKH (Nagri), enlightened Millowner of Ahmedabad, Agent of the Nagri Mills Co., Ltd., and also founder of the National Mills Co., Ltd. Born 1878. Working as Mill Agent for the last 30 years. Besides his own mills, he is on the Board of Directors of many other textile and other concerns of Ahmedabad.



Sheth Chimanlal Harilal Parikh (Nagri), Ahmedabad.



SHETH POPATLAL HARILAL NAGRI, a well-known Millowner and Banker of Ahmedabad, is the son of the late renowned Banker Sheth Harilal Chhaganlal Nagri, carried on business under the style and name of Sheth Harilal Gokaldas. He was born in 1892 and educated at Ahmedabad. He began his career in 1912 and within a short time proved himself a clever, industrious and shrewd businessman. He took up the working of the National Mills Co., Ltd., in the year 1926-27 and started the New National Mills, Ltd., in 1931.



Sheth Popatlal Harilal Nagri, Millowner and Banker, Ahmedabad.

He is one of those few men who could honestly find time to work for the public. He takes active part in social, educational and religious matters. He is a sober and selfless worker in numerous organisations and is keenly interested in the movement for the uplift of Hindus. He is a staunch Vaishnavite in his daily personal behaviour, though he has got good regards for other religions, because he believes that the founders for all religions are incarnations of God and that their main principle is always one and the same. This belief does not prevent him from extending his helping hand to public-welfare institutions and good men of other faiths approaching him for help and guidance. He donated liberally for the relief of sufferers in the terrible Gujarat Floods of 1927, to the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund and to many other public funds. He also subscribed to War Loan and the late King-Emperor's Silver Jubilee Fund.

His kind and sympathetic behaviour towards the mill hands under his management has not only kept his mills free from strikes and other troubles, but has made the labourers attached to him out of a sense of love. His purse is always open to the poor and the needy, irrespective of race and creed. A devout Vaishnav, his love extends to all created beings. He cannot bear the distress of any living creature.

His nature is free, just and fair, and hence he is generally liked by all who happen to come in contact with him, with the result that many times he has been obliged to do the difficult task of an arbitrator in spite of his great unwillingness for the same.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU, Congress House, Bombay. Born at Hyderabad, Deccan, on the 13th February, 1879. Educated at Hyderabad; King's College, London, and Girton College, Cambridge. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature in 1914. President oi the Indian National Congress in 1925. Has been associated for many years with women's movement in India and welfare of Indian students. Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars and many other European languages and have also been set to music. Has delivered numerous lectures and addresses on questions of national, social, religious and educational progress. Made an extensive tour in America and other countries. Imprisoned for leading Salt Satyagrah in Darsana and released along with Mahatma Gandhi.

KHAN BAHADUR GHULAM NABI HAJI MIYAN NAJE, of Neral, a town in District Kolaba, Bombay Presidency, situated at the foot of the famous Matheran Hill Station, a favourite rendezvous of the Bombay people. Born 1890. Educated at home on Oriental lines. Well-versed in Marathi and Urdu.

Influential member of the Mohammadan Konkni community. Government forest contractor and landowner. Owns buildings and bungalows in Matheran, Neral and Kalyan. Landed property worth about ten lakhs.



K. B. Ghulam Nabi Haji Miyan Naje, Neral, District Kolaba, Bombay.

Famous for his loyalty to the Crown. Rendered valuable services to the Government during the Great War both in regard to recruiting and War sources. During Civil Disobedience movement exerted his utmost to keep the people loyal. Rendered also great help to Government during the G. I. P. Railway strike in 1930. Gave valuable assistance in making the march of the 4/8 Punjab Regiment in the Kolaba district in 1932 a success.

Subscribed to Viceroy's Behar Earthquake Relief Fund and various other funds deserving support. Readily helps the poor and the needy.

Services to Government appreciated by all officials of the district. *Affrinnama* presented by Sir Fredric H. Sykes, the late Governor of Bombay. Got the title of Khan Bahadur in 1934, and made a Bench Magistrate of Matheran. Nominated Member of the District Local Board, Kolaba, and Municipal Board, Matheran Hill Station.

Popular among all classes of people for his eminent qualities of head and heart. Actively associated with many charitable, social and educational societies. Gives active support in the cause of education of Konkni lads.

Has three sons and four daughters.



Colonel Sir Byramji Hormusji Nanavatty, Kt., C.I.E., Ahmedabad.

COLONEL SIR BYRAMJI HORMUSJI NANAVATTY, KT., C.I.E., P.R.C.S.E., F.C.P.S., Ahmedabad. Born 1861. Had a brilliant University career, Bombay, London and Edinburgh, in Ophthalmology and Midwitery; Lecturer in Surgery and Midwifery in Provincial Medical School; laterly Civil Surgeon, Surat. Colonel, Indian Medical Service (T. F.); Fellow, Bombay University, and an examiner in Surgery and Midwifery for over 15 years. Vice-President, Red Cross Society, Sanitary Association, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; President, Himabhai Institute, and National Indian Association, Ahmedabad. Municipal Councillor for 30 years and ex-Vice-President also. Khan Bahadur, 1912; C.I.E., 1925; Knighted, 1930.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN, B.A., LL.B., President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and Advocate, Bombay High Court, Readymoney Terrace, Worli, Bombay. Born 1885. Has been Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, since 1924; Member, Bombay Legislative Council; President, Bombay Presidency Youth League and All-India Youth Congress, Calcutta, 1929; actively participated in Civil Disobedience movement and was imprisoned four times; President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, since 1930; Member, All-India Congress Committee, and Member, Congress Working Committee, since 1930; Mayor of Bombay, 1935-36.



Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Bombay.

DR. SIR TEMULJI B. NARIMAN, Bombay. Born 1848. In first and final L. M. Examination 1870—72 awarded Carnac Scholarship and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Prize for highest proficiency in Physiology, Medicine and Surgery. Fellow, Bombay University, and Justice of the Peace, 1884. First Medical Graduate, Bombay University, to be elected a Syndic and Dean in Medicine, 1901-1902. Was President, Bombay Medical Union. Rendered valuable services during first plague epidemic. Invited to Coronation Durbar 1903. Elected Member, Corporation, 1908. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1904. Nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1909. One of the founders of Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood." Knighted, 1914. Made Sheriff, 1922. His fifty years' Masonic Jubilee celebrated by Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood." Elected Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masons in India. Associated with numerous charitable, educational and religious institutions as Trustee.



D. B. Kalumal Pahlumal, B.A., LL.B., Karachi.

DEWAN BAHADUR KALUMAL PAHLUMAL, B.A., LL.B., retired Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, c/o Messrs. The Ganesh Khopra Mills Company, Bunder Road, Karachi, was born on 18th April, 1877. After graduating in Arts and Law from the Bombay University he started practice in 1904 and soon established reputation as a leading lawyer. He was Member, Karachi Municipality, for about 6 years and Acting Principal, Law College, for about one year immediately after it was started in Karachi. In 1927 after a brilliant professional and public career he was appointed Judge, Small Causes Court, Karachi. Here also he acquitted himself creditably and was made Chief Judge under Karachi Small Causes Act, but unfortunately had to retire in 1935 owing to ill-health. In appreciation of his services on the Bench, he was given the distinction of Dewan Bahadur in June, 1936. Since his retirement he has continued to take keen interest in public activities and is a trustee of several private institutions.

NAGARSHET CHUNILAL KASTURCHAND OSHWAL, a prominent businessman and Banker of Mudhol State, was born at Ramsen in Jodhpur on the 4th October, 1906. He spent his boyhood at Mudhol. After completing his education he took to commerce, his late father also having been a well-known businessman. He has, by his tactful manners, zealous industry, business acumen, great integrity and sound commercial knowledge, attained high distinction in the business and commercial world. In 1934-35 he was elevated to the responsible and high office of the President of the Mudhol Durbar Subjects' Representative Assembly, which position he held with singular distinction and selfless devotion. He takes a keen interest in all movements connected with the welfare and uplift of the poor and indigent. His manifold philanthropic charities in the cause of the oppressed humanity have endeared him to the public and won for him the admiration of the rich and the poor alike.



Nagarshet Chunilal Kasturchand Oshwal, Banker, Mudhol State.

He took a leading part in raising large sums of money for War Loans and he has always been in the forefront of all Government and loyal activities.

He was selected as President of the Royal Silver Jubilee Committee in the Mudhol State and he paid a handsome contribution to the Silver Jubilee Fund. It is important to note that, in the absence of His Highness of Mudhol from the State, Nagarshet Chunilal was especially deputed by His Highness to perform the ceremony of presenting Silver Jubilee Medals to its recipients at a special Durbar held in the State Palace. It is believed that this was the only instance in the history of all the States that a State subject was deputed to carry out this most important duty. The Durbar for this purpose was held on the 6th May, 1935.

The extent to which he has been enjoying the confidence of the Mudhol Durbar for the last many years will be evident from the fact that the Durbar was graciously pleased to confer on him, on the 10th of June, 1936, the distinction and title of Nagarshet. The presentation of this title was made amidst great pomp and rejoicing. The ceremony was performed at a Special Durbar held on the 10th June, 1936, which was the birthday of His Highness the Raja Sahib. It was a special and unique Durbar, without parallel in the annals of State functions, and, befittingly with the occasion, it was preceded by a great procession throughout the important streets and localities of Mudhol. Sheth Chunilal was carried in the State car amidst great pomp. For the last 60 years there was no Nagarshet appointed by the State. In view of all the above facts, the appointment of Shet Chunilal to this position is in every sense unique and historical. In commemoration of this event, Nagarshet Chunilal gave a handsome donation for opening a Maternity Home in the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital at Mudhol.

Nagarshet Chunilal is a promising youth and has, it is evident, a great future before him. He is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people for his high character and genial temperament, princely munificence and innate nobility of soul.

ATGARA JEHANGIR PALANJI, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate and Proprietor, Jeena & Co., Bombay. Born on 18th April, 1885, at Dharwar. Educated at the New High School, Bombay. His father, Mr. Palanji Hormusji, founded Jeena & Co. in the year 1900 as an Export and Import Agency. After completion of his education, Mr. Katgara joined his father's business in 1903. In 1911 he started the Clearing and Forwarding Department of the firm. In 1914 he visited Japan and effected large business during the War. In the year 1924 he visited Europe and was greatly impressed by the passengers and travel departments which were conducted by big companies like Thomas Cook & Sons and American Express Co. It occurred to him that similar undertakings could meet with success if properly organised in India and so after his return from the European tour he started, in 1925, the Passengers and Travel Departments as well as the Insurance Department. Being a great tourist himself he soon earned a sound reputation for his firm and began conducting groups of tourists to Europe and Japan every year. Jeena's tours to Kashmir and Ceylon and Christmas Specials to Northern India are very popular among the travelling public, and as the result of cheap and convenient transport and other facilities provided by the Company, a large number of all communities can find an opportunity to visit the most important places in India. Mr. Katgara has now organised a ninety-seven days' Coronation, Paris Exhibition and European Tour and the same is certain to be a great success. He has been appointed a Member of the Regional Committee to the International Exposition, Paris, from 1937. He also takes a great interest in public life and is a delegate to the Chief Parsi Matrimonial Court. He is well known for his kind and charitable disposition.



Katgara Jehangir Palanji, J.P.,
Proprietor, Jeena & Co., Bombay.

ANILAL VARJIVANDAS PARIKH, Landlord, Municipal President, Kaira. Born 1885. Municipal Commissioner for last 21 years. Municipal President for 6 years. Rendered all possible help during War, securing certificate from Government for War Loan services. Collected large sum for Flood Relief Fund, 1927. Takes keen interest in village uplift. Subscribed to various funds including Silver Jubilee Fund. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.



Manilal Varjivandas Parikh,
Municipal President, Kaira.

AO BAHADUR DAHYABHAI ADARBHAI PATEL, B.A., District Deputy Collector, Kaira. Born 1899. Graduated, 1903. Joined service, 1904. Chitnis and P. A. to Collector, Kaira, 1919—25; served also as Special Land Acquisition Officer, Godhra. Deputy Collector and P. A. to Collector, Surat, 1928—33. City Magistrate, Surat, 1933—35. As Honorary Treasurer helped in raising a permanent fund of a lakh of rupees for Hospital in Surat, 1932. Rao Sahib, 1925; Rao Bahadur, 1933; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

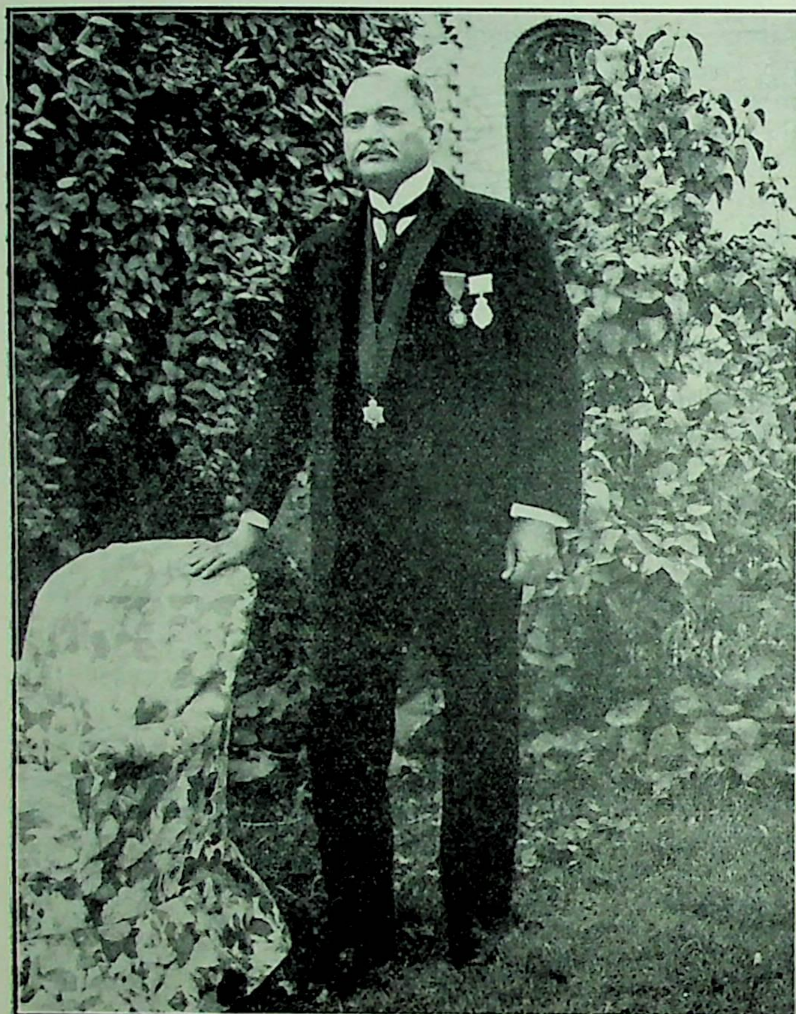


Jesangbhai Bhaibabhai Patel,
Bar-at-Law, Sarsa.

ESANGBHAI BHAIBABHAI PATEL, Bar-at-Law, Sarsa, District Kaira, Bombay Presidency. Was born in the year 1877. Being called to the Bar in the year 1899, he started practice in Ahmedabad and shifted to Bombay 1906. He was appointed acting Registrar to the Court of Resident at Aden and was appointed the Small Cause Court Judge with magisterial powers there. In 1908 he came back to India and resumed practice in the Bombay High Court, but unfortunately on the death of his father in 1917 he had to return to his native place to look after the family estates.

He is held in high esteem in official and social circles and was elected Member of the First Bombay Legislative Council from Kaira. He was President, Taluka Local Board, Anand, from 1921—31. He has been a Member of the District Local Board and District School Board, Kaira.

THE LATE KHAN BAHADUR BURJORJI DORABJI PATEL, C.I.E., O.B.E., a Merchant Prince of Baluchistan, a great philanthropist, a business magnate, and an illustrious son of the Parsi community, was born on the 29th September, 1858, of poor parents in the obscure village of Kundiana in the Bombay Presidency. He was a self-made man in the strictest sense of the term, having won for himself the gifts of the world and honours from Government, as well as position and popularity not only in his own community, but also in the country. As far back as 1878 he established himself as a merchant in Quetta and, by dint of foresight, ability and industry, soon became a leading and honoured businessman in Baluchistan, and at the time of his death he was reckoned a leader among merchants having dealings with Military, Railway and other departments in Baluchistan.



The late K. B. Burjorji Dorabji Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Khan Bahadur Patel was the Founder and Proprietor of the St. John Mill at Quetta, the premises forming a comprehensive manufacturing centre, as the works comprised Roller, Flour Mills, Ice Factory, Saw and Mortar Mills, and a Patent Fuel Factory. He also owned extensive coal and chromite mines at Much and Hindubagh. Besides these, he owned flour mills, rice mills, oil mills and hydraulic wool and cotton presses at Jacobabad and vast property at Karachi, Quetta and Bombay. During the Great War these works were of the greatest assistance to the Imperial Government, as fittingly acknowledged by the Assistant Director of Supplies, 4th Quetta Division.

When it is borne in mind that these numerous enterprises were initiated at a time when civilization and progress were but little understood in Baluchistan, when industrialism had not called skilled labourers into being, and when the means of transport of all classes of goods were wholly inadequate, one can wonder at the master mind that started them and controlled them so successfully till the end of his life.

The late Khan Bahadur was the first Parsi to have earned the dignified privileges of having been appointed an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the Municipal Committee in Quetta. He was the first non-official Member and Vice-President of the Cantonment Board for three years and his services in this direction were highly appreciated and recorded in glowing terms by Major-General F. W. Ramsay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. As an Honorary Magistrate of the First Class he rendered very valuable services. He was also a leading and generous member of the Masonic Fraternity. It was quite a happy and inspiring sight to see daily this master of millions, and owner of cars and carriages, bicycling or walking quite leisurely all the way from his residence to the Court and back. In spite of his wealth and enviable position, Khan Bahadur Patel was always courteous, unostentatious and unassuming, the child-like modesty of his nature ever vibrating to the needs and wants of his fellow-beings.

"There is not a work of public utility, or charitable institution of any kind in Quetta, with which Khan Bahadur Patel's name is not associated and which has not shared substantially in his liberality." In these words the late Major-General Sir James Brown, A.G.G. of Baluchistan, referred to Mr. Patel's various charities. He contributed liberally to the Church of England and likewise to all other religious objects, to the support of temples, orphanages, schools, maternity,

leprosy and other hospitals, to funds in aid of wars, relief in time of plague, famine or disaster, not only in Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind and Gujarat, but also in Italy, Japan and other places. He was one of the founders of the Pasteur Institute of Kasauli. It is impossible to estimate the total amount of his charities, but it can safely be said that he gave away about ten lacs of rupees in different charities. Though he had worked unceasingly for the welfare of his own community of which he was an esteemed and affectionate leader till the end of his life and for the betterment of which he contributed so very liberally, he never allowed consideration of caste or creed to interfere with the exercise of his true and cosmopolitan charity.

The town of Quetta owes to the late Khan Bahadur not a little. He was the father and the founder of the Quetta Electric Supply Co., Ltd. He gained the confidence and appreciation of the whole population of Quetta, civil and military, by his large-hearted gifts to all deserving causes. Among those objects which have specially or entirely benefitted by his generosity may be mentioned the Victoria Memorial Soldiers' Home, the Solator Infirmary for Animals, the "Lady White" annual prize for children educated in schools for soldiers, Patel Hospital for Women, the Theosophical Hall, the Browne Gymkhana Pavillion, the Parsi Guest House, the Parsi Fire Temple and burial grounds, etc.; donations to Sailors' Home Fund, the Soldiers' Club and Home, Freemasonry, Y. W. C. A., the European Station Hospital, and several others. The innumerable acts of kindness shown to the military by the Khan Bahadur elicited the highest commendation from His Excellency Sir George White, the then Commander-in-Chief of Bombay Army, and from General Sir Reginald Hart, K.C.B., V.C., when General Officer, Commanding Quetta Division.

Khan Bahadur Patel died on the 18th May, 1931, and the news of his death was received with great shock and sincere sorrow both by the Government and the public. As soon as the news was conveyed to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan orders for closing all the Government offices and institutions were issued. The love and esteem with which Quetta regarded her benefactor was amply manifest on the occasion of his funeral. It was admitted by one of the oldest residents that it was the largest funeral procession ever witnessed on the station. Among the distinguished civil and military officers, chiefs and citizens present were Major-General Newcome, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., in charge, Western Command, Nawab Sir Mir Shame Shah, K.C.I.E., representing the Kalat State, Sir Henry Holland, the Chief of Baluchistan Police, and others. Besides, several other local public institutions of all nationalities convened special emergency meetings to give expression to their deep and sincere grief at the irreparable loss at the death of this public-spirited gentleman and passed resolutions conveying to the survivors of the departed worthy their sincere condolence and sympathy. The Local Government of Quetta itself paid a glowing tribute in the shape of a special *communique*, which eulogised the Khan Bahadur's several services to Government and described him as "one of Quetta's most useful and highly respected citizens." In recognition of his valuable services the Khan Bahadur was honoured with the distinguished decorations of Khan Bahadur (1889). Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (1891), C.I.E. (1904), O.B.E. (1920), and was also awarded the unique and most uncommon privilege of being allowed to fly the Union Jack over his mills. He also enjoyed the rank of Honorary Lieutenant of Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles.

It may be said about him that it was through dint of sheer patience, preseverance, untiring energy and conscious hard work, and, above all, his great admirable talents, and large non-sectarian charities and loyal fidelity, coupled with his most affable and courteous nature, that he won the hearts of all he came in contact with, thus gradually rising to be the master of millions, occupying a high and unique position in the life of Quetta and winning honours and privileges which fell to the lot of a very few happy personages. He has left behind noble monuments of goodness and real solid, sterling feelings which will ever serve to remind one of a great and generous soul who is no more.

Khan Bahadur Patel has left behind him his widow, who is well known for her generosity, and heir and successor, Mr. Framroze Burjorji Patel, a young man of great promise. Khan Bahadur Patel's daughter, Miss Temina, is married to a well-known Ophthalmic Surgeon of Bombay, K. N. Karanjia, F.R.C.S.E., D.O. (Oxon), M.R.C.S. (England), and another daughter, Miss Gulbanoo, is married to Sardar Daver T. K. Mody, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, a prominent citizen of Surat.

DR. MOTHIBHAI D. PATEL, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.L.O. (Lond.), Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad, born in March 1898 in the village of Navli, District Kaira. He was educated at Navli, Petlad, Ahmedabad, Bombay and London, and is now Surgeon, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad. Before being appointed Surgeon he was Superintendent of this Hospital for four years. He maintains also a private hospital with fifty beds of his own allowing free accommodation for the deserving poor and with nominal charges for the middle and rich classes. During his Superintendentship the Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital did most valuable work in arranging treatment for the meningitis cases in the epidemic of 1933-34 in Ahmedabad by specially putting temporary huts and tents with the municipal funds. He is Chairman, Tarun Assurance Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, and for numerous estimable qualities of head and heart is held in great esteem.


Dr. Mothibhai D. Patel, M.B.B.S., (Bom.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.L.O. (Lond.), Ahmedabad.

VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI PATEL, Bar-at-Law, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. After matriculation from Nadiad High School passed District Pleaders' Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra. Went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. On return to India started practice at Ahmedabad. Entered public life as associate of Mahatma Gandhi in 1916. Took prominent part as a Satyagrah leader at Kaira and in the Bardoli no-tax campaign. Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued up to 1928, when left Ahmedabad for Bardoli. Was elected President of the 46th session of the Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931.

MISS S. PAUL, B.A., B.T. (I Class), T.D. (Lond), Principal, Government Girls' High School, Ahmedabad. Has been serving Bombay Education Department for the last 15 years. She is much loved and admired by her students. Since her appointment as Principal in 1932, the school has made remarkable progress unseen in its sixty years' existence.

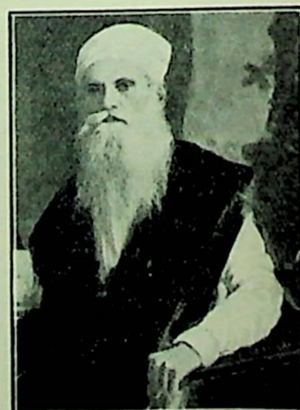

Minocher Merwanji Pavri, B.A., LL.B., Navsari.

MINOCHER MERWANJI PAVRI, B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, District Court, Navsari (Baroda State), was born on the 12th March, 1892. He was educated at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Madressa, Navsari, and Elphinstone College, Bombay, and passed Matric in 1908; B.A. in 1912. Since 1918 he has been practising in Baroda Courts and Surat District Courts. He was married on the 16th December, 1920, to Miss Tehmina, daughter of Mr. Merwanji Nowroji Gobhai of Messrs. Gobhai Karanjia Ltd., Bombay. He was appointed Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor of Navsari District Court from 1st January, 1931. He has been a member of the Local Municipality since 1929. He worked as Municipal Chairman in 1929; was elected (unanimously) President, Navsari Municipality, 1932-33; nominated Member, Navsari District Local Board, 1928—36; was Secretary, Parsi Law Committee, appointed by Navsari Anjuman, which submitted its report to the Legal Remembrancer, Baroda State; is Honorary Secretary and Trustee of Bai Dossibai Kotwal Parsee Orphanage for boys; Secretary, Bai Rattanji Edulji Bamji (Tata) Sanatorium at Navsari; Trustee of Bhagar-Sath Anjuman Atash Behram and Dorabji Nanabhoy Mehta Parsi Lying-in-Hospital, Navsari. He is held in high esteem both in official and social circles.

Address:—Pavri Street, Navsari. (B. B. and C. I. Rly.)

DASTURJI SAHEB CURSETJI ERACHJI PAVRY. First High Priest of Fasali Parsis in Bombay, elected, 1920. Order of Merit from the Shah of Persia, 1929. Presented on seventieth birthday with a volume of Oriental Studies by seventy eminent scholars from seventeen countries, 1929. The Dasturji's son, Dr. Jal Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., and daughter, Miss Bapsy Pavry, M.A., were presented, the former, at Levee of His Majesty King George V, and the latter, at Court of Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, 1928, and were received in audience by Signor Mussolini, the Shah of Persia, and the King of Afghanistan, 1934.

Address:—Bombay.


Dasturji Saheb Cursetji Erachji Pavry, Bombay.

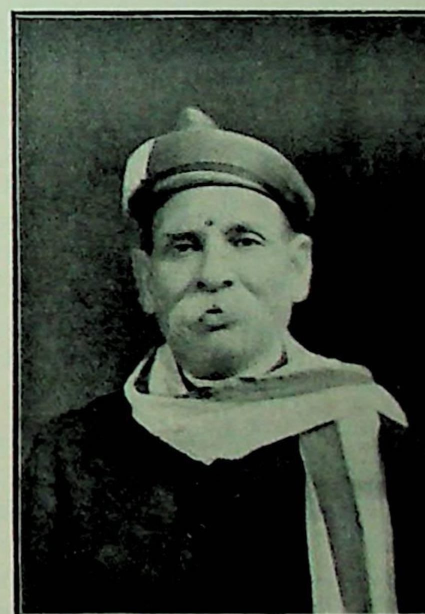


Faredoon Cursetji Peston-Jamasp, Excise Inspector, Poona.

FAREDOON CURSETJI PESTON-JAMASP, Excise Inspector, Poona City and Cantonment, was born on the 16th December, 1885. He has to his credit a brilliant record of meritorious services in the Tobacco and Excise Departments of Bombay Presidency. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. He was instrumental in opening a Semi-Charitable Hospital at Navsari.

SIR SORABJI NUSSARWANJI POCHKHANAWALA, KT., J.P., Managing Director, Central Bank of India Ltd., "Buena Vista," Marine Parade, Worle, Bombay. Born 9th August, 1881. Educated at New High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers (London), 1910. After serving the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for seven years and the Bank of India, served as Member, Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee appointed by the Government of India, 1921; Chairman, Ceylon Banking Commission, and Chairman, Industrial Finance Committee, U.P., 1934; Knighted, 1934.

SHRIMANT PRATAP SETH of Amalner is an outstanding figure in the domain of industry as well as of culture, and his life-history reads like a romance. "From a goat-herd and camel-boy to a great captain of industry and cultured multi-millionaire,"—in these words, which are reminiscent of the career of a certain great Ruler of an Indian State, is summed up the career of Mr. Motilal Manekchand Agarwale *alias* Pratap Seth of Amalner. Born in 1879 at Mohanpura, a village in Marwar, he was picked up as a child, and adopted by a wealthy merchant of Chopda in East Khandesh. Placed under the tutorship of his revered Guru, Mr. Savalaram Naik, Mr. Partap Seth developed, in a high degree, his inborn love of philosophy and his latent powers of initiative and enterprise. Eventually, by sheer force of intellect, character, will and culture, he came to occupy eminent positions in different walks of life.



Shrimant Pratap Seth of Amalner.

He is a prominent magnate of industry and commerce, concerned with four flourishing mills—two at Amalner and two at Dhulia. But his achievements in the domain of culture are not less noteworthy. He is a founder of the Indian Institute of Philosophy. It is mainly a creation of his liberal gift and enthusiasm, a unique foundation for the advancement of post-graduate studies in philosopy. He is President of the Khandesh Education Society, Amalner, which conducts "The Pratap High School" that recognizes his patronage.

Keenly alive to the need of arresting the physical degeneration of the youth of his country, and an ardent advocate of a policy that India's defence should increasingly be the concern of Indians, he has recently donated a lakh of rupees to the Bhonsle Military School—a scheme sponsored by Dr. Moonje and blessed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Ex-Viceroy. There are numerous other institutions, both educational and humanitarian,—not to speak of the innumerable poor individuals—that have been receiving the incessant flow of his active sympathy and liberality.

He is a recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal and the Silver Jubilee Medal in recognition of his services to the Crown.



Seth Jivatlal Pratapsey, Bombay.

SETH JIVATLAL PRATAPSEY of Bombay, a leading business magnate, promoter of many national industries and respected and admired in commercial fields even in many foreign countries, was born at Radhanpur in 1880. He started his career in 1902 in a commercial firm in Bombay on Rs. 18 per month. By far-sightedness, extraordinary intelligence, and hard work, as well as social and straightforward disposition he soon rose to prominence and in 1903, *i.e.*, only one year later, was well-settled in the leading benches of the silver market.

Seth Jivatlal Pratapsey joined the Bombay Stock Exchange in 1916 and soon after took his proper place in the Bombay cotton market too. At both these places, through his wonderful insight and business acumen, marvellous business ability and tactics and attractive manners, Seth Jivatlal soon rose to the most coveted height of prosperity.

He is at present one of the Directors of the Bombay Bullion Exchange and the Bombay Stock Exchange and is a member of the East India Cotton and the Liverpool Cotton Associations. He is also the Chairman of the National Engineering Co., Ltd.; Vice-Chairman of the Hindustan Electric Co., Ltd.; Agent of the Indian Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., and a Director of many other industrial companies, such as the Broach Electric Co., Ltd., Chhotani Electric Co., Ltd., the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., (Bombay Branch), the South Behar Sugar Co., Ltd., etc., etc.

Seth Jivabhai, as he is fondly called by his numerous admirers, has the foremost regard for the uplift of the Jain community to which he belongs. He is on the Board of Trustees of numerous Jain temples, trusts and charitable institutions. He has generally subscribed to numerous funds, national, social and charitable.



Shatrunjaya Hills.

He is well respected by Indian Princes and is often approached by them for advice. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal by the late Nawab Sahib of Radhanpur, Sir Mohammad Jalal-ud-din Babi Bahadur, K.C.I.E.

THE LATE KHAN BAHADUR HASHAMBHAI PREMJI, J.P., Bombay, youngest of a family of six, was born in 1876 of poor parents. He lost his father at the age of three. His mother managed to give him some education by great sacrifices on her part. However, he had soon to give up studies for earning his living in order to support his old mother. Beginning life at Rs. 6 per month, his early life was a bitter struggle against the vicissitudes of fate and it was only his wife's loving belief in him that enabled him to keep up the struggle.



The late Khan Bahadur Hashambhai Premji, J. P., Bombay.

By dint of his native genius, and helped by intensely hard work he soon rose up in the financial and business world. Having power to inspire love and confidence among those who came in contact with him, he soon became one of the leading rice merchants and landlords of Bombay. He was of a very charitable and religious turn of mind, and was greatly interested in the social and educational uplift of not only his own community but of all Indians. He never discriminated between Muslims and non-Muslims but gave to all charities alike. He maintained a free school in Poona and another in Rangoon and founded and endowed the Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary for the Khoja community. He built the Jamatkhana in Porbunder and a Musafarkhana in Bombay.

He was connected with several colleges and other educational institutions, among them being the Fergusson and Wadia Colleges. He was a Magistrate both in Poona and Bombay and a member of the Poona Municipality for several years.

His charities amounted to several lacs of rupees which were given without regard to community or nationality.

He died on the 12th May, 1936, leaving behind an only son, Mr. Mohammad Hussain Hasham Premji.

By Khan Bahadur's death India has lost a great philanthropist and social worker. The markets of Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Rangoon, Moulmein and Bassein were closed in his honour and his death was deeply mourned by his son and a very large circle of friends.

THE LATE SARDAR BYRAMJEE PUDUMJEE, one of the leaders of the Parsi community at Poona, and prominent social worker, was born on the 25th of August 1860. He was the son of the late Honourable Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee. first-class Sardar of the Deccan, and at one time a member of the Legislative Council, President of the Poona City Municipality, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and a recipient of the gold medal for meritorious services during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.



The late Sardar Byramjee Pudumjee, Poona.

The late Sardar Byramjee took a very keen and active interest in public life, and held many appointments, both honorary and otherwise. For a number of years he was an Honorary Magistrate in the Cantonment and in his early life Registrar of the Small Causes Court, Poona. He was also Vice-President of the Suburban Municipality, President of the Camp Educational Society, and President of the Poona Parsi Anjuman Fire Temple. Besides, he was a Trustee of several Parsi Charity Funds.

In the capacity of a Trustee of the Khan Bahadur Sardar Pudumjee Pestonjee Charity Funds, he was instrumental in donating from the fund, in 1931, Rs. 30,000 for building two wards in the King Edward Memorial Hospital in memory of his late father and mother. By donating a further sum of Rs. 32,000, he succeeded in erectiug a public hall in the compound of the Anjuman Fire Temple, known as the "Pudumjee Hall." He also donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 to add a Maternity Ward in the name of his late mother, Bai Khursedbai, to the already existing public dispensary founded by his grandfather, the late Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Sorabjee, which he handed over to Government.

He died on the 18th September, 1935, at the age of 75. Till the end of his life he took an active interest in communal and public activities. He has left behind one son, Mr. Kaikhushru, who is also a first-class Sardar of the Deccan and now the head of the family, and who takes an active interest in public and communal affairs like his forefathers.



SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR DORABJEE PUDUMJEE was the head of a well-known Parsee family of great repute in Poona and was the leader of the Parsee community of Poona. He was educated at the Poona College, where he was a favourite pupil of Sir Edwin Arnold, K.C.I.E. He had passed with credit the Junior and Senior Examinations, comprising studies equal to the present B. A. and M.A. tests. Sirdar Dorabjee was also an eminent linguist, being thoroughly conversant with English, Marathi, Gujarati, Persian, Hindustani and French.



Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee.

He had started, and was the moving spirit in, several industries in and about Poona. He was the first to introduce a paper mill into Western India. He had also established a bank, a cotton mill, and an ice factory.

In 1886 he was elected President of the Poona City Municipality by the Municipal Commissioners of the city, who were mainly Hindoos, to the exclusion of other candidates of their own community, which speaks volumes in favour of his integrity and popularity. He had the rare distinction of being re-elected President of the Municipality and of holding the honourable position for 18 consecutive years.

On Sirdar Dorabjee was bestowed the honour of presenting Lord Ripon on his departure from India with an address on behalf of all the Municipalities of the Poona District. In 1895 he obtained from the Government the honour of a seat in the Legislative Council of the Bombay Presidency. In recognition of his long public services he was created a First Class Sirdar of the Deccan in 1894 and was awarded in 1895 the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

Sirdar Dorabjee was well known throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire as the "Champion Shot" of India, having won his spurs in 1877 by winning the championship gold medal of the Western India Rifle Association. He had won the Governor's cup in 1879, and also the Viceroy's cup in 1882, when he made the hitherto unequalled score of 147 out of a possible 150 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, thus establishing his reputation as the "Champion Rifle Shot of India." He had won nine cups and twelve medals, including one from the National Rifle Association of the United Kingdom, besides innumerable prizes in cash. Mr. Dorabjee had become proficient also in photography at a time when the art was in its infancy in India. He was the recipient of a silver cup and an album from the Amateur Photography Society of London, and two medals at the Indian Exhibition for his photographs. He was also a capable billiard player, having won a prize cup at a tournament in Bombay. He had also paid homage to the Muses and put his knowledge of the science of music to practical use by constructing organ rollers which were much admired by all who had seen or heard of them.

The family history of Khan Bahadur is a proud record of outstanding public spirit and loyalty to the Crown.



Khan Bahadur Pestonjee Sorabjee.



KHAN BAHADUR PESTONJEE SORABJEE and his son Pudumjee were awarded a gold medal and the title of Khan Bahadur with a purse of Rs. 10,000 for services rendered to their Sovereign during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58. He died in Poona at the age of 71.



SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE and his father, Pestonjee Sorabjee, were awarded a gold medal and the title of Khan Bahadur with a purse of Rs. 10,000 for services rendered to their Sovereign during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58. He was a First Class Sirdar of the Deccan; Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in 1874—76; President of the Poona City Municipality; Fellow of the University of Bombay, and was the leader of the Parsee community of Poona.



Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee.



Godrez Dorabjee Pudumjee, B.A., I.S.O.

GODREZ DORABJEE PUDUMJEE, B. A., I.S.O., was a graduate of the Bombay University. While holding the permanent rank of Deputy Accountant-General of the Imperial Financial Department of the Government of India, more than once he officiated as Accountant General. He was the first Parsee to be nominated to this Department. No Indian from the Bombay Presidency was previously nominated. On his retirement on pension he was recipient of the distinction of "Imperial Service Order" for long meritorious services to the Sovereign.



Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Dorabjee Pudumjee.

KHAN BAHADUR BOMANJEE DORABJEE PUDUMJEE. Born in 1866 in Poona. He was educated in the Deccan College, Poona; was for 5 years a Special Magistrate on Bench 'A' in Poona, exercising first-class powers; held the responsible post of Bullion Keeper of His Imperial Majesty's Mint for 24 years; was awarded a Coronation Certificate in 1903, and the title of Khan Bahadur in 1905, in recognition of long and meritorious service under Government. On his retirement from Government service the following note was published in the "Government Gazette of India" dated December 18, 1920:—"The Mint lost an efficient officer in March of the year under review, by the retirement of Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Dorabjee Pudumjee, Bullion Keeper of the Mint, after 24 years' valuable service."



Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee. C.I.E.

LATE SIRDAR NOWROJEE PUDUMJEE, C.I.E., Poona, who was late Sirdar Dorabjee's junior by about three years, had an equally distinguished career. He was his brother's right-hand man in the truest sense of the term.

On the death of Sirdar Dorabjee his mantle fell on Sirdar Nowrojee. He was elected President, Poona City Municipality; created a First Class Sirdar and a C.I.E., and nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He was invited to the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1911.

Among the new enterprises to which he devoted his attention may be mentioned the cotton mill at Gadag. His insatiable energy manifested itself in diverse activities, from the undertaking of Excise contracts to taking up of construction work and other items of a similar nature. The present fine building, in which the Agricultural College of Poona is located, is the work of his hands.

Such intensive work was bound to affect his health. After a protracted period of illness he departed from this life on 27th July, 1930, at the ripe age of 89. He leaves behind him one daughter.



Mrs. Bhagirathibai R. Puranik, Lady Superintendent, Wanita Sewa Samaj, Dharwar.

MRS. BHAGIRATHIBAI R. PURANIK, Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist, Lady Superintendent, Wanita Sewa Samaj, Dharwar. Born 1889. Became widow when 14 years' old. Organised Wanita Sewa Samaj, a public charitable, educational and social institution, with a free hostel for the poor, in 1928, and started a free Maternity Hospital and a free Ayurvedic Dispensary in 1935, which are rendering valuable services.



Ratilal Vadilal Punamchand, Bombay.

RATILAL VADILAL PUNAMCHAND, Bombay, is a leading philanthropist and a prominent share-broker. For his munificence, public spirit and business talents he is held in high esteem in Bombay Stock Exchange and in his community. He has generously donated to many social, educational, cosmopolitan and charitable institutions.

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, KT., C.I.E., M.B.E., Cotton Merchant, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. Born 30th May, 1879. Educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay. Director, Reserve Bank of India; Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee; Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926; Delegate to Round Table Conference, 1930—33; and President, East India Cotton Association.

MAULVI SIR RAFI-UD-DIN AHMAD, KT., Barrister-at-Law, J.P., Poona. Educated at Deccan College, Poona, and University College, London. Was called to the Bar at Middle Temple in 1892. Practised for some time at the Privy Council. First elected to Bombay Council, 1909; appointed Minister, Government of Bombay, in June, 1928, and re-appointed Minister, November, 1930; resigned, 1932.

MEHERBAN SARDAR RAGHAVENDRA RAO NANA RAO, Jagirdar, Honorary Magistrate, Alur, District Dharwar, Bombay Presidency. Born 1872. Passed F.A., Criminal Lower and Hand-writing and Translation Tests. Made Honorary Magistrate, 1914, and Village Munsiff, 1908. Is also Chairman, Sanitary Committee.

Grandfather served British Government since 1802 loyally and received *Jagir* (Dharwar District) in 1830. Grand-uncle quelled Kittur insurrection in 1929 and grand-uncle's son, Srinivasarao, served loyally and made First Class Sub-Judge.

Sardar Raghavendra Rao received First-Class *Sanad* for Census work, 1911, 1921 and 1931. Assisted Government in various other ways. Made His Excellency's Chief Scout, Dharwar, 1933. Received His Excellency the Governor in his *Jagir* (Alur) 1903 and received Lord Willingdon (Gadag), Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes (Dharwar), and Lord Brabourne (Dharwar).

During the Great War supplied recruits, receiving medal. Advanced heavy War Loan. Convened meetings, instructed people to assist Government in every way. Subscribed liberally to Our Day, Red Cross, War Relief Fund, Vasant Fair, Recruiting Fund, Lady Willingdon's Fund, Peace Celebrations, etc.

Served as Member, Local Board, for 25 years. President, Local Board, for 3 years. Chairman, District Sanitary Association, for 12 years. Received Medal, 1912. Made Second Class Sardar, 1933. Enjoys, besides above Jagir, *Inams* in Anantapur and Kurnool



Meherban Sardar Raghavendra Rao Nana Rao, Jagirdar and Hony. Magistrate, Alur, District Dharwar.



Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

Districts (Madras). Total payment to Government exceeds Rs. 400 p. a.

Subscribed liberally to District Sanitary Association; District Agricultural Association; Baby Week; White Paper; Sardar, Inamdar and Watandar's Association; His Excellency's Boy Scouts 1933 (Dharwar) and His Excellency's Durbar 1934 (Belgaum); also to various other public funds.

During Civil Disobedience movement instructed people to refrain from it.

During Silver Jubilee celebrations in May, 1935, contributed large sum, standing first in Taluka. Celebrated joyous functions, illuminated buildings and gave charitable gifts, food, clothing, &c., to poor.



SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, KT., G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. Born May, 1862. Member, Bombay City Corporation, for 26 years; Member, Bombay City Improvement Trust, for 19 years; Member, City Corporation Schools Committee; Chairman, Standing Committee of Bombay City Corporation, 1898-99; Mayor of Bombay, 1899-1900; Sheriff of Bombay, 1904; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, for 17 years; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, for five years; Member, Bombay Executive Council in charge of Education and Local Self-Government, 1918—23; President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1923—26, and President, Legislative Assembly, 1931—33.



R. H. Rao, Chief Clerk, Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay.



R. H. RAO, Chief Clerk, Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, is a quiet but sincere social worker of the suburbs of Bombay. He is Joint Honorary Secretary, Andheri Education Society; Joint Honorary Treasurer, Salsette Parsis' Association, and President, Andheri Recreation Club. As a nominated Member of the Villa Parle Municipality he is rendering very useful services.



PROFESSOR VANIYAK GANPAT RAO, B.A. (Bom.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Officier D'Acadamie, J.P., Professor of French, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is the son of Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao, ex-Judge, Bombay High Court. Born 24th September, 1888. Educated at Elphinstone High School and College, Bombay; St. John's College, Cambridge; and Grenoble University, France. Worked as Honorary Professor of French at the Elphinstone and Wilson Colleges, Bombay, for several years. Appointed Professor of Law at Government Law College, Bombay, 1923-24, and was also Assistant Law Reporter, Indian Law Reports, Bombay, for some time. Is Professor of French, Elphinstone College, Bombay, since June, 1924.



Prof. Vaniyak Ganpat Rao, B.A., (Bom.), B.A., LL.B., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law Bombay.

Was Chairman, Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, (1932). Nominated Member of the Bombay Corporation, and of the Standing Committee; District Commissioner, Municipal Boy Scouts; Fellow, Dean in Arts of the Bombay University, and Lieutenant in the U. T. C.; one of the founders of the Safety First Association.

Takes great interest in educational, social, and public activities. A man of extremely pleasant manners, he enjoys the confidence and regard of the student world, and is also a popular figure in public life. Has done work for the uplift of Harijans. He is a Trustee of Mahalaxmi and Karamsey Temples in Bombay.

Address :—347, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LATE RAO BAHADUR HARISHCHANDRA VISHRAM RAJWADKAR, J.P., retired Gazetted Officer (Bombay Customs Principal Appraiser) of the Government of India, Lower Colaba, Bombay, was born on the 11th October, 1876. He was an outstanding figure in the public life of Bombay with a matchless record of selfless public services to his credit.



Late Rao Bahadur Harishchandra Vishram Rajwadkar, J.P., Bombay.

He first came into public prominence in 1896 when the plague epidemic was ravaging the whole of Bombay including Colaba. The Government had directed the British military soldiers to inspect houses and rooms in carrying on the segregation campaign. When the people were enough agitated over the ingress of these foreigners into their homes he rushed to their rescue, taking on himself the task of inspection and segregation to the hospitals.

People who have survived those ravages well remember even now how his radiant smile cheered the afflicted in their sufferings and how his character proudly stood the moral test when it refused to be bribed by relations of the plague-stricken people. He was awarded a Certificate of Merit in appreciation of those valuable services in the cause of humanity. After the hospital and camp had to be closed down, he strove hard to establish a Free Medical Dispensary in Colaba. The Dispensary has since been handed over to the Municipality.

In the Census operations of 1901 and of 1911 he whole-heartedly helped Government which was pleased to confer on him First Class *Sanads*.

Not the least outstanding of his public services was in connection with Mr. Narayan Govind Powar's agitation in 1905 for free and compulsory primary education. He convened numerous meetings in Colaba and different parts of Bombay and collected signatures over the Memorial from the residents residing in Colaba of each and every village in the Maharashtra in support of this agitation. But for these great efforts of his the movement would never have received the impetus which it had, nor would the scheme have fructified immediately thereafter.

The Society for the Promotion of Education among the masses working at the industrial centres at Parel owes in no small degree its continued activities to his valuable support and co-operation.

His services in the cause of the Co-operative movement in 1914 were almost unique. He worked heart and soul in this connection and was able to organise 14 Co-operative Societies among the different poor and backward communities and took great pains to see that they were properly managed. He was instrumental in bringing up many Co-operative Societies in the mill centres both in Bombay and Ahmedabad. The then Governor and the Viceroy congratulated him heartily and honoured him with an invitation for dinner at Ganeshkhind.

During the Great War his active and honest co-operation with the Government officers in mitigating the misery caused by the high prices of foodstuffs was simply commendable. He opened twelve cheap grain shops in various localities. When, however, the control was all of a sudden withdrawn, other grain merchants reduced their prices to bring to loss his selfless concern, which was never conducted with an eye to profit, and he suffered heavy loss without demur.

During the Great War, when people became nervous, he strained every nerve to ensure and reassure the frightened populace. For these memorable services he was awarded a Special Medal and also a Certificate of Honour in 1919.

His services for the success of Shivaji celebrations and for Hindu-Muslim unity were equally commendable. The late Rao Bahadur was also responsible for suggesting valuable improvements in the fruit and fishing industry of the Presidency as a result of which motor launches were introduced in the fishing industry.

The late Rao Bahadur is also remembered in Colaba even to-day for his strenuous efforts for earthquake relief measures and for the attempts that he carried in the directions of Anglo-Vernacular education and a free Maternity Home in the vicinity of Colaba.

In recognition of his various meritorious public services he was made Rao Sahib in 1919, Justice of the Peace the same year and Rao Bahadur in 1934. On all these occasions he received congratulatory addresses from leading citizens.

The Government officials paid a tribute to the late Rao Bahadur as a " bright spot " in the history of the Gauging Department in the Customs and " a gentleman of very high honour and sterling virtue."

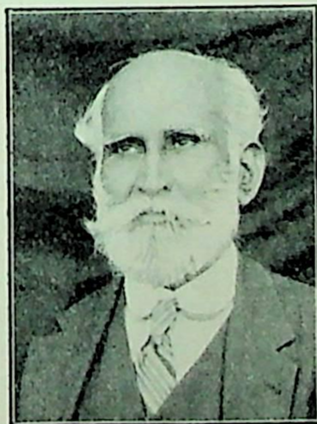


Bhagwandas Manmohandas Ramji, J.P., Malabar Hill, Bombay.

On his retirement after 35 years' most laudable service, farewell parties were held in his honour by officers and friends. The late Rao Bahadur died on 12th August, 1935.

BHAGWANDAS MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, J.P., Malabar Hill, Bombay, is the youngest son of the late Sir Manmohandas Ramji. He was born on the 31st January, 1896, and was educated at Bombay. He is closely associated with some of the leading and prosperous mills in Bombay, *viz.*, the New Kaiser-i-Hind, the Indian Manufacturing Co., and the Hindusthan Spinning and Weaving Co. He is a member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and has served on its many sub-committees. Has done admirable work as Member of the Sub-Committee for the examination of the Commercial Board from the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Also Member of the Managing Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and represented the Association on the Excise Advisory Committee. He is also a member of the Managing Committee of the Provincial Vernashram Swaraj Sang, the famous Sanatanist organisation, and of the Nathdwara Committee. For his many loyal and public-spirited activities he was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1931.

SARDAR KAZI MAHAMAD GULAM RASA *alias* AMUMIA VALDA KAZI MAHAMAD RAZAULHAK *alias* CHHOTA SAHIB, Inamdar of Wanch, South Daskroi, Ahmedabad, was born in 1882. He is Sheher Kazi of Ahmedabad City. He is the descendant of Kazi Nizamudika Khan Sahib who acquired the village of Wanch from the Badshah of Delhi in old days of Mohammadan Rule. Is a leader of the Mohammadans and is held in high esteem by the public for qualities of his head and heart. He gave donations to the War and the Silver Jubilee Funds. The Jubilee was celebrated in his village with full pomp. The school boys and the poor of the village were fed and fitting illuminations were made. School boys were given prizes also. The title of Sardar was granted to him in 1909.



Jayme Ribeiro, L.C.E., Bombay.

JAYME RIBEIRO, L.C.E., Santa Cruz, Bombay, was born in 1876, in Porvorim, Goa. After graduating in Civil Engineering in 1901 he joined the Bombay Municipality and in due time rose to the position of Deputy Engineer Works and Land Manager. He is a keen student of the geology of Bombay and has published and read monographs on the subject in the journals of Bombay Natural History Society and at the sessions of the Indian Science Congress. He donated the " Jayme Ribeiro Collection of Rocks, Minerals, and Fossils of the Island of Bombay " to the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.

JOHN GALBRAITH RIDLAND, J.P., Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay. Born 1884. Joined Bank of Bombay in 1906; during Great War served as Sergeant in Bombay Light Horse, 1915—19; holding present post since 1925 and has served as Honorary Treasurer of various public funds and subscriptions. Was appointed J. P. in 1919; awarded War Medal, 1919, and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



John Galbraith Ridland, J.P., Bombay.

HRIMATI JANABAI ROKDE, Justice of the Peace, Kaisar-i-Hind Medalist and King George V Silver Jubilee Medalist, Bombay, was born in 1886 of a respectable Maratha family which has its homestead at Nirgude in Poona District. Her father, late Mr. Madhavrao Rokde, J.P., devoted all his life to the promotion of education among the masses by setting up a school at Mandvi, Bombay.


Shrimati Janabai Rokde, Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

As Shrimati Janabai had received her early education under the care of her father and imbibed from him the spirit of self-sacrifice, she resolved to devote all her earnings as a trained nurse and midwife to the maintenance of her father's school, which had been kept going by her brother and sister after their father's demise.

Shrimati Janabai handed over this school to the Bombay Municipality in 1922 along with the money which she had collected for this purpose, on condition that it should be conducted free after her father's name in a new and separate building. The Diamond Jubilee of this School was befittingly celebrated at her instance and with the enthusiastic help of old pupils and the general public in 1927 under the Presidency of Sir Leslie Wilson, the then Governor of Bombay. Contributions from past pupils and friends of the School amounted to Rs. 789-8-9. Even the poor persons who owed their primary education to the school readily contributed their humble mites, for they were all inspired by the grateful memory of the good that had been done to them. Mrs. Janabai thought it desirable to publish a small biography of her dear and great father for free distribution on the Jubilee Day and got the late Mr. K.A. Keluskar, one of the oldest friends of her father and well-wisher of the school, to write a brief sketch of Madhavrao Rokde's life, which was published and more than 1,200 copies were distributed on the Jubilee Day. She also got Silver Medals struck with an inscription in honour of the Jubilee to be distributed among the pupils, bearing a beautiful impression of Dharmajirao Rokde, for the photo of the founder of the institution was never taken. These medals were distributed to all the boys in the school together with sweetmeats and the life sketch of the founder of the institution. Mrs. Janabai has agreed to pay monthly charges of the metre and the lights taken at the staircase, library room and the rooms in which a night school belonging to the Social Service League meets.

Shrimati Janabai opened in 1924 a Free Maternity Home for poor men after her late sister, Ahalyabai, and has been conducting it very efficiently for the last thirteen years at a great self-sacrifice. She set up in 1925 a Free Reading Room and Library in the name of her late brother, Mr Dharmajirao. This institution has been doing very useful work for the last twelve years and receiving financial support mainly from Mrs. Janabai Rokde.

Shrimati Janabai Rokde has been devoting her precious time, energy and money not only to the aforesaid charitable institution, but has ever been ready to help other institutions, associations and movements set on foot to ameliorate the condition of the masses. As a great and good social worker and a true friend of the poor her beneficient services have been duly appreciated by the public and the Government alike. On her appointment as Justice of the Peace prominent citizens of Bombay presented to her a congratulatory address in which a glowing tribute was paid to "her admirable self-sacrifice in the service of the poor and ignorant masses." She was also awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal and King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in further recognition of her selfless public services in the year 1925.

Shrimati Janabai Rokde is on the Advisory Board of the Cama and Allbless Hospitals, on the Advisory Board of J. J. Hospital, and on the Executive Committee of Ahalyabai Free Maternity Home and she is the Vice-Chairman of Maratha Aikechhyu Sabha; Chairman of Keluskar Smarak Fund Committee; Chairman of Indian Nurses' Social Club and Chairman of Dharmajirao Rokde Free Library and has been connected with numerous other institutions, both charitable and social, in the executive capacity.

MAHOMEDBHOY I. M. ROWJEE, J.P., Landlord, Banker, Municipal Corporator, Vazir to His Highness the Agha Khan, Advisor-General and Surveyor of All-India Ismaili Khoja Councils, Pleasant Palace, 16, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, was born on 28th September, 1900. He is the scion of one of the oldest and most illustrious Khoja families.



Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee, J. P., Vazir to H.H. the Ahga Khan, Bombay.

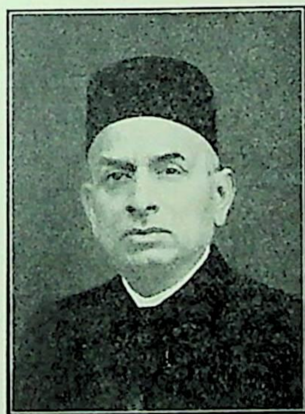
His grandfather, the late Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, J. P., founded the Dunjibhai Karmali Orphanage at Bombay, and the Mahomedbhai Rowjee Sanatorium at Poona, of which institutions the present Mr. Mahomedbhoy is the Managing Trustee.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy's father, the late Mr. Ibrahimbhai, was a prominent businessman, banker, landlord and Vazir to His Highness the Agha Khan. He was the first President of the Bombay Shia Imami Ismaili Khoja Council. He was also a J.P. He died in 1911, leaving behind him Mr. Mahomedbhoy, who was then a boy of 11.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy was educated at the Proprietory and St. Mary's High School, Bombay, and thereafter joined his father's business. He soon came into prominence in his community, which can be gathered from the following facts:—He became Member, Ismaili Khoja Council, Bombay, 1921; Secretary, Ismaili Khoja Council, 1923—25; Vice-President of the Imaili Khoja Council, 1925—34. From 1931—34 he acted on some occasions as President of the Khoja Council. He became the Vazir to His Highness the Agha Khan, and Advisor-General and Surveyor to all His Highness the Agha Khan's Councils of India. In 1935 His Highness the Agha Khan appointed him as Director of the entire Construction Department of His Highness."

Mr. Mahomedbhoy entered the Municipal Corporation at Bombay in 1932. He was re-elected by his constituency in 1935, and is at present a Sitting Member of the same body and takes keen interest in all civic affairs. He was created a J.P. in 1934.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy at present is busy endowing a Sanatorium at Matheran for the benefit of all Ismaili Khojas, and for this purpose he has made a gift of an extensive estate at Matheran, which was previously occupied by the Hotel Metropole. Mr. Mahomedbhoy married Miss Shirinbai, eldest daughter of Al-Haj Quassimally Jairazbhoy, J.P.



Seth Sakerlal, M.L.C., Ahmedabad.

SETH SAKERLAL, M.L.C., Millowner, Sankdi Sherry, Ahmedabad, is the son of Seth Balabhai Damoderdas, Millowner. He was born in 1886. After completing his educational career he entered business in 1903. He is a shrewd businessman as well as an experienced industrialist. He started the Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., No. 2 in 1928 and replaced new machinery in No. 1 Mill in 1934. At present he manages very ably and profitably 3 cotton mills and even in these days of trade depression has been able to declare a decent dividend to his mills' shareholders. He wields great influence and is held in high esteem in business circles and was elected to represent the Ahmedabad millowners' interests in the Bombay Legislative Council. He subscribed to War Loans and Jubilee Fund. He is a staunch Vaishnavite and has contributed to several charitable institutions. Has 2 sons and 3 daughters.

SIR NOWROJI BAPUJI SAKLATWALA, KT., C.I.E., J.P., Chairman, Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay. Born 10th September, 1875. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1916; Employers' Delegate from India to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1921; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1922.

FRANK XAVIER SALDANHA, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Thana, Bombay Presidency. Born 25th January, 1883. Took Diploma in Forestry from the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun. Serving Bombay Forest Department since 30 years. Donated Rs. 1,000 to the Science Institute of St. Aloysins College, Mangalore, Madras Presidency. Has two sons, three daughters.



Frank Xavier Saldanha, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Thana.

SHAMS-UL-ULEMA DASTUR DR. DARAB PESHOTAN SANJANA, B.A., PH.D., J.P., Bombay. Born on 18th November, 1857, in Bombay, in a family which, for generations, had made its name for study of the sacred Zoroastrian books. Graduated from Elphinstone College in 1880. A priest by vocation, he was likewise a scholar at heart, and continued his studies for several years at the Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Zartoshti Madressa, doing advance work in Avestan and Pahlavi in Bombay, under the able direction of his illustrious father. For his proficiency in studies he won a gold medal and was appointed a Fellow at the Madressa. During his Fellowship he studied German, French and Sanskrit. He was elected a Fellow of the Bombay University and was Examiner in Persian, Avestan and Pahlavi almost till the end of his life.



Shams-ul-Ulema Dastur Dr. Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., Ph.D., J.P., Bombay.

Dastur Darab was a profound scholar, and was responsible for contributing masterly religious treatises. His important publications are:—1. "Zarathushtra in the Gathas in the Greek and Roman Classics." 2. "Karnamak-i-Artakhshir-i-Papakan." 3. "The Dina-i-Mainu-i-khrat." 4. "Position of Zoroastrian Women in Remote Antiquity," etc., etc. His name will be ever remembered by students of the Pahlavi language for the publication of the Dinkard Volumes X to XIX. Such a devotion to a life of study and scholarship did not long remain unhonoured and unrewarded. He was appointed a J.P. in 1888 and was enrolled a member of several learned societies, including the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, of which he was elected a Member in 1892. In 1894 he was appointed Naib-Dastur of the Hormusji Wadia Fire Temple of Bombay, and on the death of his father in 1898 he succeeeded him to the office of High Priest. Early in 1899 he was appointed Principal of Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Zartoshti Madressa, a post which he held till the day of his death. In 1899 he was awarded the title of Shams-ul-Ulema in recognition of his great learning, with a medal attesting the honour. When a volume in his honour was published in 1925, a number of savants in Europe and America contributed papers to it as a token of veneration to his long studies of Avestan and Pahlavi. His last important work, published after his death, was "The Collected Works of the late Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana." The University of Marburg (Germany) conferred upon him the Hon. Degree of Ph.D.

He died on 5th Agust, 1931, deeply mourned by his numerous admirers in East and West.

JEHANGIR BARJORJI SANJANA, B.A., Justice of the Peace, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, son of late Mr. Barjorji Khurshedji Sanjana, F.C.P. (London). Born 26th May, 1862. After brilliant academic career, Mr. Sanajana joined Government service in 1882 in the Secretriat on Rs. 50 per month and by dint of hard work and brilliancy ultimately rose to the post of Chief Superintendent, Revenue and Finance Departments. He was appointed Secretary to the Committee on Government Printing and later placed on special duty for preparing two volumes of Standing Orders of Government relating to Revenue and Finance Departments. After hard and meritorious services which told upon his health he was obliged to retire at the age of 45. He then settled at Poona, where he was appointed Honorary Magistrate, and Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, and was elected Honorary Treasurer, Parsee Gymkhana. Even after retirement he was entrusted by Government with the important work of preparing nearly a dozen manuals on subjects relating to Acts, Rules and Standing Orders of Government in the Revenue Department,—a remarkable testimony to his great grasp of these subjects. He was for many years Secretary and Treasurer, Parsee Panchayat, Surat. He was among the first to take up the idea of enrolling the Parsis of Surat in the "C" Company of Parsi Pioneers



Jehangir Barjorji Sanjana, B. A., J.P., Bombay.

formed by Colonel Lavie and was appointed Joint Secretary to the Local Advisory Board. He helped in starting the Physical Culture League for Parsis in Surat, of which he was appointed Trustee, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. He was a Member of the First Historical Congress held in Bombay. In 1916 he was appointed Advisor to the Nawab of Balasinor with combined powers of Dewan, District and Sessions Judge and District Magistrate.

Mr. Sanjana is a great scholar and author of several prose and poetical works. His book entitled "Ancient Persia and the Parsees," written at the advanced age of 73, has received high praises from distinguished scholars. He has twice visited Europe. He joined Freemasonry in 1894 and has shown great grasp of the Mystic Science in his lectures delivered before several Lodges.

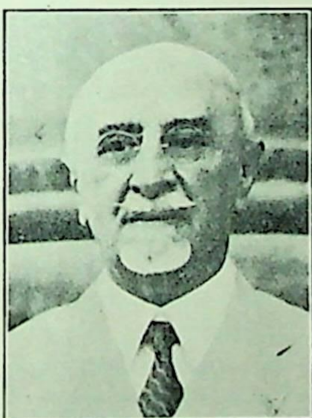


Ardeshir Edalji Servai, M.A., M.L.C., I.S.O., J.P., Bombay.

ARDESHIR EDALJI SERVAI, M.A., M.L.C., I.S.O., J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Marine Mansion, Marine Lines, Bombay. Born 12th May, 1873. Was educated at St. Xavier's College and took degree of Master of Arts in 1896. Took service under Bombay Government in Revenue Department in 1897 and retired on 1st April, 1930, as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government. During the course of his service was appointed to act in I.C.S. post of Deputy Secretary to Government for about two months in June, 1927, and thereafter as Under-Secretary to Government for nearly a year, where he acquitted himself with credit. Was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1921 and Honorary Presidency Magistrate in 1934. In recognition of his meritorious and faithful service the title of Companion of the Imperial Service Order (I.S.O.) was conferred on him by His Majesty the King-Emperor in June, 1928. Was appointed to represent Government on Committee of Management of District Benevolent Society of Bombay in 1933.

Has been a nominated non-official member of Bombay Legislative Council since February 1934. Is held in high esteem by public and officials alike for his many high qualities of head and heart.

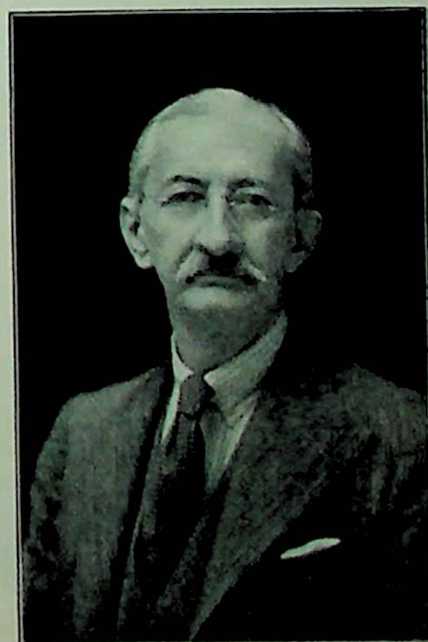
SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL SETALVAD, K.C.I.E., LL.D., Advocate, High Court, Bombay. Born 1866. Educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay. Member, Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918; Member, Hunter Committee, 1919; Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920; Member, Executive Council, Government of Bombay, 1921—23, and Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1917—29.



The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Cursetjee Sethna, Kt., B.A., Member, Council of State, Bombay.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZE CURSETJEE SETHNA, KT., B.A., J.P., O.B.E., Member, Council of State, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Born 8th October, 1866. Manager for India, Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada; Chairman, Central Bank of India, Ltd.; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation and Indian Merchants' Chamber.

ARDESIR BOMANJI SETNA, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, is a prominent social worker, leading pleader of the Poona Courts, and one of the leaders of the Parsi community, playing an important part in the social and communal activities in Poona. He is the Trustee of several well-known Trusts and has done a great deal for promotion of education. He is a Delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court at Poona, and an elected member of the Poona Cantonment Board, in which capacity he is doing very useful work. Mr. Setna is a great sportsman, having carried away several prizes in Tennis, Badminton and Billiards. He is the President of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Parsi Gymkhana, Poona. He is one of the Trustees of the Shenshai and Kadmi Daremcher (Fire Temple) of Poona, and Hony. Treasurer of the Mahableshwar Parsi Cemetery. He has been connected with the Camp Education Society, Poona, for 20 years and had been its Chairman for several years. He is in charge of Primary Gujarati School for poor Parsi students. He is President and Chairman of the H. Vincent's High School Old Boys' Association.



Ardesir Bomanji Setna, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Poona.



Seth Dolatram Umedram Shah, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Ahmedabad.

SETH DOLATRAM UMEDRAM SHAH, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Ahmedabad, was born in 1875. He is actively associated with many public-spirited activities. He has been Member, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, since 1917 and was elected its President in 1928. He has generously donated to every deserving cause and for distinguished services to public and Government is held in great esteem.



Manekhlal Chunilal Shah, Mahajan Association Hall, Patwachawl, Bombay.
(Biography not received.)

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI, M.L.A., Khilafat House, Love Lane, Bombay. Born 1873. Educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Served in Government Opium Department for 17 years. Secretary and Organiser, Aligarh Old Boys' Association; Trustee, M. A. O. College; organised collection of funds for Aligarh University. Interned during the War. Prominent leader of Khilafat and Non-co-operation movements, 1919-20. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee. Founder and Secretary of Khuddam-i-Ka'aba Society. Appointed Member, Round Table Conference, to represent Muslims. Travelled in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Yamen and Hejaz and helped in organising the World Muslim Conference. Invited to America to deliver lectures about India and Islam in 1933.



Subedar-Major Sitaram Laxman Shellar, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., M.C., village Sangve, District Ratnagiri.

SUBEDAR-MAJOR SITARAM LAXMAN SHELLAR, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., M.C., 5th Royal Marathas (retd.), Village Sangve, Tal. Sangmeswar, Post Deorukh, District Ratnagiri, Bombay Presidency. Born 1881. Well-versed in Marathi and English.

Joined 17th Bombay Infantry at Poona 1900, granted commission as Jamadar 1913, as Subedar 1915, and as Subedar-Major 1922.

The 17th Bombay Infantry, later renamed 117th Marathas, again renamed 117 the Royal Maratha Special Indianisation, now continues under the name of 5th Royal Battallion 5th Maratha Light Infantry.

Proceeded to Mesopotamia with the Battalion 6th Poona Division on the outbreak of war with Turkey. Was one of the first Indian officers to gain the Military Cross for gallantry and devotion to duty at Shaiba on the 14th April, 1915, when, though wounded early in the action, he continued to lead his company with conspicuous coolness, even in the final assault. He had also acted with gallantry on a previous occasion. (Extract from the "Gazette of India," No. 5570 of 1915). Was mentioned in a Despatch from Lieut.-General Sir A. A. Barret, K.G.B., K.C.V.O., dated 31st March, 1915, for gallant and distinguished services in the field: "I have it in command from the King to record His Majesty's high appreciation of the services rendered."

Was one of the defenders of Kut-ul-Amara until that place, after a siege of 5 months, was obliged to surrender through lack of food.

Awarded *Jangi Inam* for distinguished service during the Great War. Bushire Field Force, 1919-20. Received O.B.I. First Class with title of Sardar Bahadur, January 2nd, 1927.

Received Star 1914-15; British War Medal, Victory Medal, and Silver Jubilee Medal, May, 1935.

Owns 175 acres of land. Has one son and 5 daughters.



KHAN SAHIB SYED SHER SHAH, Landlord, President, Taluka Board, Goth Sher Shah, Taluka Jamesabad, District Thar-Parkar, Sind. Born 1869. Also President, Agricultural Development Association, Jamesabad. Performs also the duties of Police Patel. Ancestral home Waryamal, Tehsil Chakwal, District Jhelum. Pays Rs. 1,500 per annum as land revenue. Is Life Member of Red Cross Society and pays Rs. 100 per annum as subscription to said Society. Has given 32 acres of land to Blind Relief Association. Has been Honorary Magistrate 2nd Class for ten years.



K. S. Syed Sher Shah, Landlord, Jamesabad, Sind.

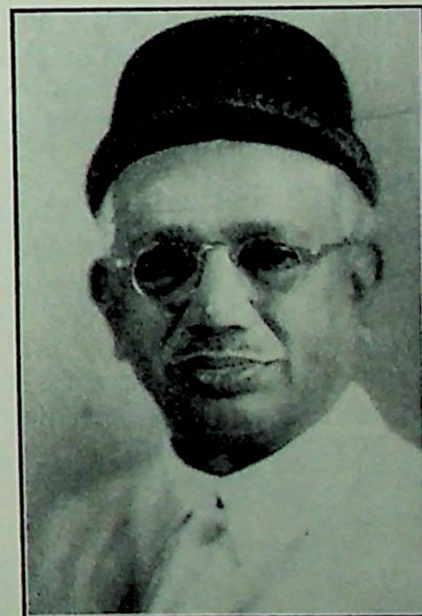
Granted 3 *Afrin-namas* with *lungis* by Collector, Thar-Parkar District, for loyal assistance in purchase of camels during the Great War; one *Afrin-nama* by Collector with Recruiting Medal for good recruiting work, and a *Sanad* by H. E. the Viceroy in recognition of services rendered to the Indian Army during the War. Awarded 2 *Afrin-namas* with *lungis* by Collector for helping the Agricultural Department; one *Afrin-nama* by Commissioner in Sind for supplying food and medicine to the poor during the influenza epidemic; an *Afrin-nama* with Sword of Honour by H. E. the Governor, Bombay, for services in connection with influenza and other epidemics; an *Afrin-nama* with a *lungi* by Commissioner in Sind for opposing Non-co-operation movement; and an *Afrin-nama* with a watch by H. E. the Governor, Bombay, for assisting Government generally, particularly in the Agricultural Department.

Subscribed according to means to Silver Jubilee Fund.

Has four sons: Noor Shah, Gul Hussan Shah, Ahmed Ali Shah and Mohammad Ali Shah.



K. R. P. SHROFF, J.P., President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay and the senior partner in the old established firm of Messrs. R. P. Shroff & Sons, one of the best known and leading Share, Stock, Finance and Exchange Brokers of that city, was born in Bombay on the 28th July, 1878. He was educated at the Bharda New High School. He was one of the first batch of the students for commercial education to pass out of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce with distinction in Commercial Arithmetic, Accounancy and Machinery of Business Examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce in 1902. He has published works on Arithmetic and Higher Algebra and is an expert in Mathematics.



K. R. P. Shroff, J. P., President, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay.

He began his career at the age of 22 as a teacher and conducted classes for Matriculation and Previous Examinations in Mathematics and Science. In 1903 he joined the Stock Exchange business, which was founded by his father in 1890, and by sheer intelligence and industry and with the help of his brother brought it to a flourishing position.

He has been a Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange since 1920 and its Trustee since 1924. He was Honorary Secretary and Treasurer in 1921 and 1922. In 1923 he was elected as its President, an office which he is still holding with marked abilities and success. He is working hard and loyally in the best interests of the Exchange and the investing public.

He was nominated a Justice of the Peace in 1927. He has also been Vice-President of the Bombay Shareholders' Association since its formation in 1929 and a Vice-Chairman of the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, Limited, and a Director of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., and also of the Bombay Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, and of Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd. He was one of the recipients of the Silver Jubilee Medal on the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee. He is popular with all classes of people.



Rao Sahib Gurushiddappa Adiveppa Shetter, Proprietor, Ginning Factory, Sudi, Taluka-Ron, District Dharwar.

RAO SAHIB GURUSHIDDAPPA ADIVEPPA SHETTER, Proprietor, Ginning Factory, Sudi, Taluka-Ron, District Dharwar. Born 1895. Is Chairman, Sudi Co-operative Society, since 12 years; Director, Central Bank, Ron, since 5 years. Was Member, Taluka Local Board, 3 years; President, Taluka Development Association, 6 years; Managing Director, Cotton Sale Society, 6 years. Invested in War Loans. Donated Rs. 1,000 towards Red Cross Fund; Rs. 5,000 for building Lingaraj College, Belgaum; besides, contributed and collected funds for Finance Association, Dharwar. During Civil Disobedience did good work as Chairman, Loyalty League, Ron. In recognition of manifold public services made Rao Sahib in 1925. Has two daughters.

KAMBHAVI BHIMRAO SHRINIVASRAO, B.A., LL.B., of Bijapur. Born 17th May, 1881. Served as Second and First Class Subordinate Judge, Bombay, Maharashtra and Karnatak. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Owns landed property in Bijapur District in Bombay Presidency. Has three sons and three daughters.
Address :—Tasbavadi Peth, Bijapur.



P. J. Shroff, Share and Stock Broker, 43, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

P. J. SHROFF, Share and Stock Broker, 43, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay. Born 1904 in a respectable family. Is a leading Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, elected Member, Ville-Parle-Andheri Municipality and was instrumental in getting the electric rates reduced for street lighting and private consumers by the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

PRABHASHANKER K. SHUKLA, Bombay, was born in 1896. He is a great social reformer and is noted for his munificence, genial temperament and honesty of purpose. He joined the Pedhi of Seth Ganeshlal Subhagmal, Bombay, soon after Matriculation and after valuable services for over 18 years is now acting as Munim of this firm. He was specially sent to tour the whole Continent of Europe where he spent 15 months to study foreign business methods. He is also Director of the Marwadi Chamber of Cammerce, Ltd., Bombay, and Vice-President, Merchants' Committee, Bullion Exchange Ltd., Bombay, and is greatly esteemed.



Prabhashanker K. Shukla, Bombay.

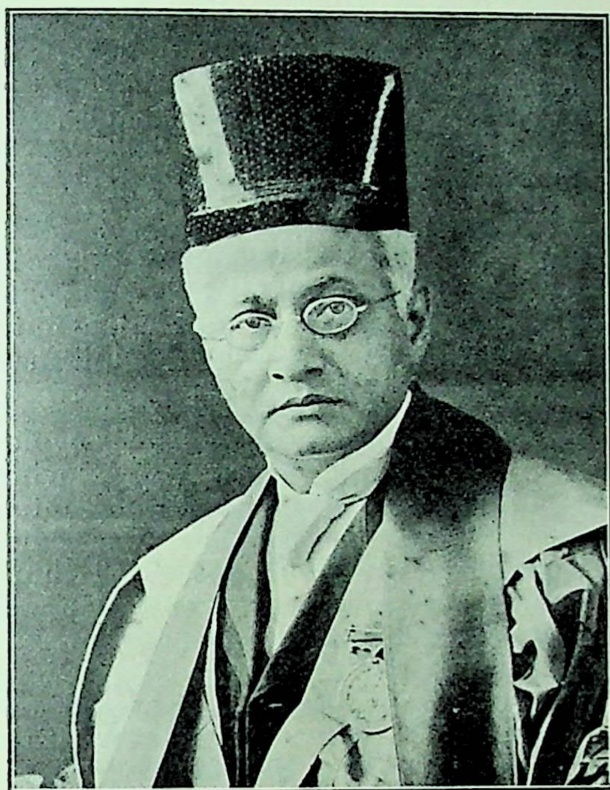
SIR OSBORNE ARKELL SMITH, KT., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., lately Governor of Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. Born 26th December, 1877. Educated at Sydney Grammar School. Started banking career in Australia in the Bank of New South Wales, and after several years in that institution joined the Commonwealth Bank of Australia as Manager of the Canberra Branch in 1913. Was transferred to London as Manager of the Bank in 1923. Served as Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, 1926—34, and was appointed First Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in January, 1935, which post he resigned in October, 1936.



Jehangir Hormusjee Sorabjee, J.P., Bombay.

JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is the son of late Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee, J.P., well known in business circles in Bombay. He joined his father's business in 1898, at Poona, Nasik, and Bombay as Abkari, Opium and Railway Contractors, and dealers in motor cars, carriages, horses and furniture. During the visit of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan in Bombay, 1908, he and his father were officially entrusted with the entire management of the tour, which work they carried out with great credit. As an Honorary Magistrate his services in times of riots have been noteworthy and his decisions sound.

THE LATE DR. NUSSERWANJI FAKIRJI SURVEYOR, M.A., B.SC., M.D., D.PH., M.R.C.P., F.C.P.S., was born in the year 1863. It would be difficult to choose a name, especially in India, which could more appropriately and more prominently be associated with a practical effort to advance the science of medicine by means of experiment and expert observation than that of Dr. Surveyor, who was considered to be the best physician of his time.



The late Dr. Nusserwanji Fakirji Surveyor, M.A , B.Sc., M.D., D.Ph., M.R.C.P., F.C.P.S., Bombay.

He had a brilliant educational career. He graduated in the year 1885 from the Elphinstone College with distinction. He passed the B.Sc. Examination in 1887 in the first division and obtained the degree of Master of Arts in 1889, carrying away the most coveted distinction of Chancellor's Medal. He passed his L.M. & S. Examination in 1890, having stood in the first class. He passed the M. D. Examination in the year 1892.

After taking his L.M. & S. degree he was appointed Demonstrator in Physiology in the Grant Medical College under Col. C. H. L. Meyer. After taking his M. D. he proceeded to England, where he became M.R.C.P. (London) and D.P.H. (Cambridge), and prosecuted higher studies in Bacteriology, which became ultimately his speciality and the basis of his renown. In England, in collaboration with another medical practitioner, he wrote some learned papers in Bacteriology which were published by the Royal Society of London.

In 1896 he was the first man in Bombay to have declared the eruption of plague, and he subsequently worked under Professor Hoffkine in plague research work. He laboured most strenuously, subsisting on a single cup of cocoa during a whole day. Such hard work to the exclusion of rest, the scorning of delights and leading of laborious days completely shattered his health, and for a full year he had to retire from professional work.

On the establishment of a Professorship of Bacteriology at the Grant Medical College he was appointed the first Indian Professor in that subject, and the Bacteriological Laboratory was equipped by him. This post he resigned some time in 1915 on the tenure of office being changed by Government. He acted as a Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, and was also appointed as Second Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, which post he enjoyed till his death. This post was hitherto reserved only for I.M.S. officers, being the first Indian to be appointed to this post. He also once acted as the First Physician to the J. J. Hospital.

He was Government nominee on the Committee of the Tata Research Institute at Bangalore, for more than ten years a Syndic in Medicine, also once Dean in the Bombay University and Secretary to the Bombay Medico-Physical Society.

Dr. Surveyor's prominent personal characteristics were an overwhelming sense of duty, love for truth, honesty of purpose and thoroughness in carrying out any work he undertook. As the result of these remarkable characteristics, he won the esteem and regard of the entire medical profession and became a very popular physician in Bombay. In spite of his busy life as a medical practitioner, the late Dr. Surveyor found time to carry on research work on a laborious scale. Owing to his magnetic personality he always made a deep and lasting impression on those who had the privilege of knowing him and he produced remarkable influence on the minds of his pupils and contemporaries. Spartan simplicity, earnestness of soul, precision and promptitude of action, and unvarnished, straightforward speech, marked him in all phases of his life, whether in the onerous discharge of his professional duties, in the wise Councils of the Senate, or in the quietude of his unostentatious home.

Not to mention here his deep filial respect, unrestrained love, and passionate devotedness and obedience to his father, would be to applaud him for the least of his good qualities and to ignore his pre-eminent characteristics, to sketch the outline of his picture and not paint it in those hues that constitute its true beauty and charm, to rob his crown of glory of its most resplendent gems.

In private life and specially in the midst of his family circles, he was always genial, happy and full of humour. He kept very much to himself, his home and a small circle of his intimate friends and took almost no part in the social life of Bombay. He had a sense of personal and professional dignity which made him absolutely incapable of self-advertising of any kind. He never entered the profession with the intention of making money at any cost. Relieving the distress and suffering of the poor was the main object of his life and there have been instances in which he not only refused to take a single farthing from a poor suffering patient but paid a few coins out of his own purse to them to enable them to buy medicine or articles of nourishment.

In him were gentility and innocence so admirably mixed with the fire of an emotional temperament that his friends were not slow to perceive in him somewhat of the well-balanced turbulence of the restless ocean, now stormy and agitated under the rousing influence of some tempestuous blast, then serenely calm, the Spirit of Peace resting upon its glassy bosom, like unto a glad conqueror over the scene of recent conflict, forgetful of the past, howsoever rough it may have been, and possessed in goodly measure with that chief attribute of nobility—Forgiveness.

Dr. Surveyor occasionally exhibited a somewhat cold and cynical manner, but his cynicism was superficial and of a genial quality; in reality he had a noble nature coupled with a loving and tender disposition which overflowed with kindness and sympathy. These qualities were often revealed in his attitude towards his patients and his emotional anxiety on their behalf was sometimes extremely distressing and painful to witness. At the same time he could speak his mind freely and say hard things on certain questions on which he held strong personal views. He was a man of conviction and hated anything that approached cant or humbug and was always impatient of all affectations and pretences. He did not, however, intentionally hurt anybody's feelings and was always open to correction. He was absolutely free from petty spite or envy and was strictly honourable and straightforward in his dealings. Though Dr. Surveyor took very little interest in public life, he evinced a great deal of interest in the activities of the Bombay Senate. He was the ordinary Fellow of Bombay University for many years and was on the Board of Studies of the same body. He wielded considerable influence and respect in the Senate and on his death a resolution was passed putting on record his useful services rendered to that body.

At his death he was hardly 57 years of age, but throughout this short span of life he maintained the energy and activity of a young man of 20. His was an intensely active and useful career. It was most unfortunate that such a useful life was cut off after a brief illness on 19th January, 1921. Thus passed away in his 57th year and in the prime of life one of the most remarkable and amiable personalities that adorned the medical profession of Bombay. His death was deeply mourned by all classes of people, irrespective of race or creed. His funeral was attended by almost all the eminent members of the medical profession and hundreds of his pupils and a large number of friends and admirers. Though Dr. Surveyor is no more yet he has left behind him a name which the profession will never forget. His writings on medical and scientific subjects will be permanent reminder of his great personality and worth. At his death he must have surely felt conscious that he had done his duty and completed his task in this world.



Dr. J. Alban De Souza, B.A., L.M. & S., Captain, I.M.S., J.P., Bombay.

DR. J. ALBAN DE SOUZA, B.A., L.M. & S., Captain, I.M.S., J.P., Bombay, is a leading member of Catholic Mission and a prominent social worker. He is elected Member, Bombay Legislative Council, since 1926; Municipal Councillor since 1929; Chairman, Standing Committee, since 1935 and Member, Faculty of Arts, Grant Medical College, since 1913. He was a Member, Provincial Franchise Committee, and gave evidence before the Central Committee on behalf of the Indian Christian community; is associated with the St. John's Ambulance since last 20 years and holds the Association's Long Service Medal. Was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, for numerous public-spirited activities.

DR. JACOB EZEKIEL SOLOMON, L. M. & S., Kaiser-i-Hind (Silver), Medical Practitioner, "Beth-El," Manipur, Ahmedabad. Born 8th September, 1884, at Poona. Served as Assistant Surgeon, B.M.S.; Teacher, B. J. Medical School, Hyderabad, Sind, and Ahmedabad; Acting Civil Surgeon, Health Officer and Superintendent, Jail, Basra, 1916. Resigned Government Service, 1920. Has been a nominated member of the Ahmedabad Municipality and Ahmedabad District Local Board for several years; Chairman, Sanitary Committee, twice and Chairman, Special Committees, *viz.*, Punch Privy Committee and Air and Space Committee. Is Honorary Divisional Secretary for Gujarat, Bombay Presidency, Baby and Health Week Association; Honorary Secretary, Sanitary Association, Ahmedabad, which was revived by him in 1919. Organised Sanitary Rounds; organised Sanitary Museum 1928; organised magic lantern and cinema shows on Health and Child Welfare, and also Health Exhibitions and Baby Weeks in Ahmedabad as well as in Gujarat, co-operating with the Government Village Uplift movement. He and Col. Sir Nanavatty gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Labour on behalf of the Sanitary Association. Takes prominent part in looking after the Welfare Centre of the Red Cross Society in Ahmedabad. Is a veritable missionary worker in health and sanitation. Is President of the Theosophical Lodge; President, Ahmedabad Medical Society, 1934—36; Chairman, Ahmedabad District Board Medical Committee; Treasurer, Released Prisoners' Aid Society; Member of the Managing Committee of the S. P. C. A. Child Protection Society (Probation Officer) and of the Ahmedabad District Branch of the Red Cross Society. Was one of the two non-officials to receive Silver Jubilee Medal in the Ahmedabad City.



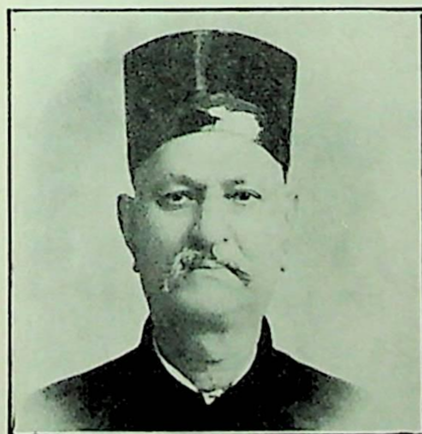
Dr. Jacob Ezekiel Solomon, L. M. & S., Ahmedabad.

Dr. and Mrs. Solomon took a prominent part in starting International Co-Freemasonic Movement in Ahmedabad.

Belongs to Besant school of politics and firmly believes in India's connection with Britain for future development of both and thinks that lasting peace will be secured only by British Parliament passing an Indian Reforms Act framed by Indians themselves.

Dr. Solomon has charm in speech and manners and has extended the circle of his enthusiastic appreciators with every passing year since he resigned Government service.

LATE MR. MANCHERJI SHAPURJI TATA, a well-known Abkari Contractor, a Merchant, a Trustee of the Billimora Parsi Panchayat, and a great philanthropist, was born on 7th August, 1842, at Billimora. He was a self-made man. He started life by doing Abkari business on a very small scale. In 1885 he was given Abkari monopoly in the Baroda State, which lasted for nearly 30 years, and from 1910, in partnership with his brother, late Mr. Ratanji, and others, he took the distilling contract of the same State. In 1903 late Mr. Mancherji also took the Abkari contract of the Dharampur State in partnership with his brother, which business also was carried on with great success and profit for several years. Over and above this Abkari business, late Mr. Mancherji also dealt with several other business lines. In 1902 he started the Firm of Messrs. Mancherji and Ratanji Tata and Co. Branches of this firm were also opened in Calcutta, Madras and other important business towns. Owing to his high code of business morality and honesty of purpose, he succeeded in everything he undertook. He believed in living a very simple life.



Late Mr. Mancherji Shapurji Tata.

At the time of his death, late Mr. Mancherji was nearly seventy years of age, but it must be said to his great credit that, in spite of his old age, he led a very active life and every one was struck with his working capacity at that age.

Late Mr. Mancherji had a soft corner in his heart for those who were unfortunately placed in life. He gave away large sums of money in charity both privately and publicly. Seeing that the education of the children of his town was being neglected since there were no schools, he built, to help them in afterlife, two schools—Tata High School for Boys and Tata Girls' School. He also built "Tata Bag" for the use of the Parsi community of Billimora. His death on 22nd July, 1916, was widely mourned.



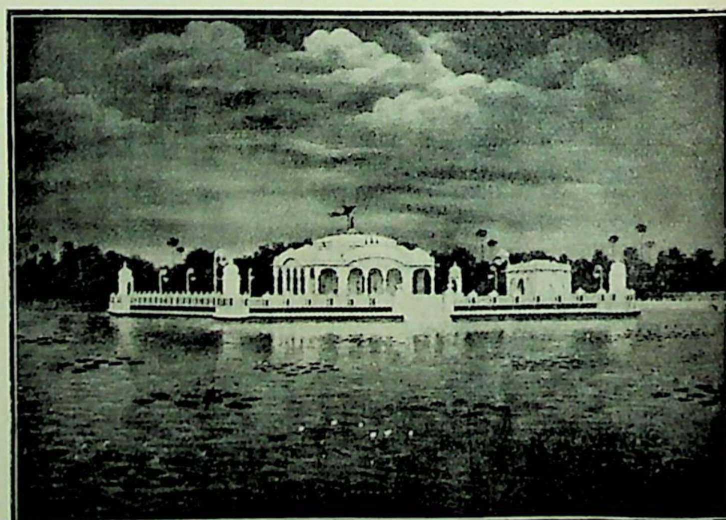
Sheth Mansukhlal Sukhlal Tarwala, Bombay.

SHETH MANSUKHLAL SUKHLAL TARWALA, a leading commercial magnate of Bombay. In the year 1970 he joined the firm of his elder brother, Sheth Chhotalal Sukhlal, which then carried on business of cotton and that of Telegraph Despatching. He soon made his mark in the line and in a short time he succeeded in establishing an independent firm of cotton business as a natural sequence to his strenuous, hard and wise handling of business. His progressive and all-round business aptitude, combined with perseverance, hard work, tact and wisdom, soon enabled him to widen his scope of business, and his interest in various local markets such as cotton, bullion, grain, seeds, *sharafi*, share and stock has brought him in intimate association, as a member, with the following local commercial associations:—The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, the East India Cotton Association, the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., the Bombay Shroff Association, the Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association, and the Seeds Traders' Association.

He possesses all the essential qualities of a real businessman—intellect, perseverance, tact, sound judgment and scrupulous honesty. But commercial pre-occupations and material prosperity have not killed the innate spirituality of the man. Sheth Sahib lives a simple and religious life. He readily avails himself of any opportunity that presents itself of serving mankind and pandering to his own spiritual hankerings. In commemoration of his father he has built a Jain Pathshala and in memory of his mother he has built a Burning Place in the service of mankind. In 1920, in company with his family and relatives, he undertook the pilgrimage of Shikharji.

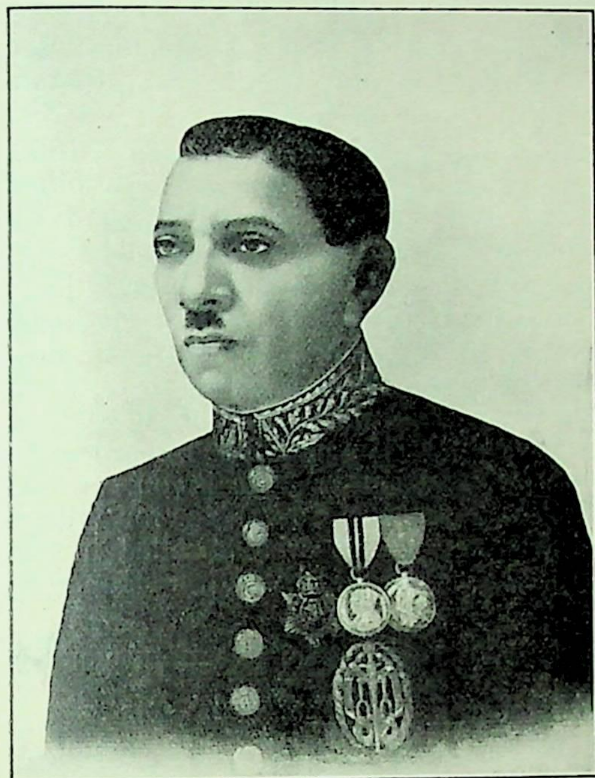
He follows in the footsteps of his forefathers in serving his native place, the State of Chuda in Kathiawar, even at the cost of time and money.

Seth Sahib is of an intensely charitable disposition and has a warm corner in his heart for the poor, for whom his purse is always open. He is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people for his high character, charitable disposition, intense piety, scrupulous honesty, polished manners, simple habits and honourable dealings with all.



Sri Jain Marble Temple Pawapuri.

THE LATE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SARDAR SIR RUSTOM JEHANGIR VAKIL, KT., J.P., Ahmedabad, was born at Broach on the 24th September, 1878. He was the youngest son of Seth Nasservanji Pestonji Vakil, who was then serving in the Excise Department. Sir Rustom, while at school, was adopted by his uncle, Khan Bahadur Jehangirji Pestonji Vakil, who had no issue, and on the death of his adoptive father Sir Rustom joined business and public life at the early age of 23 in 1901.



Late Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil, Kt., J.P., Ahmedabad.

In 1905 Sir Rustom was elected a member of the Gujarat College Board and of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. He was on various committees of the latter body. He was, for twelve years, Chairman of the Managing Committee and wrote exhaustive and instructive memorandums on the Fire Brigade, Sanitary Market, Methods of Council Debate, etc.

In 1907, at the very early age of 29, Sir Rustom was created a Khan Bahadur. He was nominated to the Ahmedabad District Local Board where he was first Vice-President and later President, being the first non-official President.

In 1911 Sir Rustom was appointed an Honorary First Class Magistrate and was created a First Class Non-Talukdar Sardar.

In 1913 Sir Rustom was elected a member of the then Imperial Legislative Council, being the first Sardar to represent his Order in this Council.

During the War Sir Rustom rendered very useful services and was particularly useful in the raising of the War Loan and in recruiting work for which latter he was awarded the Recruitment Medal and a certificate by the then Governor of Bombay, Lord Willingdon.

In 1916 Sir Rustom himself organised a Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, of which he was appointed Divisional Superintendent. He was also instrumental in the formation of the "D" Company of the 12/2 Bombay Pioneers, of which company he was appointed Commanding Officer. He was also appointed District Commissioner of Boy Scouts.

In the sphere of business Sir Rustom was a pioneer. He was the first Parsi of Gujarat to start a cotton mill, and the first in India to be concerned with the manufacture of Magnesium Chloride, a product very largely consumed in cotton mills and till then imported from Germany. The birth of this industry in India was of considerable assistance to the mill industry during the years of the War when the German product was not available.

Sir Rustom was Knighted in 1924.

In 1930 he entered the Bombay Legislative Council for the second time, contesting the election from both the Ahmedabad City and the Ahmedabad District Non-Mohammadan Constituencies. Sir Rustom was elected from both, which was a certain tribute to his popularity and ability. He had naturally to resign his seat in one of the constituencies and with his usual concern for the rural areas he resigned the Urban seat. In November, 1930, His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes formed his Cabinet and Sir Rustom was appointed Minister for Local Self-Government, the first Parsi ever to be appointed a Minister in any Provincial Council. During the period of his office he had brought before the Council and put through Bills which made provincial history, amongst these being the Weights and Measures Act, the City of Karachi Bill and the Village Panchayats Act.

The appreciation of Sir Rustom's ministerial work may well be summed up from the following extract from the letter of His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes written to Lady Vakil on the demise of Sir Rustom :—"I have always found his advice most valuable, and his helpfulness and co-operation, at all times, with me and his other colleagues was beyond all praise. We shall all feel the loss of a valued Councillor whose place it will be exceedingly difficult to fill."

Sir Rustom died after a short illness of three days on the 1st November, 1933, and the public tributes paid to his memory were multifarious and glorious. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes paid him the greatest tribute by cancelling His Excellency's last public departure from Poona at the short notice of three hours.

Sir Rustom was a keen sportsman and an excellent rider. He was a member of various clubs, both here and in England. Sir Rustom died leaving behind his widow, whom he had married in 1901, and six children. He also left surviving him his mother who was then 89 years old.



S. Jehangir Rustom Vakil, Ahmedabad.



SARDAR JEHANGIR RUSTOM VAKIL is the eldest son of the late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil, KT., J.P.

Sardar Jehangir was born on 17th August, 1906, and was educated at home and in England and Germany. He joined his father's business in 1928. In 1931 he started the Russian oil concern which has proved a boon to the consumers of India.

On the death of his father, Sardar Jehangir entered local politics in Ahmedabad and contested the Ahmedabad District Local Board elections. He was elected to this body of which he is now Vice-President. He has the distinction of being the first Parsi to be elected a member of this District Local Board, the first Parsi to be elected Vice-President and the first Member of the Board to be elected to office in the first year of membership. He is on various committees such as the District Executive Committee for Village Uplift, etc. In recognition of his services he was enrolled in the order of the Sardars in July, 1936. He has been an Honorary Magistrate since 1934.

Sardar Jehangir is a keen sportsman and a Rotarian, member of various clubs including the Willingdon Sports Club and the Cricket Club of India.



HAJI ABDULKADER NAHANAMIA VALIULLA, Justice of the Peace, Merchant and Commission Agent, Ahmedabad and Bombay, is a descendant of a very ancient and religious family hailing from Arabia. His ancestors, who settled at Ahmedabad about 300 years ago, were well known in Mohamedan society. One of the ancestors built a mosque named "Akhunji-Valiulla Mosque" near Kalupur Gate, Ahmedabad, 200 years ago, and the same was rebuilt in 1927 by him. His ancestors had a lot of very old Arabic and Persian books, which he collected, fully repaired and placed in "Kutoob-Khana" of Hazrat Shah Pir Mohamed Shah Dargah Sarif at Pankor Naka, Ahmedabad. Mr. Valiulla, who was born in 1874, is a very prominent and influential businessman, and is well known for his social, charitable and public activities. He was a nominated member of the Ahmedabad Municipality, 1903—10; a Trustee of the Muse-Shah-Dargah, 1904—20; an elected Member of the Ahmedabad Municipality, 1914—27. He has been a Member, Sunni-Muslim-Wakf Committee, Ahmedabad, since 1919; Vice-President, Anjuman-i-Islam and Gujarat Kathiawar Education Society, since 1927; President, Sunnat-Jamat-Kome-Bavahir, since 1928; Vice-President, Pir-Mohamad-Shah-Roza, since 1927, and a nominated Member of the Mental Hospital and Notified Area Committee.



Haji Abdulkader Nahanamia Valiulla, J.P., Ahmedabad and Bombay.

He takes keen interest in the religious education of poor Muslim students and has donated large sums of money towards this cause. He has erected Valiulla Madressa at Panchpatti, Ahmedabad. He was nominated a member of the Bombay Haj Committee, 1929—33, and was made a Justice of the Peace in 1930. He was elected a member of the Bombay Port Haj Committee in 1934. He visited Mecca, Medina, and other places of pilgrimage in 1890, 1930 and 1935, besides having travelled in places like Cairo, Alexandria, Egypt, Jerusalem, Port Sudan, Suez, Aden, etc.

Mr. Valiulla has two sons, one of whom, Mr. Mohomad Habib, is a well-known figure in Ahmedabad, elected Member of the Municipality since 1927 and is taking an active interest in public affairs like his father.

Address:—Panchpatti, Ahmedabad; 206, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.



Khan Bahadur Captain N. J. Vazifdar, L.M. & S., F.C.S. (Lond.) F.C.P.S., A.I.R.O., Bombay.



KHAN BAHADUR CAPTAIN N. J. VAZIFDAR, L. M. & S., F. C. S. (Lond.), F. C. P. S., A.I.R.O., Ag. Chemical Analyser to Government of Bombay and Ag. Professor of Forensic Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay. Born 1880. (Retired 1936). Author of (1) "Physiology of the Central Nervous System and Special Senses," 6th Edition, (2) "Synopsis of Physiology," 3rd Edition, (3) "The Law and Ethics of Professional Secrecy," (4) "The Law and Ethics of Abortion," (5) "Poisoning by Magnesium Sulphate," (6) "Unusual Identification of Explosives."

Examiner in Chemistry, Physiology and Forensic and Preventive Medicine and Medical Jurispudence and Mental Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and also at the Universities of Bombay, Lucknow and Nagpur.

Examiner in General and Technical Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

DR. (MISS) GOOL NOWROJI VAZIFDAR, M.B.B.S., F.C.P.S. (Bom.), Honorary Obstetrician, Cama and Allbless Hospitals, Bombay, Daughter of Khan Bahadur Captain N. J. Vazifdar.

Miss Vazifdar holds the unique honour of being the first Woman Fellow (by examination) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. She has had a distinguished career at the Grant Medical College, passing all her examinations with several medals and scholarships. After her graduation she has worked as Resident Accoucheure



Dr. (Miss) Gool Nowroji Vazifdar, M.B.B.S., F.C.P.S., (Bom.)



Dadabhoy Maneckshaw Karkhanavala, Bombay.

at Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital which is one of the largest institutions in the world and was afterwards appointed as Honorary Assistant Surgeon at the Cama and Albless Hospitals. She has been recently appointed as Honorary Obstetrician at the same Hospital.

DADABHOY MANECKSHAW KARKHANAVALA, Licentiate in Technical Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Son-in-law of Khan Bahadur Captain N. J. Vazifdar.

Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, Fellow of the International Faculty of Science, London. Assistant Chemist, the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, 1921. Since 1922 First Laboratory Assistant, Laboratory of the Chemical Analyser to Government of Bombay. Appointed as a Gazetted Officer as Acting Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government on several, occasions holding that post on the seventh occasion since March, 1935.


Khan Sahib Sayed Hasumiya Kamruddin Vazifdar, Broach.

KHAN SAHIB SAYED HASUMIYA KAMRUDDIN VAZIFDAR, Hon. Magistrate, Municipal Councillor, Landlord, Broach, Bombay Presidency. Born 1885. Belongs to family of late Nawab of Broach. Fairly educated. Ex- District Organiser, Co-operative Societies; ex-Managing Director, Co-operative Urban Bank; Non-Official Jail Visitor. Did recruiting work during War. Helped in Census work. Member of various committees, societies and boards. Member of various committees in Silver Jubilee celebrations. In recognition of his services to the public and Government, he was awarded the title of "Khan Sahib" in June, 1936, on the birthday celebration of His Majesty King Edward VIII.

TIKAMDAS WADHUMAL, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law and Advocate, Karachi, M.A. Oxford University, having taken an Honours Course in Jurispudence. Barrister-at-Law from the Hon'ble Society of Lincoln Inn. Practising as Advocate since 1916. Law Examiner, Bombay University, for past three years. Mayor, Karachi Corporation, 1934-35. Associated for many years with the administrative, civic, educational and political life of Sind. Has been Trustee, Port Karachi, for past ten years; Vice-Chairman, Port Trust, 1933-34; Municipal Councillor since past 15 years. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Belongs to one of the most leading families of Sind.

KHAN BAHADUR DINSHAW ADERJI WADIA, Land-proprietor and Excise Farmer, Toombh, Post Sanjan, District Thana. Born 8th September, 1878. Descendant of a Gujarat Wadia family of the well-known Meherji Dhunji Ship-builder, now in Thana District near Umbergaum since five generations. Started as an Agriculturist and Excise Contractor. Made public appearance as a Member, Umbergaum Taluka Local and Thana District Local Boards since 1899 till 1936 and unequal record of continuous thirty-seven years' service without any gap in the Board. Twice President of the Umbergaum Taluka Local Board and very often Chairman of various committees of the Thana District Board. Member, Sanitary Committee, and afterwards of the Village Panchayat at Nargol since its inception in 1921, being elected *Surpunch* thrice.


Khan Bahadur Dinshaw Aderji Wadia, Land-proprietor, Toombh, Distt. Thana.

Member, Executive Committee, Maternity and Child Welfare Society, Bombay Presidency. Trustee, Nargol Charitable Institutions, *viz.*, Wadia High School, Tata Girls' School and Tata Hospital. Holds creditable testimonials for 35 years' public service from District Civilian Officers and Commissioners, Executive Members, Ministers, and Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay.

During the Non-co-operation movement stood too firm and loyal against the critical harassments and persecutions at a heavy personal sacrifice. Man of a very limited means, often and always willing to help and give charitable helps to every public movement with personal labour and purse.

DR. T. S. WHEELER, B.SC., PH.D., F.I.C., F. Inst. P., F.R.C.SC. I., M.I. Chem. E., J.P., Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Born 1899. Educated at Royal College of Science, Dublin, and London University. Was Research Chemist at Royal Cordite Factory, Dorsitshire; Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich. Now Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Has one son, one daughter.

GEORGE LOUIS WALKER, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, is the Trustee of Ratanshaw Merwanji Chamarbaugwala Trust. He was born on the 25th September, 1879, and was educated at Liverpool College. During the Great War he served in France and Belgium from 1914 to 1919 and for distinguished service was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, R.F.A., from where he retired in 1921. He is a very popular figure in the legal luminaries of Bombay and is held in high regards in higher social circle and by Government officials.


George Louis Walker, Bombay.

SIR MONTAGU DE POMERAY WEBB, KT., C.I.E., C.B.E., Chairman, *Daily Gazette* Press, Ltd., late General Manager, Forbs Campbell & Co., Ltd. Born 1869 at Clifton, Bristol. Arrived, Karachi, 1890. Founded "The Daily Gazette," Sind Light Railways; the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation; Karachi Building and Development Company; Karachi Safe Deposit Co.; Larkana-Jacobabad Railways; Saving and Helping Bank; Jacobabad-Kushmore Feeder Railway, etc.; Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce, 1904—21. Was Member, Bombay Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and Member, Indian Fiscal Commission, 1921-22.

GILBERT WILES, M.A. (Cantab), C.I.E., C.S.I., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. Born 25th March, 1880. Educated at Perse School and S. Cath. College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. in India, 1904; served as Assistant Collector and Assistant Political Agent; Superintendent, Land Records, 1910; Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board, 1918—20; Deputy Secretary, Home Department, 1921-22; Secretary, General Department, 1923; Secretary, Finance Department, 1923—32; President, Bombay Art Society, 1926—32; Member, Indian Tariff Board, September, 1933, and President of the Indian Tariff Board, September, 1934.


Gemalsinhji Khumansinhji Zanora, Village Munsiff, Jhanor, District Broach.

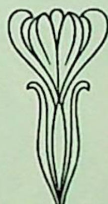
SIR GEOFFREY LEONARD WINTERBOTHAM, KT., B.A. (Cantab), Partner, Messrs. Wallace & Co., Bombay. Born 7th October, 1889. Educated at Coll-Malvern and Magdalene College, Cambridge. Associated with business in India since 1912; appointed Consul for Siam at Bombay, 1926; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927-28; Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1927 and 1932, President, 1929 and 1934; President, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1929; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1929.

GEMALSINHJI KHUMANSINHJI ZANORA, Village Munsiff, Vice-President, Taluka Board, and Chairman, Sakhari Mandli, Jhanor, District Broach. Owns 200 acres of land, paying Rs. 1,000 as land revenue. Helped Government at his best during Civil Disobedience movement. Subscribed to Behar Earthquake Relief Fund and Silver Jubilee Fund. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.



The Indian Empire

Leading Officials and Non-officials,
Ministers, Members of Legislatures,
Zamindars and other Personages.



CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Section 5



His Excellency Sir Hyde Clarendon Gowan, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S., J.P., Governor of Central Provinces.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HYDE CLARENDON GOWAN, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S., J.P., Governor of the Central Provinces, Government House, Nagpur. Born 4th July, 1878. Married in 1905 Edna Gowan (Nee Brown). Educated at Elstree School, 1889—92; Rugby School, 1892—97; New College, Oxford, 1897—1901; University College, London, 1901-02. Served as Under-Secretary to the Government of Central Provinces, 1904—08; officiated as Under-Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, Government of India, July to November, 1908; Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad District, 1913—18; Financial Secretary to C. P. Government, 1918—21; Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, 1923—25; Financial Secretary to Government, 1925—27; Chief Secretary, March, 1927; Revenue and Finance Member, Government of Central Provinces, July, 1932. Assumed charge as Governor of Central Provinces, 16th September, 1933.

EYRE GORDON, B.A. (Oxon), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P., President, Public Service Commission, Central Provinces, Nagpur. Born 28th February, 1884. Educated Russel and Queen's College, Oxford. Made C.I.E., 1931 and C.S.I., 1935.

THE HON'BLE MR. BALKRISHNA GANESH KHAPARDE, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Education, C.P., Nagpur. Born 1880. Educated at Deccan College, Poona and Bombay, Practised as Lawyer at Amraoti (Berar). Took part in the Home Rule agitation of the late Lokmanya Tilak and late Mrs. Besant. Served as Vice-Chairman, Amraoti Municipality. Entered C. P. Legislative Council as a member of the Swaraj Party, 1926. Resigneda nd re-elected to Council as a member of the Responsivist Party, 1926. Set up Nationalist Party Ministry in office in 1927 and 1929. Was Leader of Opposition since 1930 till accepted office in 1934.

EUSTACE ALBERIC MACNEE, M.A. (Cantab); V.D., Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to the Government of Central Provinces in the Education Department, Nagpur. Born 11th November, 1885. Educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Clare College, Cambridge. Appointed to the Indian Educational Service in October, 1908.

THE HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR KONA SHRINIWAS RAO NAYUDU, B.A., LL.B., Minister of Industries and Local Self-Government, C.P., Nagpur. Born 22nd May, 1877. Educated at Collegiate High School, Jubbulpore, Ujjain and Agra Colleges. Joined Wardha Bar, 1899; President, Wardha Municipality, 1915—21 and 1924—34; Public Prosecutor, Wardha Sessions Division, 1917—34; Elected to C.P. Legislative Council, 1923; Deputy President, C. P. Legislative Council, 1924—26; elected President, C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Association, since 1925; President, Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference, 1928; again elected to C. P. Legislative Council as a Non-Brahmin, 1930; elected uncontested Chairman, District Council, Wardha, 1933, and appointed Minister of Industries and Local Self-Government, Central Provinces, 1934.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACHIRAJA BHOWANISHANKER NIYOGI, M.A., L.L.M., C.I.E., Judge, High Court, Nagpur, and Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University. Born 30th August, 1886. Educated at Nagpur. Was President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1925—28; Member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924—27; President, University Union, 1928-29; Chairman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., 1928—33.

MORRIS OWEN, M.SC., (Wales), F. INST. P., Offg. Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to the Government of Central Provinces, Education Department, Nagpur. Born 16th February, 1885. Educated at University College, Bangor, and Berlin University. Late Fellow of the University of Wales; Lecturer in Physics, Portsmouth Technical College, 1909. Entered Indian Educational Service, 1912.

Publications: Research Papers on "Musical Arc Oscillation in Coupled Circuits," "Frictional Electricity" and "Thermo-Magnetic Properties of the Elements."

THE HON'BLE MR. E. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, Barrister-at-Law, Home Member, Government of Central Provinces, Nagpur. Educated at Bilaspur and England. Practised in Bilaspur. President, Provincial Congress Committee; elected Member of C. P. Legislative Council since 1924; twice Minister, C. P. Government; appointed Home Member, 1930, and Acting Governor, 1936.

THE HON'BLE SYED WAKIL AHMAD RIZVI, B.A., LL.B., C.B.E., President, C. P. Legislative Council, Raipur. Born November, 1885. Educated at Government College, Jubbulpore, and Morris College, Nagpur. Started practice as a High Court Pleader at Raipur and soon rose to eminence. Entered C. P. Legislative Council in 1927 and was elected President in 1931.

THE HON'BLE SIR GILBERT STONE, KT., Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court. Born 1886. Educated at Caius College, Cambridge; called to Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1911; practised at the Common Bar; Secretary, Coal Industry Commission, 1915—20; Legal Advisor to the Imperial Institute; contested various parliamentary constituencies during the period of the coalition on behalf of it and later on behalf of the National Liberals; Member of Mr. Lloyd George's Coal and Power Committee; appointed Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, 1930.



Rao Sahib R. R. Abhyankar, L.C.E., M.I.E. (India), Nagpur.

RAO SAHIB R. R. ABHYANKAR, L.C.E., M.I.E. (India), Nagpur, holds a distinguished position in Central Provinces. He was born in 1881 and obtained the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering from the Bombay Universjty in 1904. Organised the great Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Nagpur in 1908. Appointed Divisional Engineer of the Nagpur Civil Division in 1910. Was awarded Coronation Durbar Medal in 1911 and a Commendation Certificate for Excellent Work done as Divisional Engineer. Was conferred the title of "Rao Sahib" in 1916 in recognition of good work in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Wardha constructed by him in 1915. Entered Public Works Department in 1920 as Executive Engineer. Was proposed and accepted as a Fellow of the British Empire Exhibition of 1924. Elected Member of the Chartered Institution of Engineers (India) in December, 1935. Was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 in appreciation of sterling service to the Empire.

KAMTA PRASAD AGRAWALA, Landlord and Banker, Raipur, is a worthy scion of an illustrious and distinguished family. For his various qualities of head and heart he is held in high esteem. He is noted for his exemplary loyalty and keen public spirit and is blessed with three sons and one daughter.



Kamta Prasad Agrawala, Landlord and Banker, Raipur.

MULLA AHSAN HUSSAIN, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Saugor, was born in 1873. He is a prominent businessman in Central Provinces noted for his generosity, uprightness and loyalty to the Government. He has readily assisted the local authorities in every exigency. He is a Malguzar of three villages, paying Rs. 1,000 as Government Revenue.



Mulla Ahsan Hussain, Hony. Magistrate, Saugor.

LAL AMOL SINGH, Zamindar of Pendra Estate, Honorary Magistrate, Pendra, District Bilaspur, C. P., was born in 1903. His Estate contains 226 villages and embraces an area of 774 square miles. He pays Rs. 27,000 as land revenue. He is descended from the brave Tomar (Chatri) dynasty of Delhi. Hindoorai was the original founder of the Pendra Estate in 1600 A. D. He is Ticcait in 7 Garhas of Bilaspur District.

From his birth the Zamindar has led a laborious life, attending to his various occupations and engagements with precision and care. He is intelligent, cultured and generous, and these social graces are the hallmark of his birth and passport to the hearts of many. Though born to the Estate, he has had to rely on his own efforts to carve out a place for himself in general society. It is his social virtues which have contributed to his popularity as a Zamindar and respectable citizen.

He is gifted with high talents and a careful mind and his methods of successfully tackling the problems of administration are truly efficient. He is an ideal Zamindar, being in intimate touch with his rayots.



Lal Amol Singh, Zamindar of Pendra Estate, District Bilaspur.

He was educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur, where he greatly distinguished himself in riding and sports. He succeeded to the Estate in 1932. He has been awarded the title of Lal, has a seat in the Durbar and is exempt from the Arms Act.

He subscribed Rs. 25,000 to the War Loan and rendered help on demand during the Civil Disobedience movement.

He is President of all societies in the town. The capital town possesses a Tuberculosis Sanatorium and a Girl Guides School. He is also running a charitable hospital. His annual charity to schools and temples is immense. He subscribed liberally to the King George Memorial Women's College, Nagpur, to the Behar and Quetta Earthquake Relief Funds and the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund.



Vishwanath Narayan Apte, Patharia.

MADHAO SHRIHARI ANEY, B.A., B.L. (Cal.), M.L.A., Pleader, Yeotmal (Berar). Born, 29th August, 1880. Educated at Morris College, Nagpur. Served as a teacher in Kashibai Private High School, Amraoti, 1904—07, and joined Bar at Yeotmal in 1908; has been Vice-President, Indian Home Rule League; President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, 1921—30; Ag. President, Indian National Congress, 1933; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924—26, 1927—30 and since 1934; Member, Congress Working Committee, 1924-25 and 1931—34; General Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1934; Leader, Congress Nationalist Assembly Group, 1935; General Secretary, Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Committee, 1935.

VISHWANATH NARAYAN APTE, Honorary President, Damoh Local Board, Patharia, District Saugor, Central Provinces. Born 1887. He is well-known for his public spirit, munificence and honesty of purpose. In appreciation of useful work he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. He is blessed with one son and four daughters.



Raj Artatran Deo, Zamindar of Khariar Estate.

RAJ ARTATRAN DEO, Zamindar of Khariar Estate, C. P., was born in 1900. The family which he so worthily represents is one of the oldest and noblest in the aristocracy of the Central Provinces and held in the highest esteem both by the public and the Government for its earnest public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Crown.

His grandfather held the title of Raja and was also honoured with the Kaiser-i Hind Medal—distinctions which he richly deserved on account of his many princely virtues. He administered his Estate with consummate ability and was on the best of terms with his tenants. He had rendered various useful services both to the public and the Government.

The Zamindar's father, Raj Brij Raj Singh, was a First Class Magistrate and holder of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal. As a Magistrate he had a wide reputation for scrupulous honesty and strict impartiality. He had to his credit a proud record of valuable services to the public and the Government. He enjoyed the esteem and affection of his tenants for his kind and considerate treatment.

Raj Artatran Deo is in every way an eminently worthy scion of this noble family and is

giving every promise of attaining to the distinguished position of his grandfather by his administrative ability and many high qualities of head and heart. He was educated at Rajkumar College and is a cultured Zamindar with progressive ideas. He owns a big Zamindari, with revenue assessment at Rs. 75,000 and Takoli at Rs. 25,000. He is Honorary Magistrate, Durbari and Khas Mulakati and is allowed 100 retainers with arms.

He enjoys the esteem of all classes of people for his high character, wide culture, liberal ideas, broad sympathies, polished manners and innate nobility of soul. He is always ready to serve the public and the Government in any way. He is a model Zamindar and is immensely popular with his tenants.

He is a first-class tennis-player and a fine all-round sportsman.

He spent Rs. 3,000 in celebrating the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, and was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. He has one son only.

His able Dewan, Syed Abdul Jabbar (retired Tahsildar), is an Honorary Magistrate, First-Class.



Pandit Chandandhar Bargainya, Hony. Magistrate, Malguzar, Khatnai, District Bilaspur (C.P.)

PANDIT CHANDANDHAR BARGAINYA, Honorary Magistrate, Malguzar, Khatnai, Akalthana, District Bilaspur, (C.P.) Born 1888. A prominent businessman, Malguzar and one of the most influential personalities in the Bilaspur District. Pays Rs. 5,000 as land revenue. Generously contributes to all useful funds and helps Government in every way. Has six sons, all well-educated. Eldest son, Mr. Gulabdhar Bargainya, is also taking useful steps. May God bless them.



Seth Balbhadra Sao, Banker and Merchant, Balaghat.

SETH BALBHADRA SAO, Banker and Merchant, Balaghat, is one of the most prominent philanthrophists of Central Provinces. He comes of a very respectable family which is noted for its traditional loyalty to the Crown. He is Honorary Magistrate since 1906; Member, Balaghat Municipality, and Director, Co-operative Bank, Balaghat. Has two sons.



Bhargao Amrit Bambawale, M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., (C.P.)

BHARGAO AMRIT BAMBAWALE, M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Government of Central Provinces. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1926.



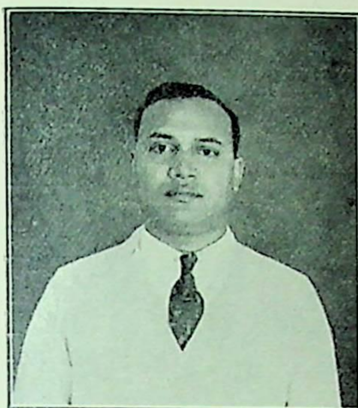
K. S. Mirza Zahurul Hussain Beg, Hony. Magistrate, Drug.

KHAN SAHIB MIRZA ZAHURUL HUSSAIN BEG, Honorary Magistrate, Drug, holds a distinguished position among the agriculturists of Central Provinces. He is Vice-President, Drug Municipal Committee; President, Islami Anjuman, Drug, and has rendered meritorious services to the Crown which were duly recognised with the award of the title of Khan Sahib and the Silver Jubilee Medal.



Percival Alexander Belcham, O.B.E., Hinganghat, District Wardha.

PERCIVAL ALEXANDER BELCHAM, O.B.E., Hinganghat, District Wardha. Born 1874. Comes of a notable Anglo-Indian family. Joined Raja Gokuldas Mill, Jubbalpur, as Spinning Master, 1898—1909. Rose by dint of his own exertion and has been Manager, Rai Bahadur Bansi Lal Abirchand Cotton Mills, since 1909. Was Member, Hinganghat Municipal Committee. O.B.E. in 1936.



MARTHAND RAO BHAN, Zamindar, Amgaon Estate, District Bhandara. Born 1898. Father, Mr. Mahadeo Rao Bhan, rendered meritorious services as an Honorary Magistrate for over twenty years. Mr. Marthand Rao is Honorary Magistrate; President, Gondia Local Board, and Member, Bhandara District Council. Held in great esteem in official and non-official circles.

RAM KRISHNA BHAU, Zamindar, Saoli Dongargaon, District Bhandara, C.P. Practical farmer and agriculturist. Pays Rs. 11,000 as Takoli. Father, Dhajuba Bhau, was Khas Mulakati and Durbari. Son bids fair to win for himself the eminent position of his father. Eagerly assists Administration whenever called upon to do so consistently with the local traditions of the family. Has contributed generously to every worthy cause. Cattle-breeding and veterinary services have ever received his special attention. Took great pains to celebrate the Royal Silver Jubilee in a befitting manner. Popular with all classes of people for amiable manners. Has two sons and one daughter.

Ram Krishna Bhau, Zamindar, Saoli Dongargaon, District Bhandara.

RAI BAHADUR SAHITYACHARYA B. JAGANNATH PRASAD BHANU, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bilaspur. Born 1859. Entered service, 1880, and retired with a brilliant record of sterling services. In recognition of useful work was granted Certificates of Honour in 1911 and Delhi Durbar Medal in 1912. Made Rai Sahib, 1920, and Rai Bahadur, 1925.



R. B. Sahityacharya B. Jagannath Prasad Bhanu, retired E.A.C., Bilaspur.

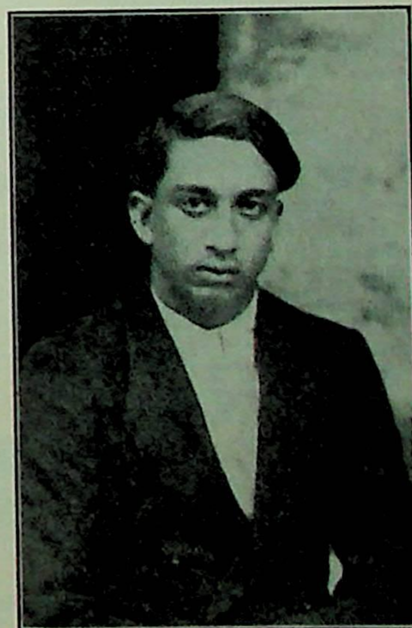
THAKUR BHANU PRATAP SINGH, Zamindar of Suarmar Satare, Komakhan, Raipur, C. P. Born 1906. Educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur. Good athlete and all-round sportsman. Subscribed Rs. 4,000 to War Loans. Did splendid work as President, Silver Jubilee Committee, Komakhan. Gave Rs. 1,700 to Jubilee Fund. Has always actively co-operated with Government.



Seth Raghunath Dass Bharuka, Merchant and Banker, Kamptee.

SETH RAGHUNATH DASS BHARUKA, Merchant and Banker and Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Baldeo Dass Gigraj, Kamptee. He is a Vice-President, Kamptee Municipal Committee, and nominated Member, Cantonment Committee, for the last 10 years. He subscribed Rs. 10,000 to Gour Hospital Fund, Balaghat, and Rs. 500 to Women's College, Nagpur.

PRADHAN BHUVAN PAL SINGH, Zamindar of Churi Estate in Bilaspur district, belongs to an old and respectable Thomar Chandravansi Rajput family which is noted for its loyalty and devotion to the Crown. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur, and is connected by marriage relations to Talcher and Gangpur States in the Eastern States Agency. The Zamindar's family claims its descent from the Pandavas of the Kurukshetra fame. Secured the Zemindari in *Samvat* 1261 corresponding to the year 1204 A.D.



Pradhan Bhuvan Pal Singh, Zamindar, Churi Estate, Bilaspur district.



R.S. Pandit Biharilal, Hony. Magistrate, Malguzar of Sihora, Tumsar, District Bhandara.

RAI SAHIB PANDIT BIHARILAL, Honorary Magistrate, Malguzar of Sihora, Tumsar, District Bhandara, is a worthy scion of an ancient and respectable Brahmin family of Central Provinces. He is closely associated with numerous public-spirited activities for a long period and has generously subscribed to every deserving cause. He

gave Rs. 13,000 to A.B.M. High School, Warsioni, which was opened by His Excellency the Governor; Rs. 3,000 to Main Hospital, Balaghat, and Rs. 1,000 to Central Women College, Nagpur; besides many other princely contributions to important public funds and subscriptions. In appreciation of sterling services to the British Crown he was appointed Honorary Magistrate in 1922 and was awarded the title of Rai Sahib. As Chairman of the Local Board, Warsioni, District Balaghat, he has acquitted himself creditably. He is held in high esteem both in official and non-official circles on account of his many estimable qualities of head and heart.

KUNWAR BIRENDRA SINGH, Zamindar, Katni, is a worthy scion of an ancient and very respectable family of Shisodia Rajputs, members of which settled in Central Provinces over 50 years ago. He was born in 1900 and after matriculating from Hitkarni High School, Jubbulpur, studied at Agricultural College, Nagpur. He has a singularly captivating personality, an amicable disposition and charming manners.

His family has always been noted for loyalty to the British Crown, and Kunwar Birendra Singh, with his two brothers, Kunwar Narendra Singh and Kunwar Surendra Singh, has ever been eager to maintain the family traditions in this direction. He is connected by blood relations with the Raja of Deo, District Gaya, and is also related to the Rulers of Jubbal, Panna and Arki.

Kunwar Birendra Singh very efficiently manages his vast estate with the assistance of his two brothers who are a source of great help to him. In his private life he is an extremely social and unostentatious gentleman, always available to high and low. He has been closely associated with many public-spirited activities and has always contributed generously to every public fund or subscription aiming at public good. He is Chairman, Katni Local Board; Vice-President, Katni Municipal Committee, and President, Co-operative Bank, Katni. For his valuable services to the Crown he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. He is held in high esteem both in official and non-official circles of the district for his numerous estimable qualities of head and heart.



R. S. Udai Singh Bisen, B.A., LL. B., Advocate, Bilaspur.

RAI SAHIB UDAI SINGH BISEN, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bilaspur, was born in 1891, and is a worthy scion of a distinguished Rajput family. He was Senior Vice-Chairman, Bilaspur Municipality, for many years, and acted as its President in 1933-34; is Director, C. P. and Berar Provincial Co-operative Bank; Member, Executive Council, C.P., and Behar Co-operative Federation, and is also the Senior Vice-President of the Chhattisgarh Division Co-operative Institute. Is a landlord in Saugor district and enjoys the privilege of a seat in Durbar. For distinguished services made Rai Sahib in 1934.

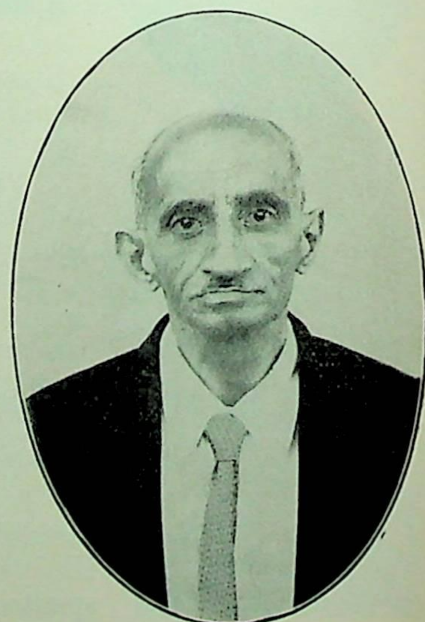
RAI SAHIB SAILENDRANATH BOSE, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Raipur (C.P.), was born in 1876. Education: B.A. (Cal.), LL.B. (All.) Member, Vice-President and President, Raipur Municipality, since 1925. For valuable services awarded Rai Sahib, 1934. Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has six sons, four daughters.



R.B. Thakur Chhattra Singh, E.A.C., Bilaspur.

RAI BAHADUR THAKUR CHHATTRA SINGH, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bilaspur. Born 1882. He comes of an ancient Rajput family of Ujjain and most of his relatives are holding responsible positions in the Army. He joined service in 1903 and has done admirable work as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He was made Rai Bahadur in 1935.

HORMUSJEE HIRJIBHOY CHINOY, Manager and Chief Engineer of Messrs. Gamudia Factories Ltd. Was born in 1879. Passed Matric Examination and joined Mill Department and passed the Mechanical Engineer's Examination in 1904. Served in many cotton mills and ginning and pressing factories as an engineer and manager and from 1914 joined in above-named pressing factory in Warora, District Chanda. Has to his credit a



Hormusjee Hirjibhoy Chinoy, Manager and Chief Engineer of Messrs. Gamudia Factories Ltd., Warora.

splendid record of services rendered to the Government on various occasions. Is Honorary Magistrate since 1919 and was President of the Warora Municipality from 1928 to 1931, of which he is a nominated member since 1922. For meritorious services was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Has five daughters, all married.



Shri Maharaj Kumar Lal Churaman Shah, M.L.A., Honorary Magistrate, Badgaon, District Jubbulpore.

SHRI MAHARAJ KUMAR LAL CHURAMAN SHAH, M.L.A., Honorary Magistrate, Khas Mulakati, Durbari and Taluqdar, Badgaon, District Jubbulpore, was born in 1895. He claims to be a direct descendant of the Amoda Royal family, the origin of which can be traced to the Nizam Shah dynasty of Gadha Mandla, near Jubbulpore. He owns Zamindari of 12 villages and pays about Rs. 3,000 as land revenue. He helped the authorities to suppress the Civil Disobedience movement and preached loyalty to the public, for which he was awarded a certificate and his services were further recognised in 1928 when he was made Honorary Magistrate in that year. He has been actively working for the uplift of a masses as a member of the Local Board and District Council. His work as Surpanch of different schools has been appreciated by the Local Government. He is a great exponent of the rights and privileges of the Raj Gonds. The generosity with which he has responded to every claim made on his purse in the public interest is unique. His character, courteous manners and genial temperament are well known to the public and have endeared him to all classes of people. He has recently been elected Vice-President, Forrester Co-operative Central Banks, Merwara, and the District Malguzar-Tenants' Association, Jubbulpore. He was also elected Member of the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly from the Niwas-Dindori General Rural Constituency. He with his friend, Mr. V.P. Goutam, M.A., LL.B., have launched a regular campaign against the social evils that are eating into the very vitals of their community.

MAJOR ALBERT FRANCIS WINNINGTON-LA COSTA, V.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Assistant Surgeon, Raipur (C.P.) Born 1889. Educated at Grant Medical College, Calcutta. Lecturer, Robertson Medical School, Nagpur; Commissioned Indian Medical Service, 1916; Senior Medical Officer I.M.S., Mooltan, 1916; Medical Officer at Dehra Dun and Quetta; Civil Surgeon, Saugor. Awarded Volunteer Officers' Decoration, 1930. Has four children.



Dadu Lal, Proprietor, firm Sheo Prasad Hanuman Lal, Drug.

DADU LAL, Proprietor, firm Sheo Prasad Hanuman Lal, Drug, C.P., also Malguzar of Mahamara. Born 1896. Burma Shell, Grain and Hardware merchant. Agent, Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd. Rendered valuable services to Government during Civil Disobedience movement. Generally gives every assistance to Government officers. Awarded Royal Silver Jubilee Medal.



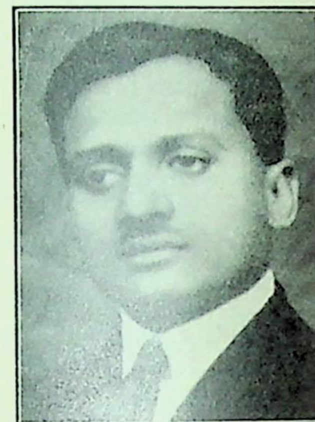
Rai Bahadur Seth Sir Bisesardas Daga, Kt., K.C.I.E., Banker and Landlord, Nagpur.

RAI BAHADUR SETH SIR BISESARDAS DAGA, KT., K.C.I.E., Banker, Millowner, Mineowner, Landlord. Born 1876. Senior Proprietor of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand; Chairman, Nagpur Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd.; Director, Model Mills, Nagpur, and Berar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Badnera; Life Member, Countess of Dufferin Fund, and Holder, First Class Tazim, Bikaner State. Made Rai Bahadur, 1901; Knighthood conferred, 1921, and K.C.I.E., 1934. *Address*:—Nagpur (C.P.) and Bikaner (Rajputana.)



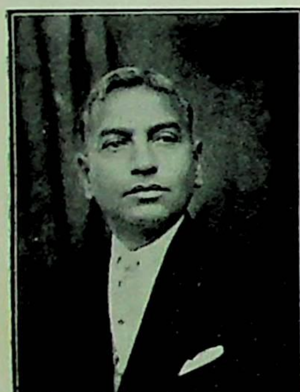
Seth Surajratan Daga, Hony. Magistrate, Raipur, C.P.

SETH SURAJRATAN DAGA, Honorary Magistrate, Banker and Landlord, Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Sultanchand Nathmal Daga, Raipur, C.P., is a leading figure of the town. He comes from a highly distinguished family which is well known for social and philanthropic works. Seth Nathmal Daga Hospital and Dharamsala at Arang and another at Dhamtari and a large donation of Rs. 5,000 to Hindu Orphanage among other things will for ever speak of their generosity and keen sense of social and religious services.



Shrimant Ganpatrao Dani, Malguzar of Kolar, Raipur.

SHRIMANT GANPATRAO DANI, Malguzar of Kolar, Raipur, represents an old and respectable Maratha family of the days of Raja Bimbaji of Ratanpur. His great-grandfather, Ramchandrarao, a Kamaishdar at Raipur, acquiring 44 villages with a salt monopoly, was given the name of Dani. His son, Ganpatrao, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner and was the father of Rao Sahib Baburao Dani, the father of the subject of the present sketch. Rao Sahib Baburao Dani was a Darbari, Khas Mulakati and Honorary Magistrate and was exempt from the Arms Act. His widow, Anandabai, adopted Shrimant Ganpatrao in 1920. The Estate, which now comprises 13 villages, pays a land revenue of Rs. 6,000. Shrimant Ganpatrao is blessed with one son and one daughter.



Jagannath Rao Dani, Landlord and Hony. Magistrate, First Class, Raipur.

JAGANNATH RAO DANI, Landlord and Honorary Magistrate, First Class, Raipur, C.P., was born in one of the oldest and renowned Maratha families in 1891. The family, which he worthily represents, settled in C.P. during the time of Bhonslas. He has a brilliant record of meritorious services rendered to the public and the Crown.



R.B. Dau Kalyansingh Tahutdar, Tarenga, District Raipur, C.P.

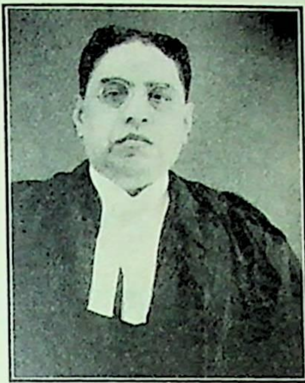
RAI BAHADUR DAU KALYANSINGH, Tahutdar, Tarenga, District Raipur, Central Provinces, born on April 4, 1876, represents an old and historic family. He is the sole proprietor of Tarenga Ilaka, which was granted by the Marhattas in 1828 to his ancestor Jagdeosao at Rs. 224 annual revenue, which has now been increased to Rs. 70,740 by the British Government.

He has been Honorary Magistrate, Member of Imperial Relief Fund, War Loan, Local Board, District Council, Notified Area Committee; and President of Basti Fund, Famine Kitchen House, Temple of Sribihariji and Jagannathswami, etc.; and is Malguzar, Banker, Darbari and Khas Mulakati.

His charities, both public and private, are liberal and extensive without caste and creed restriction. He has constructed an equipped Veterinary Dispensary, a general ward, a Leper Hospital and a ward, a big tank and wells. He has subscribed to Behar and Quetta Earthquake, Wardha flood, famines; allowed landed properties to Club, markets, cattle ponds, Ganj, temples, I'dgah, mosques, hospitals, Government buildings, schools, office, church, Goshala, Dharamshalas, wells, roads, burial grounds, meadows, etc., helped Boy Scouts, libraries and orphanages.

In recognition of his manifold public and Government services he was honoured by being invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and that held in honour of Prince of Wales at Nagpur, and received Certificates from His Excellency the Viceroy, Chief Commissioner, Commissioner, high district officials, and was exempted from the Arms Act. He was awarded a Khilat of Honour, Medals for Coronation Durbar and Silver Jubilee Medals with *Sanads* for Rai Sahib in 1922 and Rai Bahadur in 1928.

The officials of various departments hvae ever held the Rai Bahadur in high esteem for his qualities of head and heart and his loyal response to their calls. Nothing pleases him more than to be helpful to the Government or the public in useful directions and good movements. No wonder he enjoys, in an eminent degree, the affection of the public and the esteem of the officials.



R.B. Goshto Behari De, B.A., B.L., retired District and Sessions Judge, C.P.

RAI BAHADUR GOSHTO BEHARI DE, B.A., B.L., retired District and Sessions Judge, Central Provinces. Born 1881. Joined C.P. Bar, 1904; entered Government service, 1905; deputed to Law Department, Government of India, 1928; Registrar, High Court, 1929—31; appointed District and Sessions Judge, 1931; nominated to C.P. Council as expert during passage of Court Fees Bill, 1935; retired 1936. Rai Bahadur, June, 1934. Silver Jubilee Medal, May, 1935.

CHANDU LAL CHUNILAL DESAI, B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Chanda. Born 27th April, 1900. Educated at Bombay and Cambridge Universities. Entered service as Assistant Commissioner, Baldana, in 1923. Worked as Special Magistrate, Khamgaon; Under Secretary, Revenue Department; Deputy Commissioner, Baldana; Town Settlement Officer, Berar; Deputy Commissioner, Yeotmal, and is now at Chanda. Was awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has one son. Permanent address: Desai Wago, Nadiad (Bombay Presidency.)



R.S. Madhavrao Deorao Deshmukh, Hony. Magistrate and Jagirdar, Parwa, District Yeotmal.

RAO SAHIB MADHAVRAO DEORAO DESHMUKH, Honorary Magistrate and Jagirdar, Parwa, District Yeotmal, represents an old and historic family, members of which have been enjoying hereditary rights of Jagirdars since the days of Moghul Empire. He was born in 1888 and is one of the most public-spirited citizens of Central Provinces who has distinguished himself with useful services to the Government and the public. He has been associated for a long period with numerous institutions aiming at public good. He is an Honorary Magistrate; Secretary, Yeotmal District Sports and Arts Association; Secretary, Yeotmal District Soldiers' Board; Secretary, Yeotmal Liberal Association; President, Veer Shiva Lingayat Association, Yeotmal, and Vice-President, Depressed Classes' Association, Yeotmal. He also rendered meritorious services as Assistant District Scout Commissioner and Member, Debt Conciliation Board and National Liberal Fedration. Served also in various capacities in Red Cross Society and Child Welfare centre at Yeotmal. Was made Rao Sahib in 1925 for distinguished services.

DR. PANJABRAO SHAMRAO DESHMUKH, M.A. (Edin.), D.PHIL. (Oxon.), M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, Amraoti (Berar). Born 1898. Educated at Fergusson College, Poona, and Edinburgh. Won the Vans Dunlop Research Scholarship, 1923; called to the Bar, 1925; elected Chairman, District Council, Amraoti, 1928; elected to the C.P. Legislative Council, 1930; appointed Minister for Education and Agriculture, December, 1930; introduced Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, etc. Resigned Ministry, August, 1933, and resumed practice. Elected Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti, July, 1934, and re-elected, 1935.

DHARAM RAO, Honorary Magistrate, Zamindar of Ahiri Estate in Chanda District, was born on the 21st March, 1907. He is admittedly one of the most enlightened Zamindars of Central Provinces. He belongs to a family noted for its inherent nobility, boundless munificence and unquestionable loyalty to the Government and which traces descent from the famous Warrior rulers of Chanda. The Ahiri Estate covers an area of 2,600 square miles, and under the able management of Mr. G. V. Wazalwar it is one of the leading Zamindaries of the Province, commanding considerable prestige. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, where he had a brilliant academic career. He has proved very efficient in practical farming, gardening and cattle-breeding. He is a lover of all outdoor games and excels as a marksman and a daring big game hunter.



Dharam Rao, Honorary Magistrate, Zamindar, Ahiri Estate, Chanda District.

Mr. Dharam Rao has inherited in full all the esteemable qualities of the family, and is always eager to maintain the traditions of his house as regards public spirit, charity and firm allegiance to the British Raj. During the Great War he rendered considerable help with men and money and his services were duly appreciated in proper quarters. He has always whole-heartedly co-operated with the Provincial officers whenever his services were required

by them. He takes a particularly keen interest in education and maintains a Vernacular school in Ahiri. The aboriginal tribes of Madias are receiving primary education and are being reclaimed. His ryots are particularly well looked after and the care of their widows, orphans and other helpless dependents is always his first concern. He also maintains an up-to-date dispensary in his estate where medical aid is imparted free of charge to the poor and needy. For his meritorious services to the Crown he was made Honorary Magistrate.

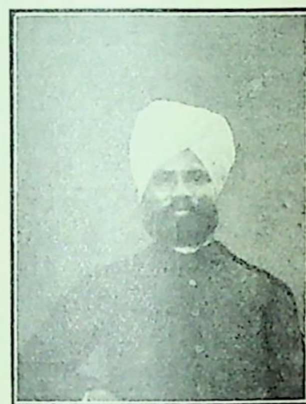
He is blessed with two worthy sons, the elder of whom, Mr. Vishweshwar Rao, has joined Shri Shivaji Military Training School at Poona and carries a wise head on his comparatively young shoulders.



Narayan Ramchandra Dole, Honorary Magistrate, Amraoti, Berar.

NARAYAN RAMCHANDRA DOLE, Honorary Magistrate, Landlord and Banker, Amraoti, Berar, is a very influential gentleman who has never missed an opportunity to prove his loyalty to the Crown. Both he and his father, Rao Bahadur Dole, have subscribed liberally to every deserving cause. He is blessed with two sons.

BALI RAM DOYE, Zamindar of Saoli-Dongargaon, Talukdar, Saoli-Dongargaon, Tehsil Gondia, District Bhandara. Is a worthy scion of a respectable family loyal to the Crown. Holds 38 villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 10778/2/6.



Pandit Ghasiram Dubey, Malguzar of Sukli, District Bilaspur.

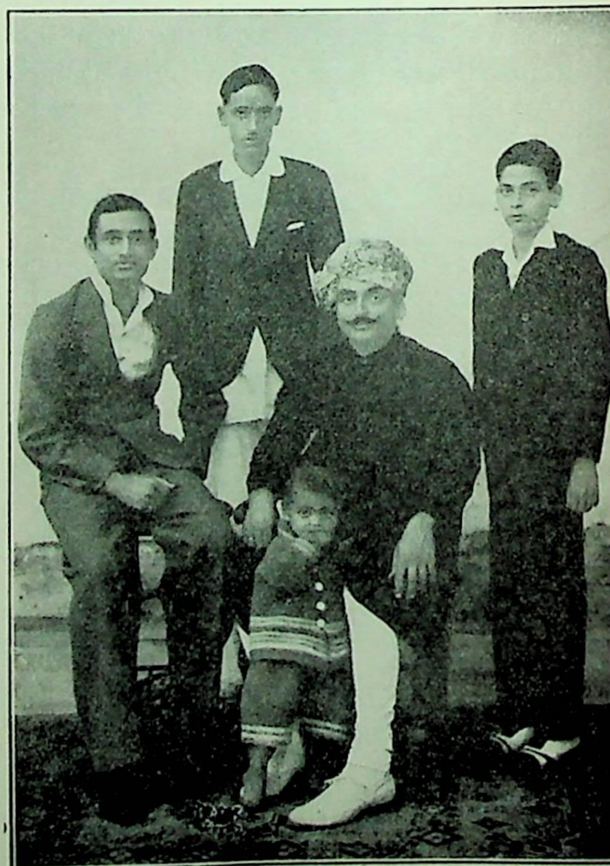
PANDIT GHASIRAM DUBEY, Malguzar of Sukli, District Bilaspur, is a worthy descendant of a Kanya Kubj Brahmin family, which migrated from U. P. over 100 yards ago. As an Honorary Magistrate he has been serving the Government loyally and energetically for over six years. He has four sons, the eldest studying in B.A.

RAI SAHIB GOBIND RAM DUTT, B.A., Entomologist to the Government of Central Provinces, Nagpur. Born 1884. Meloed Kapurthala National Science Reader, 1905-6; Assistant to the Imperial Enthomologist to the Government of India, 1906—23; Personal Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist to the Government of India, 1923—30; Entomologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Council, 1930-31; Entomologist to the Government of Central Provinces since 1931. Made Rai Sahib 1932. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Late Subedar Mangal Prasad Dwivedi, Bordha, District Hoshangabad.

LATE SUBEDAR MANGAL PRASAD DWIVEDI, Bordha, District Hoshangabad, C.P. Born 1858. Educated in Hoshangabad High School; was a scholar of Sanskrit and Persian. Supervised Census of 1881. Provided school buildings for boys and girls. Was member of District Council and Local Boards. Was exempt under Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act of 1878. Joined State Durbar, Nagpur, 30th January, 1922. Was a Khas Mulakati and Durbari. Landed property 27 villages. Revenue paid Rs. 6,000. Some ancestral property in Oudh. During Great War subscribed Rs. 1,500 to War Loans, supplied 12 recruits and gave pay of two recruits from Bordha State. Helped Government loyally during Civil Disobedience. Did much famine relief work in 1899-1900. Left behind five sons and three daughters. Four sons and two daughters are existing. The youngest son is receiving education; others look after their Estate. They have donated towards Lady Willingdon Earthquake and Jubilee Funds.



Standing at the back: Subedar H.S.P. Dwivedi, *In the middle from left to right:* Subedar U.S.P. Dwivedi, Subedar Y. P. Dwivedi and Subedar H.P. Dwivedi. *Baby:* M.D. Dwivedi.



K. S. Seth Fakir Mohammad,
Hony. Magistrate, Saugor.

KHAN SAHIB SETH FAKIR MOHAMMAD, Honorary Magistrate, Saugor, was born in a respectable family of hereditary good name for loyalty to the Crown. A shrewd businessman of repute and Member of Saugor Municipality and District Board. For his useful services he was awarded the title of Khan Sahib and Silver Jubilee Medal.



Seth Radhakrishna Ganeriwala,
Merchant, Bilaspur.

SETH RADHAKRISHNA GANERIWALA, Merchant, Bilaspur, is one of the leading citizens of Central Provinces. He belongs to a highly respectable family. He is a thriving merchant and carries on business on a large scale in different parts of the country in partnership with a well-known firm of Messrs. Ghasilal Nandlal. He has worked as an Honorary Munsiff for a long time and is a member of Debt Conciliation Board. For his splendid public services he was awarded a gold medal by the Durbar of the Commissioner of Gorakhpur, U. P. He played a prominent part in making the Silver Jubilee celebrations a success at Bilaspur and his work was highly appreciated. He is a cultured and educated man of generous and charitable nature. He has opened a costly charitable dispensary at Mukandgarh in Jaipur State. He has always responded to the calls of exigencies and for his various qualities of head heart and is held in high esteem both in official and non-official circles.



Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi,
Wardha.

MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI, Bar-at-Law, Wardha. Born 2nd October, 1869. Educated at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and London. Called to the Bar from Inner Temple. Practised in Bombay, Kathiawar and South Africa. Held charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and Zulu Revolt in Natal. Championed the cause of Indians abroad, chiefly those in East and South Africa. Raised an ambulance corps and conducted a vigorous recruiting campaign in Kaira District during the Great War. Called India's dictator and one of the greatest living men of to-day. In addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation (1919—21) associated himself with the Non-co-operation campaign, 1920. Started and led the Satyagrah movement, 1918-19. Sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March, 1922; released on the 4th February, 1924. President, Indian National Congress, 1925. Inaugurated campaign for breach of the Salt Laws, April, 1930. Interned, 5th May, 1930, and released on the 26th January, 1931. Sole representative of the Indian National Congress at the 2nd Round Table Conference, 1931. Imprisoned, January, 1932, and released on the 8th May, 1933. Championed the cause of depressed classes in India.



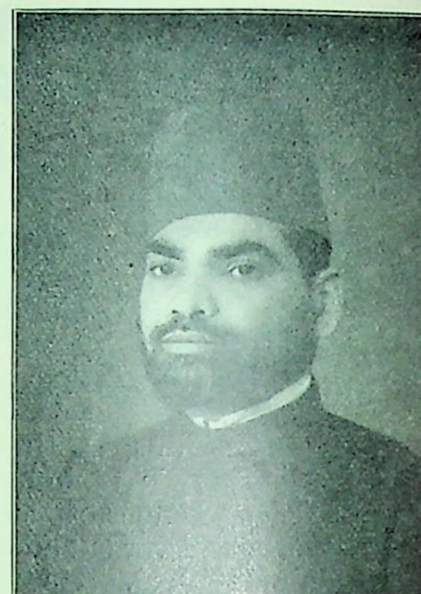
Thakor Gantam Singh, Sarabarakar of
Pandaria Zamindari, District Bilaspur.

THAKOR GANTAM SINGH, Sarabarakar of Pandaria Zamindari, Honorary Magistrate, Pandaria, District Bilaspur, C. P. Born 1909. Educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur. Has blood relationship with the family of Sarangarh. Zamindari pays Rs. 6,000 to Government. A prominent young athlete with essentially a business trend of mind. Contributed over Rs. 5,000 to Royal Silver Jubilee Fund.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MUHAMMAD ABDUL GHANI, M.A., (Allahabad), M. LITT. (Cambridge); Professor, Morris College, Nagpur; Head of the Department of Arabic and Persian in the University of Nagpur; President of he Anjuman Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur. Third son of the late Maulana Abdul Ali Asi, renowned poet and scholar of Arabic and Persian. Took his M.A. degree in Arabic and Persian in 1913 from Aligarh College, standing first in order of merit in the University of

Allahabad. Was Captain of College XI in 1909. Appointed a Fellow by the College Syndicate in 1914. His work as such was highly spoken of by the Committee of Experts consisting of late Justice Karamat Hussain of Allahabad, Dr. Sayyid Hasan and Dr. Joseph Horovitz. In 1917 taken in Provincial Educational Service in C.P., where he still continues.

Took leave in 1913 to go to Persia and Europe for study of modern Persian and training in the Western method of critical research. At Cambridge worked for full two years under late Professor E. G. Browne and Professor F. W. Buckler. He wrote his thesis on the "History of Persian Language and Literature at the Mughal Court," published in 3 volumes at Allahabad. It was highly praised by eminent Orientalists of Europe and India. This work now forms part of the syllabuses for the Degree examinations in the Universities of India. Awarded the distinction of Shams-ul-Ulama which he richly deserves.



Shams-ul-Ulama Mohammad Abdul Ghani, M.A., M.A. Litt., Professor, Morris College, Nagpur.

Eldest son, Maulvi Abdul Wali, died in 1918, having managed for nine years the family's Arabic Printing Press at Lucknow and the monthly Arabic journal "The Al-Bayan." Second son, Maulana Mohammad Abdul Qavi Fani, M.A. (Alig.), poet and author of several works, is a Lecturer in Persian in the University of Lucknow. The youngest son, Hakim Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Baqi, is practising as Unani physician at Lucknow.



Ghasilal Jaipuria, Honorary Magistrate, Tumsar, District Bhandara.

GHASILAL JAIPURIA, Honorary Magistrate, General Manager, Messrs. Ramkrishna Ramnath, Birri Manufacturers, and Bankers, Tumsar, in Bhandara District, comes from a respectable family and by his sheer ability has become an influential man in the eyes of both the Government and the public. He is a member, C. P. Board of Industries, and subscribed Rs. 500 to R. S. Kuar Lal Hospital, Bhandara, and Rs. 500 to the Central College of Women, Nagpur.

SIR HARI SINGH GOUR, KT., M.A., D. LITT., D.C.L., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur. Born 26th November, 1872. Educated at Government High School, Saugor; Hislop College, Nagpur, and Downing College,C ambridge. Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921—34; President, Nagpur Municipality, 1918—22; first Vice-Chancellor, and Honorary D. Litt., Delhi University; Member, Indian Central Committee; Leader of the National Party and Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, 1927—34; Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933.



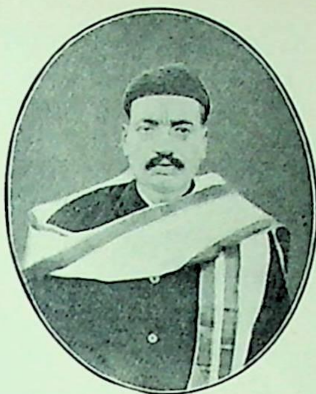
Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt., M.A., D. Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., Bar-at-Law, Nagpur.



Kesho Ram Govardhan, Malguzar of Mungoli, District Bilaspur, C. P.

KESHO RAM GOVARDHAN, Malguzar of Mungoli, District Bilaspur; C.P., Honorary Magistrate; Durbari; Member, District Council; and President, Notified Area Committee. Liberally contributed to various public charities. Helped Government against Civil Disobedience. Forefathers were Revenue Officers under the Bhonslas. Father, Mr. Ram Rao, got *Sanad* for famine work in 1897.

RAI BAHADUR GOWARDHANDAS, Mining Proprietor, Honorary Magistrate, First Class, Tumsar, District Bhandara, C.P. Equally respected by public and officials for broad-minded philanthropy and sincere loyalty to the Crown. During Great War supplied fifteen recruits, subscribed Rs. 3,500 to War Loans and Rs. 400 to Our Day Fund.



R.B. Gowardhandas, Mining Proprietor, Tumsar, District Bhandara.

There is not space enough to enumerate all his public benefactions. Some prominent ones may be mentioned :—Rs. 70,000 for a tank for public use ; Rs. 50,000 for a Dharamsala at Chitrakut ; Rs. 25,250 for Ramchandraji's temple at Tumsar ; Rs. 20,000 for comforts of pilgrims at places like Dwarka, Benares, Rameswar, etc ; Rs. 12,800 in constructing an English Middle School at Tumsar ; Rs. 10,000 for a Baoli for the public ; Rs. 10,000 to the Women's Hospital, Bhandara ; Rs. 6,000 for a building at Tumsar for the Primary School ; Rs. 6,000 for a Dharamsala at Tumsar ; Rs. 5,000 for marriage of a Brahmin girl ; Rs. 3,000 for opening ceremony of the English Middle School by the Governor, C.P. and Berar ; Rs. 3,000 for purchase of a house at Nagpur, given in charity to Vaidya Damodarpant Waradpande ; Rs. 3,000 for purchase of land at Chitrakut for a Dharamsala ; Rs. 2,700 in constructing a tank at Goberwahi for public use ; Rs. 2,000 for a school at Gondia, etc., etc.

Acted as President, Tumsar-Municipality. Is President, Tumsar Gorakshan. Removed communal tension in Tumsar between Hindus and Muslims in 1926 and service recognised by both communities. Helps poor Muslims and depressed classes.

Has one adopted son, who is also a Magistrate.



Lakhan Lal Gupta, District Council Member, Arang, Raipur.

RAI SAHIB BEPIN VEHARI DAS GUPTA, M.A., L.T., Headmaster, Government High School, Raipur (C. P.). Born 1882. Educated at Calcutta and Allahabad Universities. Worked as Professor of Mathematics, Pabna College, and Bishop College, Calcutta. Now Headmaster since 1916. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Rai Sahib in 1936.

LAKHAN LAL GUPTA, District Council Member, Malguzar of Arang, Raipur, C.P. Born 1911. Passed Senior Cambridge. Good athlete and all-round sportsman. Pays Rs. 4,000 as land revenue. Subscribed Rs. 1,000 to War Loans. Ha sestablished a public library at personal expenses. Co-operated with Government during Civil Disobedience. Did splendid work as member, Silver Jubilee Committee.



Ram Lal Sao Gupta, Malguzar of Mungli, C.P.

RAM LAL SAO GUPTA, Malguzar of Mungli, Central Provinces, was born in 1897. He pays Rs. 5,000 a year as land revenue. He is a Durbari and is respected by the public and the Government alike for his earnest public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Crown. He has been doing useful public service as Chairman, Local Board, and as Secretary, Sanitation Committee, and has to his credit a good amount of commendable loyal work as Secretary, Aman Sabha. He is also a Life Member of Red Cross Society. He has been rendering every assistance to the Government and the public all through whenever an occasion has demanded the same. He contributed liberally to the Behar and Quetta Earthquake Relief Funds and gave a creditable account of himself as Treasurer, Behar Earthquake Relief Fund. He is generously inclined towards all movements for public good. He has given buildings for the use of Child Welfare Centre. He was awarded the Royal Silver Jubilee Medal.

RAI SAHIB SETH HARI SHANKER, Rais and Zamindar, Dhanwara Estate, Harda, District Hoshangabad, C. P. Born *Samwat* 1930 (A.D. 1874). He belongs to a respectable family of Nandwana Brahmin community. His great-grandfather, Seth Chandrabhanji, and grandfather, Seth Jagunnathji, came from Parbatsar of Jodhpur State (Rajputana). He is Khas Mulakati, Durbari, Honorary Magistrate 1st Class and President, Central Co-operative Bank, Harda. Subscribed Rs. 500 to Lady Butler Hospital, Nagpur, and a handsome amount to Kashi Bai Kanyapathshala, Harda. Assisting administration in every way.



R. S. Seth Hari Shanker, Zamindar, Dhanwara Estate, Harda.



Lal Indra Shah, Durbari and Zamindar, Ambagarh Chawki Estate.

LAL INDRA SHAH, Durbari and Khas Mulakati and Zamindar of Ambagarh Chawki Estate, Distt. Drug, comes out of a distinguished and loyal Zamindar family of Drug District. He was educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur. The estate under his expert guidance and able management of his Manager, Mr. Jagmohan Lal, who was awarded a medal in Silver Jubilee from Drug District, has made an all-round improvement. He is always eager to help the Government or the public in useful directions. He takes keen interest in the primary education of his ryots. For his wide culture and many estimable qualities of head and heart he enjoys in an eminent degree the affection of the public and the esteem of the officials. He was awarded a Delhi Durbar Medal in 1911 and also a medal from the Director of Agriculture, C.P., in 1934, for encouraging his ryots in Agriculture. Moreover he is a life member of the Indian Red Cross Society. He is at present *Surpanch* of the village *panchayat*. He has been Chairman of Southern Zamindari Local Board, Balod, Distt. Drug, since 1912. Recently he has planted a very big fruit garden (oranges, graft mangoes, guavas and several other fruit plants) for the benefit of his estate as well as for his ryots. He has also recently started two private schools for boys and one for girls for Primary education in his estate.

He is blessed with two sons and six daughters. The eldest son, Kumar Lal Chakradhar Shah, is getting education at Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P.



Pandit Narayan Tukaram Ingle, Malguzar of Byaora, C.P.

PANDIT NARAYAN TUKARAM INGLE, Landlord and Malguzar of Byaora, District Hoshangabad, C. P. Born 1879. Is a First-Class Honorary Magistrate and a big Landlord and Mulguzar, paying to Government Rs. 2,700 as Revenue. Is a generous and cultured man, loved by all classes of people. Assists Government in every emergency. Father was a famous I. M. Railway Contractor.



Dr. Mohammad Abdul Jabbar, Honorary Magistrate, Gadarwara.

DR. MOHAMMAD ABDUL JABBAR, Honorary Magistrate, Gadarwara, District Hoshangabad. Born 1875. Is a renowned poet in Urdu and orator; during service as an L.M.P. in United Provinces wrote a book describing the method of working a dispensary; was a Nominated Member, Gadarwara Municipality, in 1928—30, and is Honorary Magistrate II Class. Has four sons.

RAI BAHADUR G. P. JAISWAL, B.SC., LL.B., M.L.C., Advocate, Hoshangabad (C. P.). Born 1890. Educated in Allahabad University. Takes keen interest in Municipal and District Council affairs. One of the oldest members of C. P. Legislative Council since 1921 with a short break. Was Minister, C. P. Government, 1930—33. Subscribed to several funds for public good. Awarded Rai Bahadur 1932 and Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Blessed with one son, two daughters.

DR. JAWALA PRASAD, M.A. (Allahabad), PH.D. (Cantab), Professor of Philosophy, Robertson College, Jubbulpore (C. P.). Born 1890. Was Thomson Scholar and Himangini Bhuvaneshvari Prizeman. Lecturer in Philosopy, St. John's College, Agra, 1921-23; Assistant Professor of Philosophy, 1923—34, and Professor since 1934. For educational and social services awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. Has three daughters, one son.



Rani Jhamal Kumari Devi of Dhondi Lohara Estate, Drug District, C. P.

RANI JHAMAL KUMARI DEVI of Dhondi Lohara Estate, Drug District, C. P., comes of the original Ruling families of Chanda Raj Gonds. She enjoys the unique distinction of being the first Raj Gond lady on whom Their Majesties were pleased to confer the title of Rani. Her Estate pays Rs. 15,132 as Takoli to the Government.

Since 1932 the Estate has been under the direct management of the Rani Sahiba under the able administration of Mr. Manna Ram Pandey, Dewan of the Estate. The House of Dhondi Lohara has spared no pains to assist the Government whenever called upon to do so.

The Estate liberally contributed to the War Loan and has donated Rs. 10,000 to the Central Women's College, Nagpur. Celebrated the Jubilee in a befitting manner in addition to subscribing Rs. 5,000 to the Jubilee Fund.



Manna Ram Pandey, Dewan, Dhondi Lohara Estate.

Rani Sahiba is an able and enlightened administrator. During her regime she has spared no pains to improve the condition of the peasantry, village uplift movement, and medical relief. Special attention is being paid to Primary Education, specially of Gonds and other backward tribes, and a special school is maintained for the purpose. Keen interest is taken in cattle-breeding and veterinary services.

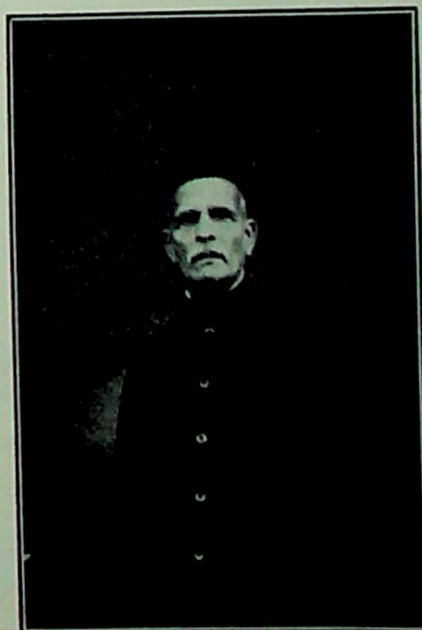
The Dewan, Mr. Manna Ram Pandey, is also a practical administrator and spares no pains in bringing administrative machinery up-to-date on moderns lines.

The Rani Sahiba is a loyal citizen of the Empire.



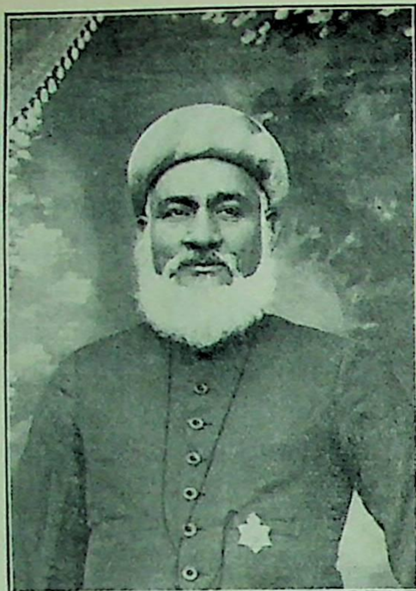
Rao Sahib T. B. Jog. B.A., L.T., Akola, Berar.

RAO SAHIB T. B. JOG, B.A., L.T., Superintendent, Normal School, Akola, Berar. Born 1889. Belongs to a respectable Mahratta Chitpaven Brahman family. Under his able administration Akola Normal School has become admittedly the best training school for Vernacular teachers in the province. Keenly interested in the Village Uplift movement. Subscribed to various educational institutions. Awarded Royal Silver Jubilee Medal.



Sir Moropant Vishvanath Joshi, Kt., K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., Amraoti.

SIR MOROPANT VISHVANATH JOSHI, KT., K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., Amraoti, Berar. Born 1861. Educated at Deccan College, Poona, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Practised as Advocate, Nagpur High Court; Home Member to C. P. Government, 1920—25; President, All-India Liberal Federation, 1925; Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29. Knighted, 1923, and created K.C.I.E., 1926. Has two sons and four daughters.



Khan Sahib Haji Seth Kikabhai,
Honorary Magistrate, Raipur.

KHAN SAHIB HAJI SETH KIKABHAI, Honorary Magistrate, Premier Merchant, Raipur, C. P. Born 1880. Great public worker and loyal citizen. During War helped in recruiting and securing War Loans, himself subscribing a handsome amount. Liberally contributed to hospitals, Red Cross Flood Relief and Earthquake Relief Funds. Combated Civil Disobedience. Khan Sahib 1932. Silver Jubilee Medal 1935.

DADAJI SHYAM RAO KITE, Honorary Magistrate, Malguzar of Takli, Wardha, was born in a respectable family of old repute for loyalty and devotion to the Crown. He is an Honorary Magistrate; Member, Debt Conciliation Board, and Member, Wardha District Board. As a Chairman of the Wardha Local Board his work was particularly noteworthy.



Dadaji Shyam Rao Kite,
Malguzar of Takli, Wardha.



R. S. Pandit Krishna Chandra
Sharma, Hony. Magistrate,
Khurai.

RAO SAHIB PANDIT KRISHNA CHANDRA SHARMA, Honorary Magistrate, Khurai, District Saugor, occupies a distinguished position among the landlords of Central Provinces. He is a worthy representative of a very ancient and respectable Brahman family, members of which distinguished themselves with meritorious service to the Government. He has been closely associated with many public-spirited activities for a number of years. Has been Honorary Magistrate since 1923 and was appointed Scout Commissioner, Khurai, in 1932. Was Chairman, Local Board, 1927—33, and President, Saugor Municipal Committee, for over six years. He is also a prominent member of the Saugor District Board. He is a cultured young man, very popular with all classes of people and is worthily maintaining the loyal traditions of his illustrious house. He has also played an important part for the upliftment of the masses and in raising the standard of living of the hard-worked villager in his district.



Thakur Lal Bahadur Singh, Zamindar, Phuljhar Estate,
Saraipalli, Distt. Raipur.

THAKUR LAL BAHADUR SINGH, Zamindar, Phuljhar Estate, Saraipalli, District Raipur, C. P., was born in 1895 and was educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur. He represents a family which enjoys a position of eminence among the nobilities of the Central Provinces in points of wealth, culture, social position, public spirit and loyalty to the Crown. He owns extensive landed property, paying nearly fifty thousand rupees a year as land revenue. He manages his estate with consummate ability and tact, and his relations with his tenants are as satisfactory as can be desired. During the Great War he served the Empire with exemplary energy and devotion and helped the Government in various ways. For his remarkably active and valuable recruiting services he was deservedly honoured with a medal by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He also contributed Rs. 25,000 to different War funds. Further he subscribed Rs. 10,000 for the Frontier War. He energetically combated the Civil Disobedience movement and preserved loyalty in his Ilaqa with rigidity. He was a Member of the C.P. Legislative Council from 1928 to 1930. He subscribed over ten thousand rupees to the Royal Jubilee Fund and as President of the Silver Jubilee Committee, Phuljhar Estate, left no stone unturned in making the Jubilee celebrations a brilliant success. He has two sons.



Mahant Lal Das Vaishnav, Mahant of Sheoninarain Math, Bilaspur.

MAHANT LAL DAS VAISHNAV, Mahant of Sheoninarain Math, Sheoninarain, District Bilaspur, C. P. Born 1878. The Sheoninarain Math is the most ancient Vaishnav *Gadi* in the Central Provinces and is a famous place of pilgrimage on the banks of the river Mahanadi. Mahant Lal Das is a worthy High Priest of Vaishnav cult, venerated by all classes of people for his high character, profound piety, vast erudition and various other adorable virtues and attainments benefitting a Vaishnav. He was Honorary Magistrate 2nd Class for over four years. He is now a Durbari and is exempted from the Arms Act. He pays Rs. 5,000 as land revenue. He has subscribed over Rs. 2,5000 to various funds and has endowed buildings for a Hindi school in his village. He holds Delhi Durbar Medal. The Royal Silver Jubilee was celebrated in his out-of-the-way village more benefittingly than in many another District town under the able management of Mr. Khansal Prasad Tewari.

RAI BAHADUR KUNWAR LAL SINGH, Zamindar of Riast Kamtha, Phulchur, Gondia, District Bhandara, was born in 1894. He owns one of the oldest and biggest Zamindaries in C. P., comprising 384 villages. He pays Rs. 11,000 a year as Talkali and Malkali. He belongs to a renowned Lodi family, members of which greatly assisted the British during the Maratha War of 1818. His father, Rao Bahadur Indra Raj Singh, was well-known for his munificence and many estimable qualities of head and heart. He donated Rs. 55,000 for the Bhandara Water Works Scheme. The present Zamindar is fully maintaining the traditions of his illustrious family, and is respected by all classes of people for his high character and wide culture. He is intensely loyal to the Crown and as Honorary Magistrate has been giving a creditable account of himself. He subscribed Rs. 40,000 to R. B. Kunwar Lal Singh Women's Hospital, Bhandara. He has also donated Rs. 4,000 for the Bhandara Library accoutrements, Rs. 500 to the Baghila Distress Fund and handsome amounts to different funds for public benefit. He paid Rs. 700 to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund and Rs. 1,057 to the King George Memorial Fund. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. He has one son and one daughter.



Rai Bahadur Kunwar Lal Singh, Zamindar of Riast Kamtha, Phulchur, Gondia.

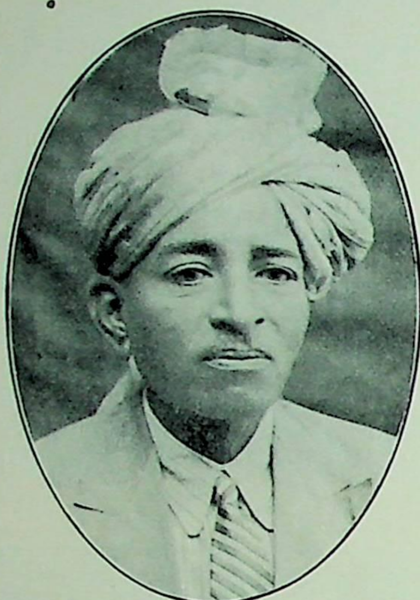


Kuar Liakat Shah, Jagirdar, Hoshangabad.

KUAR LIAKAT SHAH, brother of Raja Mubarak Shah, of Hoshangabad, C. P. Born 1895. Jagirdar under Bhopal State also. Owns many villages. A cultured, progressive and popular citizen. President, Muslim Association, and member, Haj Committee. Has two sons and three daughters, all receiving proper education. Remained Hon. Magistrate from 1915 to 1936.

TRIMBAK TOTARAM SETH LINGAYAT, Banker and Landholder, Dhamangaon Budha, Taluq-Malkapur, District Baldana, Berar. Born 1887. Owns 4,330 acres of land. Pays Rs. 5,815 as land revenue and Rs. 1,850 as income-tax. Intensely loyal. Contributed Rs. 251 for Coronation Durbar. Celebrated Coronation Day in village by procession, distribution of food and clothing to the poor and fireworks at night. Donated Rs. 25 for garden party to H. R. H. Prince of Wales at Nagpur. In April 1922 helped Police in arrest of dangerous dacoits, Shripathy and Gangya Bhils, absconders from Army. In 1916-17 assisted in detecting criminal cases for which was awarded Government of India certificate.

For valuable War services received a certificate dated 27th November, 1919, from Government of India, Simla. His name was also published in the Extraordinary Gazette of India, dated 29th July, 1919, by Commander-in-Chief for India and was brought to the notice of the



Trimbak Totaram Seth Lingayat, Banker and Landholder, Dhamangaon Budha, Berar.

Government of India. Received further White Cross Badge from St. John Ambulance Association for contribution for sick and wounded. Subscribed Rs. 10,000 to War Loans. For splendid recruiting services received a certificate from Chief Commissioner, a certificate from Commissioner and a certificate from Berar Recruiting Officer. Contributed Rs. 400 to Berar Recruiting Office.

Recipient of two certificates from C. P. Veterinary Department—one in 1915 and the other in 1925—for services in vaccinating cattle during epidemics ; a certificate in 1911 for assistance in the cause of anti-plague inoculation in the district ; two certificates from C. P. Red Cross Society for services and contributions in the said cause. Serving the public as President, Sanitation Committee, Dhamangaon Budha, since 1916 and as Assessor since 1903. Helped poor people with grain during recent four or five years of financial stringency and depression.

Subscribed Rs. 101 to Behar Earthquake Relief Fund, Rs. 101 to Poor Relief Fund during 1912 scarcity, Rs. 100 to Girl Guide Association, C.P.; Rs. 101 to Poor Relief Fund during 1920-21 scarcity, Rs. 2,750 in 1923 for construction of Human Dispensary at Dhamangaon Budha.

Energetically combated all anti-Government movements.

On the occasion of Royal Silver Jubilee arranged fireworks and collected contributions for General Silver Jubilee Fund. Donated Rs. 551 to Silver Jubilee Memorial Female Hospital Fund, Khamgaon, and Rs. 25 to General Jubilee Fund. Received King's Silver Jubilee Medal.

One daughter, by name Gaba Bai, married to Mr. Kanshinathappa K. Mitkari Janefala, Taluq-Mehakar (Berar).



Seth Sobaghmal Lunia, Merchant and Banker, Raipur.

SETH SOBAGHMAL LUNIA, Merchant and Banker, Raipur, holds a distinguished position among the landlords of Central Provinces. He has rendered valuable services to the Government and the public and for his public-spirited activities he is held in high esteem. He is blessed with only son, who gives every promise to keep up the traditions of the family.



Dewan Mahabir Sewak Singh, Zamindar of Lafa, Bilaspur.

DEWAN MAHABIR SEWAK SINGH, Zamindar of Lafa (Pondi), District Bilaspur, was born in 1900 and succeeded to the Zamindary of late Dewan Dhiraj Singh who died without any living male issue. Being the nearest kin to the late Dewan Dhiraj Singh he was chosen heir to the Zamindary and is proving himself in every way eminently worthy of his exalted heritage.



Khan Bahadur M. E. R. Malak, Nagpur.

KHAN BAHADUR M. E. R. MALAK, Nagpur, born at Bombay, 1890, educated at home, is the present head and Dayee of the Atbae Malak Badar community, a reformed sect of Dawoodi Bohra of Shiya sect, founded in 1891. It is generally known as Mehdi Bagh Institute. It has a colony with all amenities and facilities, material and spiritual, and is a self-supporting one.

BHAWARESHWAR PRASAD MISRA, Honorary Magistrate and Malguzar of Sakri, District Bilaspur, was born in 1897 in a family noted for its traditional loyalty to the British Crown. He is a bullion merchant of great eminence and is Managing Proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. Durga Prasad Bansi Lal, Bilaspur.



Pandit Chandu Lal Mishra, Malguzar of Limha.

PANDIT CHANDU LAL MISHRA, Malguzar of Limha, Mungeli, District Bilaspur, C. P. Honorary Magistrate since last twelve years. Pays Rs. 2,500 as Malguzari. Has contributed liberally to various funds for public good and helps Government in every way. Did splendid work as President, Aman Sabha, during Civil Disobedience movement. Has five sons.



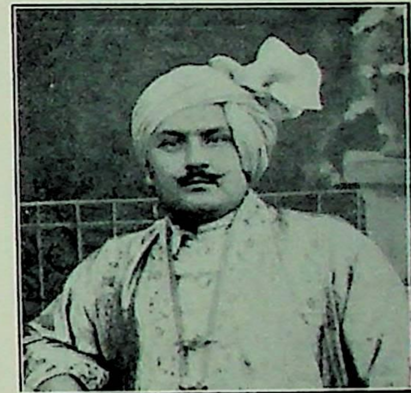
Rai Sahib Sushil Chandra Mitra, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Bilaspur.

RAI SAHIB SUSHIL CHANDRA MITRA, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Bilaspur, born 1886, belongs to a noted family of eminent lawyers and is himself a reputed lawyer. Was nominated Member of the Bilaspur District Council, President, Central Co-operative Bank, Bilaspur, and Secretary, Dispensary Committee, Bilaspur. For meritorious services he was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, and made Rai Sahib, 1936.

DEWAN MOHAMMAD NAJAF ALI KHAN, Taluqdar of Seoni-Chapara Estate, Seoni, District Chindwara. Born June 27, 1914. Educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur, and Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. The Estate was a reward for conspicuous military services to the Bhonslas of Nagpur. Total Revenue Rs. 1 lakh fifty thousand and the Takoli payment Rs. 25,000. The Estate is under Minority Court of Wards. The present Taluqdar's uncle, Dewan Haji Shujat Ali Khan, O.B.E., was Dewan of the Estate from 1906 to 1930. He rendered valuable services to Government in every way.

The young Taluqdar, the subject of this sketch, is to assume charge of his ancestral Estate shortly.

He is highly cultured. He is a sportsman and Shikari and promises to outshine his ancestors.



Dewan Mohammad Najaf Ali Khan, Taluqdar of Seoni-Chapara Estate, Seoni, District Chindwara.



C. N. Subannah Moodliar, Dhantoli, Nagpur (C.P.)

MOHAMMAD HIDAYATULLAH, B.A. (Nagpur and Cantab), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln Inn.), Nagpur, (C. P.) Born 1905. Past President, Indian Majlis, Cambridge; Municipal Commissioner, 1933-34. Is a member, Nagpur University Court, and of Faculty of Law; Honorary University Professor of Jurisprudence; President, Young Muslim Literary Society; Vice-President, District Boy Scouts' Association.

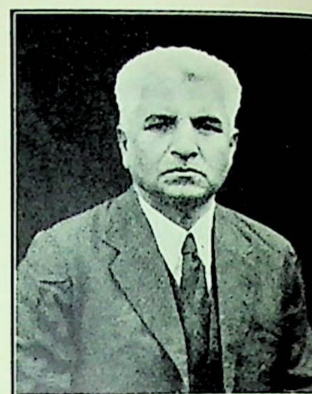
C. N. SUBANNAH MOODLIAR, retired Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Dhantoli, Nagpur (C. P.), was born on 16th August, 1880. After passing Veterinary Assistants' examination he joined C. P. Veterinary Department and retired after putting in 32 years' creditable service. For his various qualities of head and heart he is held in high esteem.



Rai Sahib Seth Jagannath Mundra, Hony. Magistrate, Raipur.

RAI SAHIB SETH JAGANNATH MUNDRA, Honorary Magistrate and General Manager, Rai Bahadur Bansi Lal Abin Chand, Raipur, is very popular with the public and was elected Vice-President of the Raipur Municipality in 1935. He has established reputation for integrity and ability as a banker. He is intensely loyal to Government, is generous to a fault, and is highly public-spirited. His purse is always open for the poor and the needy. For his manifold public services and loyalty to the Crown he was awarded the title of Rai Sahib. He is blessed with one son and two daughters.

KHAN SAHIB MUNIRUDDIN, Chanda was born in 1883 in a respectable family of Zamindars, graduated in 1904 from Aligarh College. Joined service as Naib Tahsildar in 1906, promoted Tahsildar, 1907, promoted Deputy Superintendent, Police, 1911, reverted to executive in 1915, promoted E. A. C. 1920, officiated as Deputy Commissioner four times. In the Great War he collected 5 lacs of rupees for War Loans, and acted District Recruiting Officer. Title of Khan Sahib was conferred in 1934 for meritorious service; awarded Jubilee Medal in 1935; owns a large estate paying land revenue amounting to Rs. 800; has six sons.



Khan Sahib Muniruddin, Chanda.

KHAN BAHADUR MANIKJI MERWANJI MULLNA, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Advocate and Public Prosecutor, Balaghat, (C. P.), born 1868. Chairman, District Council, Balaghat 1898—1933; President, Balaghat Municipality, for a short time; Member, C. P. Legislative Council, since 1929. During War rendered recruiting services and subscribed Rs. 15,000 to War Loans. Awarded Delhi Durbar Medal, Khan Bahadur, Voluntary War Service Medal, Jubilee Medal.



Thakur Nihal Singh, Zamindar of Gunderdehi, District Drug.

THAKUR NIHAL SINGH, Zamindar of Gunderdehi, District Drug, C. P. Born 1890. Educated at Rajkumar College. Pays Rs. 12,500 as Takoli. Contributed a big amount to War Loan and rendered every help to Recruiting Officer during War. Generously subscribes to all useful funds. Helps Administration in every way. Has two sons and one daughter.

GANESH PRASAD PANDAY, Bilaspur, was born in 1894 in an old and distinguished family noted for its traditional loyalty to the British Crown. He is an Honorary Magistrate; Member, Bilaspur Municipality; Chairman, Local Board, and Member, Bilaspur Educational Advisory Board. For his public-spirited activities he is held in great esteem.



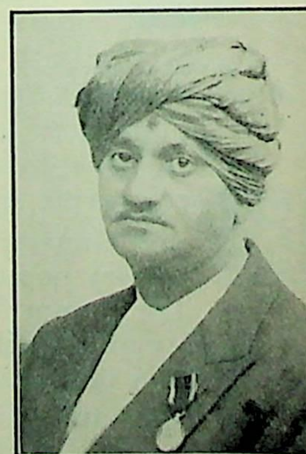
Ganesh Prasad Panday, Bilaspur.



The Late Mr. Shioramji Kadtaramji Patel of Dhamora (Fasi) Amraoti.

THE LATE MR. SHIORAMJI KADTARAMJI PATEL of Dhamora (Fasi) Amraoti was born in 1880. He belonged to a respected Maratha Patel family and was a big landholder and money-lender and commanded great respect and admiration in the Taluq and community. He served with exemplary devotion on the Local Board, Amraoti; was Member, Central Provinces Legislative Council, 1920-23; Honorary Magistrate and Nominated Member of the Amraoti Municipal Committee. He contributed liberally to the War Loans, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund and gave generous donations to local institutions. Died on the 14th November, 1935, deeply mourned by his numerous friends and relatives.

KRISHNARAO RAMJI PATIL, Landlord. Assessor, Durbari; Member, District Board; Jail Visitor, and resident of Boriadgaon, District Buldana, Berar. Born 1882. Helped Police many times. Helped collecting Rs. 70,000 towards War Loans, himself contributing Rs. 2,000. Gave land worth Rs. 60,000 for Shri Ramji's Maratha Free Boarding, and various big amounts to various institutions and funds. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Krishnarao Ramji Patil, Landlord, Boriadgaon.

RAI SAHIB CHAUDHRY PIARE LAL, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Saugor (C. P.) Born 1901. Joined Bar 1926. Owns extensive landed property. Was Disbursing Officer during famine, 1928-29, and Honorary Secretary, Silver Jubilee Fund, 1935. Is President, Muncipality; Vice-President, District Council; Honorary Jail Visitor. Contributed to Jubilee and Behar Relief Funds. Awarded Rai Sahib 1930, Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Blessed with three daughters, one son.



Rai Bahadur Ram Velaudham Pillai, Nagpur.

RAI BAHADUR RAM VELAUDHAM PILLAI, Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Central Provinces, Nagpur. Born 1888. Joined Veterinary Department, Bengal, 1910; transferred to Central Provinces and promoted to Assistant Director, 1919; Deputy Director 1930, and Officiating Director 1935. Rendered meritorious services during Great War for which received War Badge and mentioned in Despatches; made Rai Sahib, 1930; Rai Bahadur, 1934, and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

SADASHIV PANDURANG PURANKAR, B.A., Manager, Court of Wards, Saraipalli, Central Provinces. Born 1888. Graduated from Allahabad University. Served also as an E. A. C. Has a proud record of Government service for over 26 years. Is a 1st Class Honorary Magistrate and in appreciation of his general good work was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Sadashiv Pandurang Purankar, B.A., Saraipalli.



Mahant Radhika Dassji, Vaishnav, Raipur.

MAHANT RADHIKA DASSJI, Vaishnav, Raipur, Central Provinces, is head of Mahant Nagridasjee's Temple which is one of the sacred Maths of Vaishnav cult founded in the days of Bhonslas of Nagpur. He is intensely loyal to the Government and has always been in the forefront in times of need. During the Great War he subscribed Rs. 2,000 towards War Loans. He has equally supported every movement conducive to the welfare of the people. He is Member, Raipur Municipal Committee; Member, Raipur District Board and Local Board. For his many estimable qualities of head and heart he is greatly respected.

RAMBHAROSE RAO, son of Mr. Nandlal Rao, Honorary Magistrate, Patan, District Jubbulpore, C. P. Member, Debt Conciliation Board. Director, Land Mortgage Bank. For many years Honorary Magistrate and Member, District Council, and Chairman, Local Board, Patan. Combated Civil Disobedience. Made Darbari 1924. Invested large sums to improve agriculture and water supply.

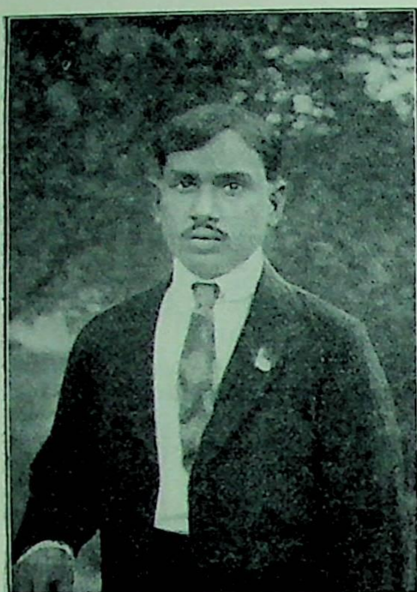


Rambharose Rao, Hony. Magistrate, Patan.

DEWAN RAM SARAN SINGH, Zamindar, Champa, District Bilaspur, is a worthy scion of a family of Talwar Rajputs enjoying for generations a wide repute for charity and generosity. He was educated at Rajkumar's College, Raipur, and is worthily maintaining the traditions of his house. Did admirable work as an Honorary Magistrate for over 12 years.



Dewan Ram Saran Singh, Zamindar, Champa, District Bilaspur.



Thakur Ranjit Singh, Zamindar of Kantili.

THAKUR RANJIT SINGH, Zamindar of Kantili, District Bilaspur, C. P. Born 1893. Educated at Rajkumar College, Raipur. Pays Rs. 6,000 as land revenue. Assisted Government in every way during Civil Disobedience movement. Readily contributes to every deserving fund. Donated liberally to Earthquake Fund and Relief Funds and the Royal Silver Jubilee Funds.

R. V. REGE, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Buldana. Born 18th September, 1897. Fellow, Deccan College, Poona. Double First Class in Oriental Languages Tripos, Cambridge University, 1921. Assistant Commissioner, Berar, up to 1925; Deputy Commissioner at Khandwa, 1925—29; at Bilaspur, 1929—31; at Hoshangabad, 1931; at Mandla, 1932-33; and at Buldana since 1933. Built Lady Butler Hospital and a Jubilee Memorial Hospital for women and children at Khandwa and Khamgaon respectively. Contributed liberally to Behar Relief, Jubilee, Quetta Relief and Harijan Funds. Has four children.



Syed Mohsin Hussain Rizwy, Hony. Magistrate, Raipur.

SYED MOHSIN HUSSAIN RIZWY, Honorary Magistrate 1st Class, Durbari, Extra Assistant Commissioner (retired), Raipur, C.P. Born 1874. Highly honoured and respected citizen. Loyal, generous and courteous. Member, King Edward Memorial Committee; Member, District Council. Helped War Loans enormously. Did splendid recruiting service for Labour Corps. Holds Royal Silver Jubilee Medal.

RAI SAHIB SETH LAXMICHAND SADANI, Honorary Magistrate, Arang, comes from a very eminent family which originally belonged to Bikaner State and settled in Central Provinces over sixty years ago. He is a prominent merchant of charitable disposition and for his public-spirited activities he is held in high esteem both in official as well as non-official circles. Was made Rai Sahib, 1935.



R. S. Seth Laxmichand Sadani, Hony. Magistrate, Arang.



Rai Sahib Seth Nand Lall Sadani, Hony. Magistrate, Raipur.

RAI SAHIB SETH NAND LALL SADANI, Banker, Landlord, Honorary Magistrate, Raipur, C. P. Born 1901. Pays Rs. 1,600 as land revenue. Loyal, generous and popular. Gave Rs. 6,000 to Main Hospital, Raipur. Rai Sahib 1933. Member, Royal Silver Jubilee Committee, 1935. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. Has passed the Matriculation Examination from the Calcutta University. Native country is Bikaner (Rajputana). Has one son only.

RAO SAHIB SAMAJ BHUSAN SHIVRAM TUKU SAOJI, Landlord, Durbari, Mehkar, District Buldana, C. P. and Berar. Born 22nd February, 1866. Belongs to a first-class family in regard to wealth, culture and public spirit. Was Honorary Special Magistrate. Holds five certificates for Taluk Local Board good work. For other works many good certificates and remarks. Intensely religious-minded. Subscribes liberally to public funds. Materially helped sanitation, education, banking, District Council, dispensary, Census work



Rao Sahib Samaj Bhusan Shivram Tuku Saoji, Mehkar, District Buldana.

and charitable relief during famines in 1899, 1900 and 1921 and epidemics. Received title of Samaj Bhusan from Shree Dr. Kurtikoti Maharaj Shankaracharya. Awarded Durbar Medal 1911. Splendid recruiting, War Loan and War relief services during Great War. Invited to Nagpur Durbar of H. R. H. Prince of Wales. Made Rao Sahib 1921. Three sons. Eldest, Mr. Trimbak Saoji, is Honorary Magistrate. The 2nd son, Sunderbhans, helps his elder brother in managing the whole house duties and shop and third son, Shankar, B.Sc., is taking M.Sc. course. Portrait is laid down in the A. V. School for keen interest in the schools. Subscribed to the Mandala Scouting.

UMRAO SINGH SHANKLYA, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Raipur, C. P. Permanent residence, village Satwasa, District Hoshangabad, C. P. Has a brilliant educational career. Was college colour-holder in football and athletics and winner of medals and cups in sports. Only member of Kotwar community in Hoshangabad District in the Provincial Civil Service.



Umrao Singh Shanklya, B.A., E.A.C., Raipur.

RAI BAHADUR MAHADEO PRASHAD SHUKLA, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jubbulpore (C. P.) Born 1869. Matriculated and joined Police Department 1889 as constable. Worked as Famine Charge Officer; Public Prosecutor and Head-master, Police Training School, Saugor. Was also Superintendent of Police for some time. Made Rai Bahadur 1917. Has four sons, three daughters.



Thakur Shyamlal Singh, Malguzar of Sohagpur.

THAKUR SHYAMLAL SINGH, Malguzar of Sohagpur, District Hoshangabad, C. P. Honorary Magistrate. A practical farmer and agriculturist. Comes of a family of loyal Zamindars. A cultured and popular man always ready to accommodate himself to progressive methods. Ever ready to help the Administration in every way. Has one son and one daughter.

DIWAN RAMSARANSINHA, Sarbarakar of Lafa Estate, is a member of Temar Rajput Zamindar family. He was born in 1901, educated in Rajkumar College, Raipur, distinguished as a good sportsman there. He is well appreciated for his sincere and hard work in managing the Estate, by the officials of the district.



Diwan Ramsaransinha, Sarbarakar of Lafa Estate.

SWARUPSINGH DEOMANSINGH, Honorary Magistrate, Pathrot, District Amraoti, was born in 1886. He occupies a prominent position in the public life of Berar and has been noted for his intense loyalty to the Government and useful public services. He is an Honorary II Class Magistrate; Vice-Chairman, Local Board, Ellichpur; Director, Co-operative Central Bank, Ellichpur, and Manager, A. V. School, Pathrot. He has subscribed handsomely to every deserving cause. During the Great War he supplied 21 recruits and in addition to his own subscription of Rs. 500 he also collected Rs. 21,000 for the War Loans. He donated Rs. 1,000 to A. V. School, Pathrot, and Rs. 1,000 to Hospital Fund. During the last Civil Disobedience movement he rendered valuable help to the local authorities in maintaining law and order. He is blessed with five worthy sons.



Swarupsingh Deomansingh, Hony. Magistrate, Pathrot, Distt. Amraoti.

KHAN SAHIB SYED AHMED, Superintendent of Police, Balaghat, C. P., was born in 1884 and is great-grandson of late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, founder of Aligarh University. Joined C. P. Police on 19th January, 1906. For valuable services awarded Delhi Durbar Medal 1911, Khan Sahib 1930, Jubilee Medal 1935.



Khan Bahadur F.F. Tarapore, B.A., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Drug, C.P.

KHAN BAHADUR F. F. TARAPORE, B.A., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Drug, C.P., was born in a respectable family, which originally belongs to Tarapur, District Thana in Bombay Presidency, but has now settled in C. P. for 40 years. He was educated at Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Lucknow, and was called to Bar at the Inns of Court Middle Temple, London. It is by sheer force of perseverance, character and personality that he has carved out a place for himself as a leading lawyer and public man. He rendered sterling War services, which were acknowledged by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief. He was Chairman, District Council, for 5 years and Vice-Chairman, Municipality, for over 10 years. He has been Member, C. P. Legislative Council, for the last six years and is Secretary of the Democratic Party. In recognition of his manifold public services and exemplary loyalty to the Crown he was made Khan Sahib for 1925 and Khan Bahadur in 1932. He is also recipient of Jubilee Medal. He is blessed with six sons and one daughter. His father, the late Mr. Firozeshah, served with distinction H. E. Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar in the Customs Department for 32 years.



Rao Bahadur Pandit Gauri Shankar Tiwari, B.A., LL.B., Malguzar of Dhana, District Saugor.

RAO BAHADUR PANDIT GOURI SHANKAR TIWARI, B.A., LL.B., Malguzar of Dhana, District Saugor, belongs to a very notable ancient family famous for its sterling services to the Crown. He is worthily maintaining the loyal traditions of his illustrious house and is held in high esteem. Has two sons and five daughters.

RAMNARAYAN TRIVEDI, M.A., retired Additional District and Sessions Judge, Saugor. Born 1878. Joined service, 1901, and retired, 1933, with a record of good services. As a 1st Class Honorary Magistrate and Vice-President, Saugor Cantonment Board, he did public work and has joined the Allahabad High Court Bar as Advocate recently.



Ramnarayan Trivedi, M.A., retired Additional District and Sessions Judge, Saugor.



Thakur Udai Bhanu Shah, M.L.A., Jagirdar of Partabgarh-Harrai Estate, Chhindwara, C.P.

THAKUR UDAI BHANU SHAH, M.L.A., Jagirdar of Partabgarh-Harrai Estate, Chhindwara, C.P. Born 20th February, 1910. Thakur Phul Bhanu Shah, Officer-in-charge of the Estate, is his younger brother, born in 1911. He is also Proprietor of Dhalla Estate and a member of the District Council, Chhindwara. Both the brothers were educated in Rajkumar College, Raipur. They are first-class big game hunters, athletes and sportsmen. They are practical administrators, agriculturists, cattle-breeders and farmers.

Medical aid, Veterinary services, primary education, scholarships to backward tribes form a special feature of this Jagirdari administration.

The Jagirdar virtually displays his magnanimity of character as a Member of the Debt Conciliation Board. The Jagirdar is an Honorary Magistrate; Vice-Chairman, District Council, Chhindwara; President, Provincial Gondi Sabha; President, Zamindars' Association, C.P., and Member, Managing Committee, Rajkumar College, Raipur.



Thakur Phul Bhanu Shah, Officer-in-Charge of the Estate.

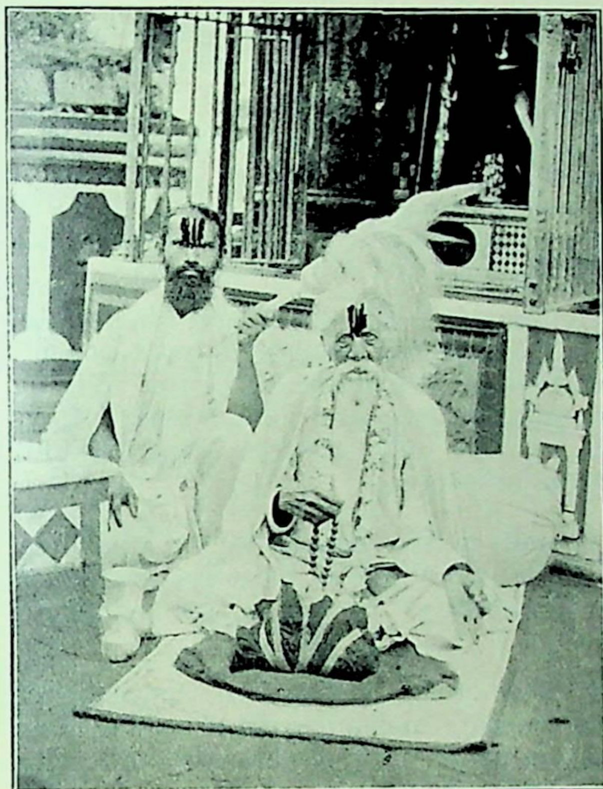
His brother, Thakur Phul Bhanu Shah, is an able administrator and Mr. Mohan Lal Sharma is an experienced Dewan and Manager.

Loyalty to the British Crown has been traditional with the House of Pratabgarh-Harrai. The Jagirdar gets an annual pension of Rs. 2,564 for valuable services of his ancestors to Government during critical days. During Durbar, Great War, Civil Disobedience movement and Jubilee celebrations the House of Harrai maintained their traditional loyalty. The Jagirdar is a Silver Jubilee Medal Holder.

Thakur Udai Bhanu Shah is blessed with one son and one daughter.

Thakur Phul Bhanu Shah is blessed with one daughter.

The Estate comprises 257 villages in Chhindwara and Hoshangabad Districts. Takoli paid Rs. 12,990.



Shreeman Mahant Vaishnava Dass, head of the famous Dudadhari Math of Raipur.

SHREEMAN MAHANT VAISHNAVA DASS is the worthy head of the famous Dudhadhari Math of Raipur, which is one of the oldest and best known religious institutions of Vaishnava cult in Central Provinces founded during the days of the Bhonslas of Nagpur. The Math is named after the founder, Shri Balbhadra Dasji *alias* Dudhadhari, because he subsisted on milk only. The Bhonslas, as a mark of devotion, had granted him hereditary Mokasa (rent-free) villages. Since then the property has been considerably added to by the successive Mahants and their certain disciples. The Mahants are and have always been the sole proprietors of the Math and the Estate connected with it. The Estate is impartible, and it devolves on the Chela appointed by the Mahant. Thus every one of the Mahants during the last eight generations has appointed his successor.

The present Mahant is well known throughout the district, and beyond, for his philanthropy, high moral character and simple habits. He is noted for his loyalty to the Crown and help to the public and he always whole-heartedly placed himself at the disposal of the authorities whenever a call was made upon his services. He subscribed Rs. 11,000 towards War Loans and contributions and Rs. 2,000 towards the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur. In celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, he sumptuously fed a large number of the poor and destitute and spent a cash of Rs. 2,000. In recognition of their useful services the Mahants have always been Durbarees and the present Mahant still holds the honour of his predecessors.



Brahmanistha Shreeman Guru Maharaj Vishnu Shankar Sharma, Girnar Niwas, Raipur.

BRAHMANISTHA SHREEMAN GURU MAHARAJ VISHNU SHANKAR SHARMA, Vyakhyan Bhushan and Vyakhyan Vachaspati, Girnar Niwas, Raipur, is a Yogi of high spiritual powers and is held in high esteem by rich and poor alike. He is the preceptor of ancient Brahmanic culture and is noted for his public spirit and loyalty to the British Crown.



K. B. Hafiz Mohammad Wilayatullah, B.A., I.S.O., retired Deputy Commissioner, Byramjee Town, Nagpur.

KHAN BAHADUR HAFIZ MOHAMMAD WILAYATULLAH, B.A., I.S.O., ex-M.L.A., Byramjee Town, Nagpur. Born 4th September, 1873. Educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Government scholarship-holder, 1891—95; Senior Prize Scholar, 1893—95; graduated from Allahabad University, 1895; 1st order of Merit; also first Honours in English; recipient of Queen Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal, Iqbal Gold Medal, Crosthwaite Medal, M.A.O. College Gold Medal. Joined service in C.P. as Munsiff, 1896; E.A.C., 1900; Dewan and Administrator, Bastar State, 1917—23; Deputy Commissioner, Drug and Bhandara Districts, 1923—28; retired 1928. Honorary Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim Educational Conference,

Nagpur Session, 1910; Member, Nagpur University Court, Executive Council and Academic Council since University was established; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1930—34, where served as member in important sub-committees such as General Purposes Retrenchment Sub-Committee, Railway Standing Finance Committee (twice); Roads Committee, 1934; Delhi University Court 1934, and was nominated by the President on the House Committee. Has been Honorary Secretary, C. P. and Berar Literary Academy, since 1930 and President, Provincial Postal and R.M.S. Union. For services to Crown and country made Khan Bahadur, 1912; recipient of certificate of thanks from St. John Ambulance Association, India, 1916; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1917; Army Department *Sanad* with badge, 1918; I.S.O., 1928, and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has three sons highly placed in life; the eldest M. Ikramullah, B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., is officiating Deputy Secretary, Government of India; the second, M. Ahmadullah, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, is Assistant Manager, Empire of India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, and the youngest, M. Hidayatullah, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, is Advocate at Nagpur.



Makhan Lal Yadu, B.A., LL.B., E.A.C., Raipur.

MAKHAN LAL YADU, B.A., LL.B., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Officer-in-charge, Court of Wards, Raipur, was born in a respectable family in 1890. Before being confirmed as E.A.C. in 1935 he served as Tehsildar in which capacity rendered meritorious services. Of his other three brothers one is a Sub-Judge and two are lawyers.

JADUNATH SAO, Banker, Landlord and Honorary Magistrate, Balaghat, C.P. Born 1906. A cultured young man with considerable promise. Was Vice-President of Municipal Board. Giving creditable account of himself as Honorary Magistrate. Pays Rs. 6,000 as land revenue. Has one son only. Father, Rao Bahadur Munna Lal Sao, was well known for munificence.

THAKUR YESHWANT SINGH, Rais, Malguzar and retired Sub-Inspector of Police, Udni Piparia, Gadarwara, District Hoshangabad, C.P. Born 1897. He is also *Sarpanch* of Village Panchayat and President of School Committee. He owns two malguzari villages and pays Rs. 1,900 yearly as land revenue.

During his active career as a Sub-Inspector of Police broke out the Civil Disobedience movement in the Betul District and specially in Multai and Masod, which appeared to be the main centres of disturbances. But to his immense credit he proved equal to the occasion and with tireless energy and perseverance effectively suppressed the activities of the disturbers of peace throughout the District. For that great service he was awarded golden watch, certificates and *Sanad* of loyalty and honour.

He also saved the life of a man from the clutches of a panther at the risk of his own life, for which he was awarded a certificate of honour by the Deputy Commissioner of Betul.

He belongs to an old and distinguished Rajput family. An account of the family is given in the District 'Gazetteer' of Narsinghpur. Thakur Bhopal Singh, his great-grandfather, got a lot of honours for loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857 including a Sword and *Sanad* of Honour. He was also awarded the hereditary title of "Thakur." He was the Honorary Magistrate of 1st Class and blessed with 5 sons. All but one were in Government service on posts of honour. The eldest son, Thakur Sardar Singh, was Inspector of Police; Thakur Yeshwant Singh's father, Thakur Khuman Singh, was also Sub-Inspector of Police.

Thakur Jeshwant Singh subscribed Rs. 500 to the War Loan. He also contributed decent amounts to the Narbada Flood Relief Fund, the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund and the George Memorial Fund.

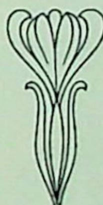
For his loyal services and brave exploits he has been awarded the title of Thakur.

He has a daughter and a nephew.

ZAHID HASAN KHAN, B.SC., C.E., I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Raipur. Born 1902. Educated at Government High School, Bareilly; Muslim University, Aligarh, and Thomason Engineering College, Roorki. Joined service 1927 and has proved himself to be a far-sighted Engineer. His father, Subedar-Major Dr. Mahdi Hussain Khan, I.D.S.M., D.S.O., retired as Civil Surgeon at Jhansi.

The Indian Empire

Leading Officials and Non-officials,
Ministers, Members of Legislatures,
Zamindars and other Personages.



U. P. & AJMER-MERWARA.

Section 6



His Excellency Sir Harry Graham Haig, M.A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., J.P., I.C.S.,
Governor of the United Provinces.



Her Excellency Lady Haig.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HARRY GRAHAM HAIG, M.A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., J.P., I.C.S., Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Born 13th April, 1881. Married to Violet May Deas, daughter of J. Deas, I.C.S., (retired). Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1905; served as Under-Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, 1910—12; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915—19; Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, 1920; Secretary, Fiscal Commission, 1921-22; attached to Lee Commission, 1923-24. Private Secretary to the Viceroy, 1925; Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, 1926—30; Home Member, Government of India, 1930—34. Assumed charge as Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on the 6th December, 1934.



The Hon'ble Mr. Joseph Miles Clay, B.A. (Oxon), C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Member, Executive Council, U.P.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE UMA SHANKER BAJPAI, M.A., LL.B., Additional Puisne Judge, High Court, Allahabad. Born 1884. Educated Lucknow and Allahabad Universities. Served as Junior Professor in Meir's Central College, 1904—06; started legal practice in 1910; became Government Advocate, 1927; Judge since 1933.

THE HON'BLE MR. JOSEPH MILES CLAY, B.A. (Oxon) C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council, U. P. Government. Born 6th September, 1881. Educated at Winchester College, New College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1905; Under-Secretary to U. P. Government, 1911-13; Deputy Commissioner, Garhwal, 1913—20; Magistrate and Collector, Cawnpore, 1921—25; Deputy Commissioner, Nainital, 1925—28; Secretary to Government, 1929—31, and Chief Secretary, 1931. Made O.B.E., 1918; C.I.E., 1925 and C.S.I., 1934.

E. H. H. EDYE, M.A., M.B.E., J.P., I.C.S., Commissioner, Meerut Division, Meerut, was born on 2nd June, 1884. He was educated at Harron and Ballial College, Oxford. He entered Government Service on 19th October, 1908. His name was brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services rendered in connection with the War. He was decorated with the title of M.B.E. on 1st January, 1919.

G. W. GWYNNE, C.S.I., C.I.E. O.B.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, U. P., Lucknow. Took B.A. degree from St. John's College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S.; Private Secretary to Lt.-Governor, U. P.; City Magistrate, Lucknow; Major, I. A. R. O.; Assistant Secretary, Army Department, Government of India; Secretary, Indian Soldiers Board; Dy. Secretary, Home Department, Government of India; Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow; Joint-Secretary, Home Department, Government of India; M.L.A.; Member, Council of State; Reform Officer, U. P.



C. W. Gwynne, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Govt., U.P.

BASIL JOHN KNIGHT HALLOWES, J.P., I.C.S., Commissioner, Bareilly. Born 27th August, 1884. Educated at Caius College, Cambridge. Has been serving in the I.C.S. since 1909. Served in the I. H. R. O. in India. Awarded Long Service, Volunteers' and Silver Jubilee Medals.



R. C. Hobart, I.C.S., Commissioner, Gorakhpur, U. P.

R. C. HOBART, I.C.S., Commissioner, Gorakhpur, U. P. Born 1881 at Nainital, U. P. Son of Robert Thompson Hobart, Bengal Civil Service. Educated at Charterhouse, Godalming and Trinity College, Oxford. Passed into I.C.S. in 1904; arrived in India in November, 1905, and was posted in the

United Provinces the same year. He served as Assistant Commissioner at Rai Barelli, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Rurki, Shahjahanpur and Muradabad up to 1918, giving a highly creditable account of himself. From 1918 to 1930 he served as District Magistrate at Bara Banki, Sitapur, Unao, Fyzabad and Shahjahanpur. He was appointed Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division, in 1931 and has been serving as Commissioner, Gorakhpur Division, since April, 1932.



R. A. HORTON, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, U. P., Allahabad. Born 5th October, 1885. Educated King Edward VI's School, Birmingham; joined Indian Police as Assistant Superintendent, 1906; Delhi Durbar, 1910-11; Superintendent, Police, Jhansi, Cwanpore, Bareilly, 1913—21; I.A.R.O., 1918; D.I.G., C.I.D., 1923; Special Duty, Government of India, 1928—30; D. I. G., U. P., 1932—35; Inspector-General from 1935.

Club :—East Indian United Service Club.



Rao Bahadur Lakshman Sitaram Kher, Commissioner of Income-tax, Central and United Provinces, Lucknow.



RAO BAHADUR LAKSHMAN SITA RAM KHER, Commissioner of Income-tax, Central and United Provinces, Lucknow. Born 1881. Graduate of Allahabad University. Belongs to Gursarai family of Jhansi District which owns the largest single estate in the district with a revenue of about Rs. 30,000. Began services as Deputy Collector. Rai Sahib, 1926; Rao Bahadur 1930. Retired in July, 1936.



The Hon'ble Justice Sir Carleton Moss King, C.I.E., I.C.S.



THE HON'BLE JUSTICE SIR CARLETON MOSS KING, C.I.E., I.C.S. Chief Court of Oudh, Lucknow. Born 17th July, 1878. Educated Brighton College, Balliol College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1902; Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer, 1921; Judge, Allahabad High Court, 1928; Chief Judge, Oudh Chief Court, 1934. Awarded C.I.E., 1926; Jubilee Medal, 1935; Knighthood, 1935.



The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt., C I.E., M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Member of the Executive Council, U. P., with Lady Maharaj Singh.



THE HON'BLE KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ SINGH, KT., C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Member of the Executive Council, U. P. Government. Born 17th May, 1878. Educated at Oxford University and Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple. Joined U. P. Civil Service, 1904; Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, 1911; Magistrate and Collector, Hamirpur, 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, 1918; Secretary to U. P. Government, 1919; Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Education Department, 1920—23; Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927 and 1929; Commissioner, Benares, 1928; Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, 1931; Agent to Government of India in South Africa, 1932, and Member of Executive Council, U. P. Government, since 1935.

Lady Maharaj Singh is in every respect a worthy consort to Kunwar Sahib. While in South Africa she organised and placed on a working footing an extensive social welfare movement among Indian women in all its requisite aspects. In this noble work she secured the active co-operation of many prominent European ladies. Her name is a household word in every Indian house in South Africa.



G. B. F. MUIR, Commissioner, Fyzabad, U. P., was born on the 29th August, 1882. He was educated at Rugby and Corpus, Oxford. He has been serving under the Government of India since 1905 and holds the present post since 17th May, 1933. He is blessed with one son and one daughter.



The Hon'ble Mr. Justice. E.M. Nanavutty, B.A. (Bombay and Cantab.), I.C.S., Judge of the Chief Court of Oudh.



THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE E. M. NANAVUTTY, B.A. (Bombay and Cantab), I.C.S., Judge of the Chief Court of Oudh, residing in Tehri Kothi, No. 1, Neil Road, Lucknow, was born on the 12th July, 1877. He was educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1901 and served as Magistrate and Collector and as District and Sessions Judge in various districts in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. He has been Judge, Oudh Chief Court, since March, 1928. During the Great European War (1914—19) he rendered valuable services to the Crown, and his name was mentioned in Government of India Despatches. He was awarded the Jubilee Medal of 1935.

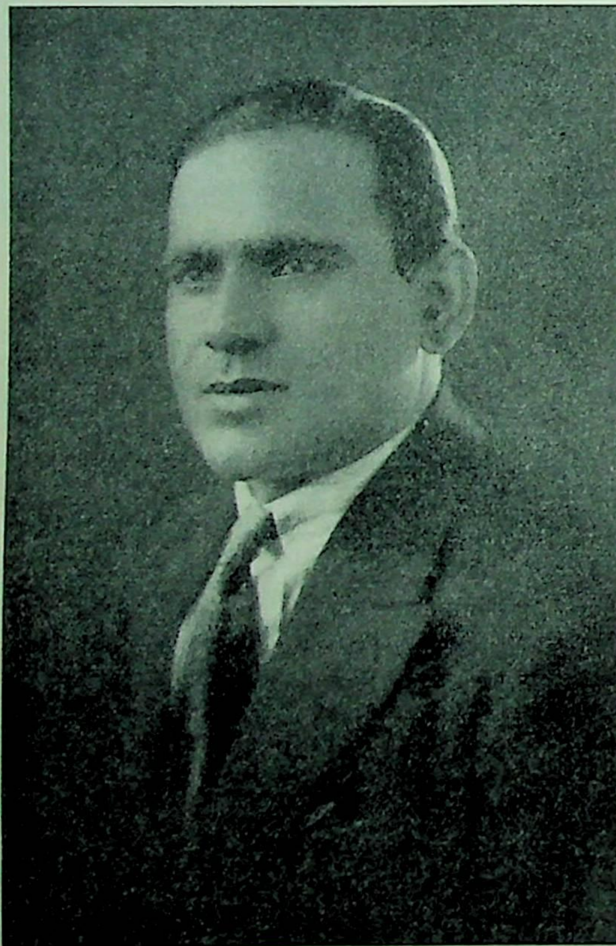


Mrs. Collie E. M. Nanavutty, M.B.E.,

Mrs. Collie E. M. Nanavutty, M.B.E., was born on 24th May, 1887. She was educated in Bombay and at the Royal College of Music in London. She is President of the Oudh Ladies Club and was also President of the Oudh Women's Conference one year. She was awarded the M.B.E. in 1919, and the Jubilee Medal in 1935. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Nanavutty have 4 daughters.



RAI BAHADUR RAM BABU SAKSENA, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Director of Publicity, United Provinces, Lucknow. Born 1896. Comes of an ancient highly respected Kayastha family. Appointed Deputy Collector 1918 as best student of Allahabad University, having passed M.A. in English in First Class, standing first in whole University. Got



Rai Bahadur R. B. Saksena, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Director of Publicity, United Provinces, Lucknow.



Mrs. R. B. Saksena.

first-class first in LL.B. too. Entitled to Government of India scholarship for I.C.S., but could not avail of it owing to private reasons. Twice recommended by Local Government for nomination to I.C.S. On deputation to Baroda State for three years as Private Secretary to H. H. the Gaekwar. Complimented by Government in a special G. O. for personal bravery as Deputy Collector in Bareilly riots. Recommended by Local Government and Sir Malcolm Hailey for employment in Foreign and Political Department of Government of India as Political Officer,

to which only select I.C.S. and Army officers are appointed. Selected as Publicity Officer to U. P. Government 1930. Given rare distinction to write General Administration Report of Province in 1931. Worked as Publicity Officer to second Round Table Conference, London, 1931. Joined London School of Economics of London University and obtained diploma with credit. Appointed Director of Publicity, U. P. Government, and has been head of department with regular peshi with H. E. the Governor, U. P., for over 3 years. Made the Chief Whip of the Council and has been long a nominated official Member of U. P. Legislative Council. R. B. Saksena is an Urdu poet and authority on Urdu literature. His "History of Urdu Literature" included in curricula of all Indian Universities and I. C. S. Examination and translated in European languages. Also written other books. Has an all-India reputation as tennis player, having won a large number of cups in open tournaments in India and England. Made Rai Bahadur in 1934.



LT.-COL. H. M. SALAMAT ULLAH, M.B.M.C., F.R.C.P.I., F.R.F.P.S., D.T.M., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, U. P., Lucknow. Born 16th December, 1892. Passed M.B.B.S. from Medical College, Lahore, in 1915. Saw service in Indian Frontier, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Hedjaz, Chitral; twice wounded during War; got Military Cross and mentioned in Despatches. Joined U. P. Jail Department, 1926. Visited prisons in 12 different countries in Europe and Asia and submitted a report on these which won appreciation of the Government. Awarded War Medals, 1914-19; Allies Medal, 1914-19; Kaiser-i-Hind, 1922; and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Sita Ram, Kt., M.A., LL.B., ex-President, U. P. Legislative Council.



THE HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR SIR SITA RAM, KT., M.A., LL.B., ex-President, U. P. Legislative Council. Born 12th January, 1885. Member, Meerut Municipal Board, 1910—20; Vice-President, District Congress Committee, up to 1919; served as Honorary Magistrate for three years; First President, Meerut District Political Conference, 1920; Secretary, All-India Vaish Mahasabha, 1911—24; founded Sewak Mandal, 1915. Elected Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1920; re-elected unopposed Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1923, 1926 and 1930. Elected President, U. P. Legislative Council, 1925, and re-elected President, 1927 and 1930. Made Rai Sahib, 1919; Rai Bahadur, 1923, and Knighted, 1931.



The Hon'ble Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Kt., M.Sc., Minister of Education and Agriculture, U.P.



THE HON'BLE SIR JWALA PRASAD SRIVASTAVA, KT., M.SC., Tech. (Vict.), A.M.S.T., A.I.C., M.L.C., Minister of Education and Agriculture, U.P. Born 1889. Educated at Chief Church College, Cawnpore, and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Proceeded to England as Government of India State Technical Scholar, 1908, and Manchester College of Technology; obtained degree of M.Sc. Tech., 1911. Appointed Industrial Chemist, U.P., 1912. In 1919 gave up Government service and took to private business. Elected unopposed to U. P. Legislative Council, 1926, and re-elected, 1930. Served as Chairman, U.P. Simon Committee, 1928, and for three years as Honorary Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust. Appointed Minister of Education, U.P., 1931. Awarded Knighthood, 1934.



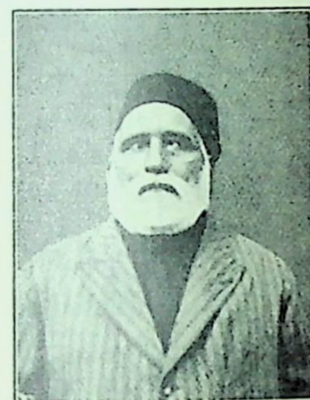
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KHAN BAHADUR SYED ZIA-UL-HASAN, Judge, Chief Court of Oudh, Lucknow. Born 1880. Had a most distinguished scholastic career and stood first in Matriculation and B.A. Examinations and second in Intermediate Examination. Joined service as Munsif, 1907; became Subordinate Judge, 1922; District Judge, 1932; Judge, Oudh Chief Court, since 1934. Awarded Khan Bahadur, 1933. Jubilee Medal 1935,



Saiyed Abdul Hamid, Honorary Magistrate, Muttra.

SAIYED ABDUL HAMID, Honorary Magistrate and Zamindar, Muttra. Born 1880. Owns good landed property in Mahaban and in the Muttra District and substantial house property also. Educated at Aligarh. Is well-versed in Urdu and Persian. Well known for his public spirit and loyalty to the Crown. Served Government in various ways during Great War. Thanked by H.I.M. the King-Emperor for loyal services. Awarded Governor's *Sanad* for public services. Exerted his utmost to make Jubilee celebrations at Muttra a success. Has been President, Anjuman-i-Islamia, for about twenty-five years. For his goodness equally popular with Hindus and Muslims.

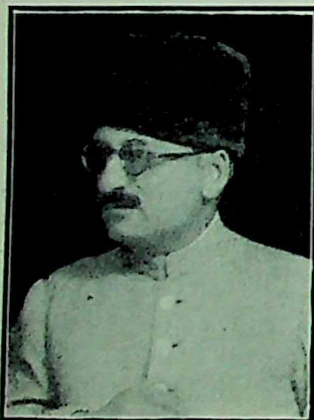
KHAN SAHIB SAYED ABDUL HAQ, G.P.V.C., District Board Veterinary Officer, Honorary Magistrate and Rais, Ajmer, was born in an ancient and historic Syed family in 1885. His ancestors, Nawabs Syed Abdullah Khan Qutb-ul-Mulk and Syed Hussain Ali Khan Amir-ul-Umra, better known as "Syed Brothers, the King-Makers" in Indian history, rendered meritorious services during the Mughal reign as Commander-in-Chief and Prime Minister respectively and were awarded hereditary grants of *Muafi* land at Ajmer and 1,500 maunds of salt every year free of charge from Sambhar Lake. These grants were confirmed by the British Government.



Khan Sahib Syed Abdul Haq, G.P.V.C., District Board Veterinary Officer and Honorary Magistrate, Ajmer.

Khan Sahib graduated from Lahore Veterinary College and joined service in 1909. He was Member, Ajmer Municipality, for 3 years. He has been working as an Honorary Magistrate since 1922 and is well known for devotion to his duties and loyalty to the Crown. He was awarded the title of Khan Sahib in 1920 and Jubilee Medal in 1935. He is blessed with five sons.

The contribution of a great part of their *Muafi* land to Ajmer Municipality for city extension and to the B. B. & C. I. Ry. for rail road is a well-known fact.



Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Municipal Commissioner and Hony. Magistrate, Nainital.

ABDUL QAIYUM KHAN, son of the late Hafiz Abdul Rahim Khan, Rais, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate of Nainital. Born 27th January, 1898. Educated at Aligarh M.A.O. College, 1907—16; Chairman and Honorary Magistrate of Haldwani, 1924—34; President, Haldwani Anjuman. Keen and energetic. As Chairman, Haldwani Local Committee, received H. E. Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy, at Kathgodam, 1933, and presented to him. Arrangements connected with H.E.'s visit universally appreciated. As President of Anjuman actively opposed the Civil Disobedience movement and was of great help to Dhampur Police in an awkward situation. Respected by officials for holding strong and sincere views. Rendered valuable services on behalf of law and order to local administrations. Variously participated in the Silver Jubilee celebrations and published a widely read pamphlet "Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, 1935." Believer in independent co-operation and inter-communal amity.

KHAN SAHIB RISALDAR-MAJOR ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN, Rais, Landlord, Member, District Board, Dalsariyan, District Rae Bareli, U.P. He has been an outstanding figure in the public life of his district ever since his retirement from military service in 1934. He joined military service in 1897 in the Second Lancers from U.P. and was sent to the Punjab Veterinary College to qualify for Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's job. He passed the said examination in 1906 with credit. He was promoted to Acting Lance Dafadar in 1914 and went to join the Great War. He fought with distinction for five years in France and on the Eastern side also. He was awarded medal for meritorious services in 1916 and was also promoted to Lance Dafadar in the same year. He returned to Allahabad in 1918 and was transferred to the Indian Army Veterinary Corps. In May, 1919, he was transferred to the Governor of Bengal's Body Guard, Calcutta. He was made Jamadar in 1922 and Risaldar in 1926. In recognition of his distinguished services, civil and military, he was created Khan Sahib in 1932 and was promoted as Risaldar-Major in 1934. He retired from military service on the 1st July, 1934, after 37 years' meritorious service. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. In 1936 Government

nominated him as a Member, District Board, Rae Bareli. In this capacity he has been giving a highly creditable account of himself.

He owns substantial landed property at Dalsariyan. He is widely respected for his public spirit and genial temperament.



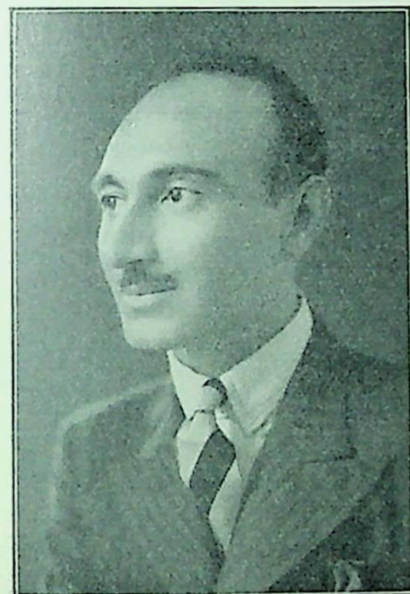
Abdur Rauf Khan, Station Officer, Police Station Biswas, District Sitapur.



Dr. B. G. S. Acharya, B.A., M.B.C.M. (Mad.), F.R.C.S. (Edin), M.R.C.S. (Lond), D.O. (Oxon), Professor of K.G's Medical College, Lucknow.

ABDUR RAUF KHAN, Station Officer, Police Station Biswas, District Sitapur. Born 1894. Joined service as Sub-Inspector of Police, 1917, and soon rose into eminence by dint of hard work. During the Non-co-operation movement his services were especially noteworthy. Was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has one son and one daughter.

DR. B. G. S. ACHARYA, B.A., M.B.C.M. (Mad.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Lond.), D.O. (Oxon), University Professor of Opthalmology, King George's Medical College, Lucknow. Born 1883. Studied eye diseases in Vienna. In B.A. stood first in Madras Presidency. Resident Medical Officer, Minto Hospital, Bangalore, 1913—16. Superintendent and Opthalmic Surgeon in same Hospital, 1916—23. Holding present post at Lucknow since 1923, acting as Principal and Dean Faculty on three occasions.



Nawab Syed Afsar Hussain, M.A., LL.B., Narhai, Lucknow.

NAWAB SYED AFSAR HUSSAIN, M.A., LL.B., Narhai, Lucknow, is a worthy representative of a respectable family. He was born in 1909 and after passing High School examination from Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow, took M.A. and LL.B. degrees from Lucknow University. He commands an extensive practice at Lucknow and is held in high esteem.

RAI SAHIB CHAUDHRI AFTAB SINGH, Rais, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, Nihtaur, District Bijnor, is a worthy scion of the well-known highly respected and wealthy Taga family of Nihtaur. He pays about fifteen thousand rupees a year as land revenue. His father, Chaudhri Man Singh, had rendered a lot of meritorious services to Government in the dark days of 1857, in recognition of which he was awarded a valuable *Khillat* and some precious jewels.

Rai Sahib Chaudhri Aftab Singh matriculated in the year 1896 and attended Law lectures at Agra College for about two-and-a-half years. He enjoys the respect and confidence of both the public and the Government for his selfless public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Crown. During the Great War he served the Empire with exemplary energy and devotion. As Vice-President of the War League Committee of the whole of Bijnor district he gave a highly creditable account of himself and was awarded a gold medal. He donated Rs. 500 to the Committee and Rs. 3,000 to various War funds. He also did splendid work as District Recruiting Officer and as Honorary Secretary of the Recruiting Committee of Tehsil Dhampore and Nagina. By continuous tours and effective speeches he succeeded so well as to stand first in the district in the matter of recruitment for field service. His work was very much appreciated by high officials and he was awarded a certificate. He also obtained a certificate for supplying a good number of recruits to the Indian Territorial Force, Meerut Division.



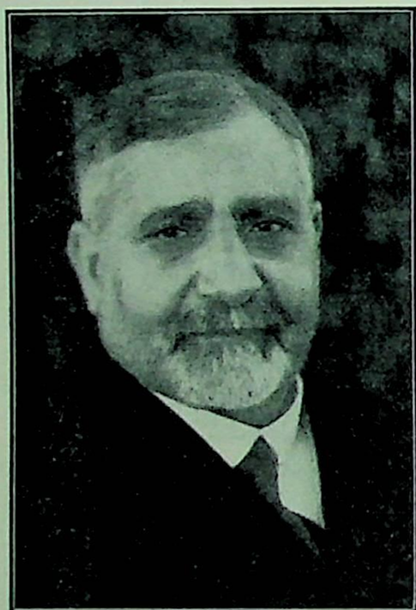
R. S. Ch. Aftab Singh, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Nihtaur, District Bijnor.

Rai Sahib did effective propaganda work at Ganga Magh Mela against the Non-co-operation movement and has received certificates for valuable public services as *Surpunch* at Nihtaur and

as a member of the District Board, and also for a fine record of famine and flood relief work as well as for trying to maintain good relations between Hindus and Muslims at Nihtaur. He has further been awarded certificates by His Excellency the Governor for many other meritorious services. He has been Hon. Magistrate for the last ten years and is also working as Hon. Secretary to Muir Public English School at Nihtaur. He has received the title of Rai Sahib.

M. G. AGARWALA, B.A., P.E.S., Head Master, Drummond Government High School, Pilibhit. Born 19th May, 1884. Graduated from the Allahabad University. A loyal citizen. Rendered meritorious services in connection with the celebration held on December 10, 1921, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the United Provinces.

QAZI NIZAM-UD-DIN AHMAD, Taluqdar, Satrikh, District Bara Banki, was born in 1880. He represents an ancient family which was granted two villages for meritorious services during the Mutiny. He pays Rs. 2,400 as land revenue and is a life Magistrate. He helped with men and money during the War. Received Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has one son.



Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University.

DR. ZIA-UD-DIN AHMAD, M.A. (Cantab), PH.D. (Gottingen), D.SC., C.I.E., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University. Born 1877. Educated at M .A. O. College, Aligarh, and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Joined Trinity College, Cambridge, 1901, as a research student on Government of India State Scholarship. Obtained research degree and Sir Isaac Newton's Studentship for research work in Astronomy. Joined M. A. O. College, Aligarh, as Professor of Mathematics, 1907, and became Principal, 1918. On inception of Aligarh Muslim University appointed first Pro-Vice-Chancellor, 1921. Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1924 to 1926. Joined Legislative Assembly, 1930, and was re-elected twice. Elected Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, 1935.

KHAN BAHADUR RAZI-UD-DIN AHMAD, Bar-at-Law, Gonda, U.P. Born 1886. Educated Aligarh, Bombay and England. Started practice 1908. Started Thompson High School, Technical School, Public Library. Is Honorary Editor, "District Gazette." Rendered service during Great War and Civil Disobedience. Awarded Khan Bahadur, 1924; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, 1936. Has three sons, five daughters.

KHAN SAHIB SHEIKH AHMAD ALI *alias* DALLAN SAHIB, Proprietor, Messrs. Azim Ally & Sons, Hazrat Gunj, Lucknow. Born 1882. He is a well-known wealthy Muslim businessman of Lucknow, popular in official as well as non-official circles of the district. Has done admirable work as a Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate. During the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 played an important part in checking the spread of the movement. He is Life Member, Red Cross Society and U.P. Flying Club. Has generously contributed to many important public funds and subscriptions. In recognition of meritorious services awarded Silver Jubilee Medal and made Khan Sahib, 1935.



K. S. Sheikh Ahmad Ali *alias* Dallan Sahib, Proprietor, Messrs. Azim Ally & Sons, Hazrat Gunj, Lucknow.

KHAN BAHADUR SAIYID AIN-UD-DIN, B.A., M.B.E., Executive Officer, Improvement Trust, Lucknow. Born 13th September, 1884. Tehsildar, 1907—13; Special Manager, Court of Wards, Dumraon Estate. Deputy Collector from 1913; appointed Special Magistrate to enquire into the Kakori Dacoity Case, 1925-26; City Magistrate, Lucknow, 1928—30; Under-Secretary, U. P. Government, 1930—34; Secretary, Provincial Haj Committee; Executive Office, since October, 1935. Awarded Khan Sahib, 1926; Khan Bahadur, 1928; M.B.E., 1934.



Ajay Singh, M.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Dampier Nagar, Muttra.



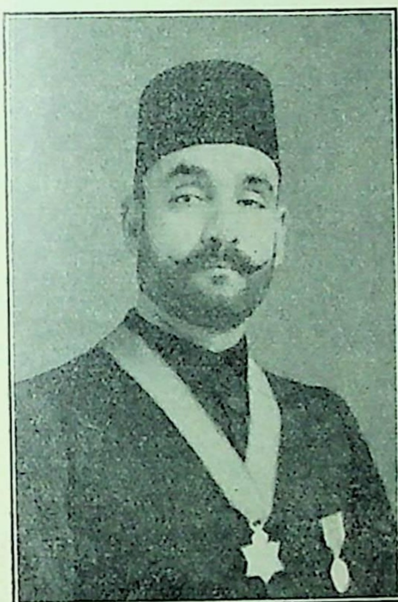
AJAY SINGH, M.SC., LL.B., Advocate, Dampier Nagar, Muttra, is a leading Advocate and was educated at the Muir Central College, Allahabad. For his qualities of head and heart he is held in high esteem in social and official circles. He is also a Jagirdar of Bundi State.



Mohammad Azhar Ali Alavi, B.A., M.L.A., Advocate, Lucknow.



MOHAMMAD AZHAR ALI ALAVI, B.A., M.L.A., Advocate, Lucknow. Educated at Canning College and M.A.O. College. Was Member of :—All-India Committee on Co-operation, 1914-15; Lucknow Municipal Board, 1916—19, where served also as Chairman, Building and Public Health Committee; U. P. Co-operative Committee, 1925-26; Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, 1931-32; Advisory Board, 1933—35, and Governing Body of Agricultural Research, Government of India; and Executive Committee, Nadwa-tul-Ulama. Remained Joint-Secretary and Secretary, All-India Muslim League; and Registrar, Co-operation, Bhopal, 1919—23. Member, Legislative Assembly, since 1930.



K. B. Ch. Ali Akhtar, Hony. Special Magistrate, Bilwa Bahadurpur Estate, District Sitapur.



KHAN BAHADUR CH. ALI AKHTAR, Honorary Special Magistrate, Bilwa Bahadurpur Estate, P. O. Khairabad, District Sitapur, was born in 1892. He was educated at Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow, and is an Urdu poet. His *Ghazals* have been recorded in gramophone records. During Great War he helped the Government with men and money. Has also contributed liberally to Rural Development Board, Silver Jubilee, Behar Relief, Quetta Relief and Sarda Canal funds. Combatted Civil Disobedience. In recognition of manifold public services and exemplary loyalty to the Crown was made Khan Bahadur in 1931, and was awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935; besides, holds many *Sanads.* Owns extensive landed property. Is Member, Red Cross Society, Boy Scouts' Association, and many other associations for welfare of the agriculturists. Is blessed with 3 sons and 6 daughters.



HAKIM MIRZA ALI MOHAMMAD MUNNE AGHA SAHIB, Fazil Chowk, Lucknow. Born 15th June, 1875. He enjoys a unique reputation as a physician in Oudh, commanding large practice due to his sympathetic treatment of the patients and correct diagnosis of the diseases. His treatment is very simple but nevertheless efficacious and is strictly based on Tibbia principles. He is Examiner in Allahabad University and Tibbia College, Lucknow. In appreciation of his skill and efficiency as a physician he was awarded the title of Taj-ul-Hukma by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares State. He has one son and one daughter.



Hakim Mirza Ali Mohammad Munne Agha Sahib, Fazil Chowk, Lucknow.



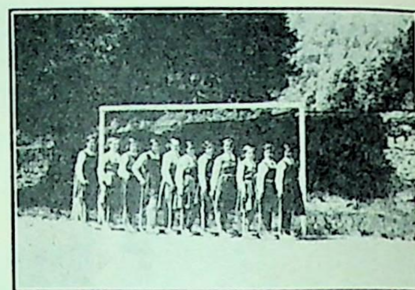
Mir Ali Raza, B.A. (Alig.), Deputy Collector, Banda, U.P.



MIR ALI RAZA, B.A. (Alig.), Deputy Collector, Banda, U.P. Born 1886. Residence Sultanpur, Oudh. Owns landed property. Granted *Sanads* for good recruiting and War Loan services during Great War. Another *Sanad* for good vaccination work. As District Publicity Officer, Bijnor, controlled situation well against Civil Disobedience. Made Khan Bahadur in 1933. Splendidly helped Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations.

ALL SAINTS' DIOCESAN COLLEGE, Lucknow, was established in 1869 by Bishop Milman of Calcutta. It was under the management of the All Saints' Sisters of Mazagon, Bombay, from 1898—1915.

In 1915 the Estate was bought by the Diocese of Lucknow, and the school has been under the management of the community of the Holy Family since that time.

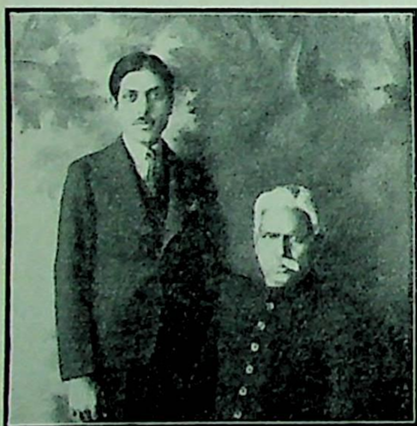

All Saints' Diocesan College, Lucknow.


Hakim Ch. Mohammad Bashir Ahmad Alvi, Lucknow.

HAKIM CHAUDHRI MOHAMMAD BASHIR AHMAD ALVI, Cantonment Road, Lucknow. Born 1886. Owns substantial house and landed property. Commands vast practice among Raises and Taluqdars. Treats the poor free. Secretary, Tibbia Conference, Lucknow; Member, Managing Committee, Anjuman Tibbia, U. P. Founder and Secretary, Unani Dispensary, Lucknow. Received Medal from H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey for meritorious and loyal services in 1933.

KHAN BAHADUR SYED AMIR HUSAIN, Deputy Commissioner, Ratheri, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.), was born on 15th March, 1883, in an ancient family. His ancestors rendered faithful services to the British Government during the Mutiny. After graduating from the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, he joined U.P. Civil Service in Oudh in 1905 and by sheer dint of merit rose to the post of Deputy Commissioner in 1927. During Great War he rendered recruiting services and raised and subscribed War Loans. He contributed to Muslim and Hindu Universities at Aligarh and Benares besides several other educational institutions. In recognition of valuable services he was made Khan Bahadur in 1926. He is blessed with one son and five daughters.


K. B. Syed Amir Husain, Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)

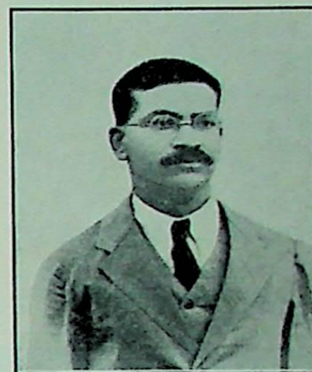

R.S. Anand Behari Lal, Proprietor, Oudh Seed Stores, Lucknow.

RAI SAHIB ANAND BEHARI LAL, Proprietor, Oudh Seed Stores, Lucknow, is a worthy representative of a respectable family reputed for its meritorious services to the Government during the Mutiny and the Great War. His father, late Lala Pearay Lal, founded the famous "Mela Brahm Vichar" in 1880 at Chandapur, District Shahjehanpur, where Rai Sahib was born in 1882. He opened Oudh Seed Stores in 1910, which was visited by Lord Meston; was appointed Honorary Magistrate in 1928 and Honorary Treasurer, U.P. Fruit Development Board, in 1834, which owes much to his support. He was made Rai Sahib in 1935. He has an only son, Mr. Om Prakash Srivastava, M.A., B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

HIS HOLINESS SAHIBJI MAHARAJ SIR ANAND SARUP, KT. (1936), Head of the Radhaswami Satsang religious movement with headquarters at Dyalbagh (Agra). Born 1881. Educated at Government School, Ambala City, and D. A.-V. College, Lahore. Elected President, Radhaswami Satsang Sabha, 1913; founded Dyalbagh Colony, 1915; Member, Board of Industries, U.P., since 1929; Member, Literary Committee, U. P., 1929—31; Member, Senate, Agra University, since 1929;


His Holiness Sahibji Maharaj Sir Anand Sarup, Kt., Head of the Radhaswami Satsang, Dyalbagh, Agra.

Member, Board of Trustees, Agra College, since 1929; Chairman, Board of Directors, Radhaswami General and Assurance Bank, Ltd., since, 1929; Member, Advisory Committee, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, 1929—31; Member, Hindustani Academy, U.P., 1930-31; Member, Advisory Council, Thomason College, Roorkee, U. P., 1931-32; Member, Unemployment Committee, U. P., 1934-35. Author of several English, Hindi and Urdu books on Radhaswami Mat. Has two sons and three daughters.



Anant Prasad, B.Sc., L.T., P.E.S., Head Master, Govt. High School, Amroha, District Moradabad.

ANANT PRASAD, B.SC., L.T., P.E.S., Head Master, Government High School, Amroha, District Moradabad. Born 15th April, 1889. Worked in 1917-18 at Fatehabad as Secretary, Imperial Relief Fund of Farukhabad. Successfully withstood the tide of Civil Disobedience at Amroha. Universally liked for his wide culture and polished manners. Has three sons and four daughters.



W. E. Andrews, E.D., M.A. (Oxon), Principal, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.



W. E. ANDREWS, E.D., M.A. (Oxon), F.R.G.S., Principal, La Martiniere College, Lucknow. Educated Oxford University. Principal, La Martiniere College, since 1926. This College was founded in accordance with the will of Major-General Claude Martin of the East India Company, who was born on 4th January, 1735, and died on 13th September, 1800. The School was opened in 1845. During the Mutiny teachers and students of the College rendered meritorious services in the defence of the Residency, Lucknow. The College at present prepares European and Anglo-Indian boys for the Cambridge Local Examinations, Thomason College, Roorkee, Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, the Training Ship "Dufferin," Bombay, and the Intermediate Examination, U.P.



Dr. Hakim Moulvi Mairaj-ul-Haque Ansari, M.D.H., I.H.M.C., in charge Raunahi Hospital, Fyzabad.

DR. HAKIM MOULVI MAIRAJ-UL-HAQUE ANSARI, son of Hakim Moulvi Wahaj-ul-Haque Ansari, Fazil, Mahir-e-Imraz Sadr, M.D.H., I.H.M.C., Medical Officer in charge, Raunahi Hospital, Fyzabad. Born 1907. Permanent residence Lucknow. Stood first in Moulvi Examination and final Homœopath Examination. Owns substantial landed property. Always loyal to Government. Earnestly worked in Flood Relief work, Lucknow, 1923 and 1936. Distributes medicine free to the poor.



Mohammad Abdul Ghani Ansari, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Commissioner, Income-tax, Cawnpore.



MOHAMMAD ABDUL GHANI ANSARI, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Commissioner, Income-tax, Cawnpore. Born 19th October, 1890. Had a very brilliant academic career, having obtained Government scholarship in Intermediate and B.A. Examinations. Stood first in B.A. from the Allahabad University. Joined service as Honorary Deputy Collector, 1912; appointed Deputy Collector, 1913; thanked by the United Provinces Government for work in connection with flood relief operations in Ballia, 1916; during Great War rendered recruiting and other services and received a *Sanad* from His Excellency the Governor; became Income-tax Officer, 1919, and officiated as Assistant Commissioner, Income-tax, since 1923 with occasional breaks, and was confirmed in 1927.

MIRZA ASHAQ HUSSAIN, M.A., L.T., Officiating Principal, Shia Intermediate College, Lucknow. Born 1903. Permanent residence Fyzabad. Passed S.L.C. from Government High School, Fyzabad, in 1920; M.A. from Lucknow University in 1926; L.T. from Government Training College, Allahabad, in 1927. Was White Memorial Scholar for Post-Graduate studies. Appointed Assistant Reader in English at Jaswant College, Jodhpur, 1927. Working as Lecturer in English in Shia Intermediate College from September, 1927, and as Officiating Principal from July, 1935. During Civil Disobedience movement maintained perfect discipline and order among the students of the College. Contributed to Behar and Quetta Earthquake Funds. Has three children.



Ashraf-ul-Hukama Hakim Syed Ali Ashufta, Lucknow.

SHRAF-UL-HUKAMA HAKIM SYED ALI ASHUFTA, Victoria Street, Lucknow, was born in 1894. He belongs to an old and respectable family noted for its piety, learning and generosity. His educational career embraces the coveted degree of Ulum Mashrikia. His academic qualifications in the Unani system of medicine are of the highest orders, and in the practical application of his vast knowledge in this particular system with unerring precision and unfailing effect he has no equal in his line. The title of Ashraf-ul-Hukama was conferred upon him by Afsar-ul-Mulk the Hon'ble Prince Akram, son of His Majesty Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh, and never was a high honour like this bestowed on one more deserving of the same. He holds a singularly distinguished position among the practising physicians of the United Provinces and is much esteemed for his various eminent qualities of head and heart. He was for some time a member of the Lucknow Municipal Board. He has two daughters.



R. B. Atal Behari Lal, Rais and Banker, Unao.

AI BAHADUR ATAL BEHARI LAL, Rais and Banker, ex-Chairman, Municipal Board, Unao, was born in 1867. He owns a big Zamindari and pays about Rs. 10,000 as land revenue. He is founder and Manager of Atal Behari High School and Coronation A. B. High School, Unao, and has endowed property worth Rs. 25,000, besides a handsome donation towards building and furniture. Being of an intensely charitable disposition he spares neither pains nor money for the relief of human distress, irrespective of race and creed. He has contributed liberally to Women Hospital, Swan Hall, Kusumbhi Road, and several other institutions for public good. During the Great War he gave substantial help to the authorities with men and money, for which he was granted a Recruiting *Sanad* in 1919. In recognition of manifold public services he was made Rai Sahib in 1921 and Rai Bahadur in 1933. He is blessed with six sons and two daughters.

AMA DATTA AVASTHI SHASTRI, Kavyatirtha, Dharmashastropadhyaya, Sankhyepadhyaya, Vidyabhushan, L.C.T., Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Government Jubilee College, Lucknow. Born in 1884 in village Mahauli, District Cawnpore. Blessed with one son and four daughters. Studied at Jajmau and Churuwala's Sanskrit Pathshala, Cawnpore, and at the Government Sanskrit College, Benares. Passed in different branches of Sanskrit highest title examinations of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, United Provinces and the Punjab in Sanskrit, also the Optional examinations in English of Behar and Orissa and Bengal besides the Language Teachers' Training Certificate Examination of the Government Training College, Lucknow, and Hindi Optional examination of Behar and Orissa. Received honorary title of Vidyabhushan from Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares. Has command over the following subjects:—Veda, Nirukta, Vyakarana, Nyaya, Kavya, Sahitya, Prakrita, Dharmashastra, Purana, Niti, Sankhya, Yoga and Vedanta.



Rama Datta Avasthi Shastri, L.C.T., Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Government Jubilee College, Lucknow.

Joined U. P. Government Educational Service as Sanskrit teacher at Basti and served as such at Sultanpur, Cawnpore, Muradabad, Fyzabad and Lucknow from 1907 to 1922. Was sent to St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, as Professor of Sanskrit in 1910. Has been head of Sanskrit Department since 1922 at Government Jubilee College, Lucknow.

Was selected for scientific study of Sanskrit in Europe in 1914 by the Divisional Inspector of Rohilkhand, but could not go Overseas due to the Great War.

Presided at the All-India Devabhasha Parishad, Gorakhpur, for many years besides other lietrary meetings of Sanskrit and Hindi. Participated in the sessions of All-India Sahitya Sammelana at Allahabad, Cawnpore and Benares.

Composed several books and prepared commentaries on selected portions of Vishnu Purana, Mahabharata, Balmikiya Ramayana, etc.

Submitted verses in Sanskrit on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1911, which were forwarded by the Durbar Committee to the Secretary, Badshai Mela, Delhi. Composed poems on the occasion of Silver Jubilee.

Received thanks both from the Local and Supreme Governments from time to time for loyalty.

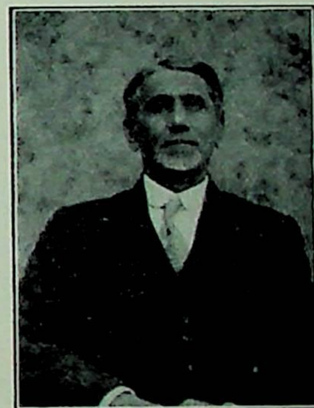
HIS HOLINESS PANDIT BASHUDEO NAMBURI SHREE BADRISH PARICHARYYA PARAYANANTAKARAN UTTARAMINAYA JYOTIRAMATH JAGADGURU SHANKARACHARYA, Gaddinashin, Trustee and Manager of Badrinath Temple, Garhwal. Born *Sambat* 1955 Falgun. Well-versed in the form of Keralia Smarth worship and has a sound knowledge of Malayalama. Reads and understands Sanskrit and Hindi. Knows Vedsukta and Upanishads. Devotes a major portion of his time to *Bhagwat-Bhagti* and *Updesh*. Always prays the Almighty Badrinath for the prosperity of the British Raj.

Contributed thousands of rupees to War Funds and invested Rs. 4,72,000 in War Loans. Has spent lakhs towards schools, *dharamshalas*, *aushdhalayas*, roads, *sadabarts*, libraries, Sanatam Dharma *samsthas*, earthquake relief funds, scholarships, *goshalas*, Red Cross Society, renewal of old temples and idols, etc.

Managed to organise committees to suppress Non-co-operation and established Aman Sabhas at Badrinath and other places including Temple Gunth villages. Was awarded a *Sanad* for these outstanding services. Contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the Countess of Willingdon Jubilee Fund and spent about Rs. 1,000 to observe the Jubilee Day at Joshimath and various well-known places in Garhwal for which was awarded King's Medal.

Owns Jagirs yielding an income of Rs. 12,000 annually. Pays Rs. 1,000 as revenue to Government.

Address :—Jyotirmath Badrikashram, Joshimath.



Rustamji Framji Bahadurji, Bar-at-Law, Lucknow.

RUSTAMJI FRAMJI BAHADURJI, Bar-at-Law, 19, Outram Road, Lucknow, was born in a well-to-do family in 1873. He was educated at Bulmich College, England, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was called to Bar at Middle Temple. Since then has been practising as Barrister. Is Member, Bar Council, and Vice-President, Oudh Bar Association.



Brahma Dutt Bajpai, M.L.C., Chairman, District Board, Lucknow.

ANUSUYA PRASAD BAHUGUNA, B.SC., LL.B., Advocate, Landlord, Chairman, District Board (1931—35), Pauri, Garhwal. Born 1893. Distinguished educational career. A Congressite. Rendered meritorious War services and various valuable public services. Collected Rs. 35,000 for Karnaprayag Government English Middle School Committee. Imprisoned for four months for disobeying a despotic order. Did good Silver Jubilee work.

BRAHMA DUTT BAJPAI, M.L.C., Chairman, District Board, Lucknow. Born 1903. Entered public life, 1928, and was elected unopposed member of the District Board, Lucknow; Chairman, Education Committee, Lucknow District Board, 1929—31; Chairman, Lucknow District Board, 1932—35, and re-elected Chairman, Lucknow District Board, 1936. Chairman, Rural Excise Licensing Board, Lucknow, 1930-31, and Member, Board of Vernacular Education, U.P., 1931—36; Member, U. P. Legislative Council, since 1930 and Member, Lucknow University Court, since 1932. His eldest son, Raja Vijai Kumar, was adopted by late Rani Subhadra Kunwar Sahiba and is now the Raja and Taluqdar of Sissendi Raj in the Lucknw District.



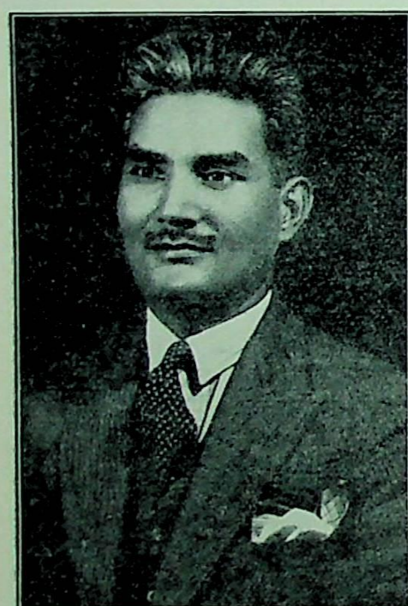
R. B. Pandit Suraj Din Bajpai, B.Sc., LL. B., Deputy Secretary to Government of India, U.P., Lucknow.

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SURAJ DIN BAJPAI, B.SC., LL.B., Deputy Secretary to Government of India, U. P., Lucknow, was born on 31st August, 1887. He was educated at the Allahabad University and had a brilliant academic career. He has held Administrative, Judicial and Secretariat offices creditably. He was made Rai Sahib in 1923 and Rai Bahadur in 1929.



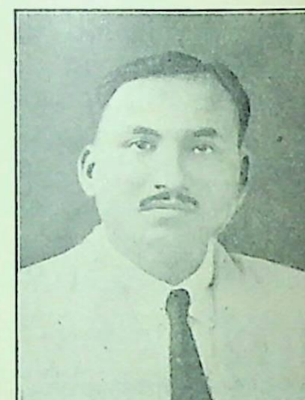
Balbir Saran Das, M.Sc., Special Manager, Court of Wards, Bara Banki.

BALBIR SARAN DAS, M.SC., Special Manager, Court of Wards, Bara Banki. Born April, 1907. Passed M. Sc. from the University School of Science, Allahabad. Joined his present responsible post in 1933. As a member of the Royal Silver Jubilee Function Committee at Muttra laboured hard for the success of the celebrations.



Kunwar Balbir Singh, I.S.E., Executive Engineer, I. B., Unao, U. P.

KUNWAR BALBIR SINGH, I.S.E., Executive Engineer, I. B., Unao, U.P., was born on 12th October, 1894. After taking B.Sc. degree from Agra College in 1915 he joined Thomason College, Roorkee, and passed Civil Engineering Examination in 1918, topping the list of successful candidates. He won Council of India prize and Vizianagram Cup for Sports. He joined Indian Service of Engineers on 14th September, 1918, in Bhimgoda Construction Division, Hardwar, and served on Sarda Canal Construction from 1920 to 1926. He was sent to Nepal on deputation in 1934. He has all along been serving with conspicuous ability and was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.



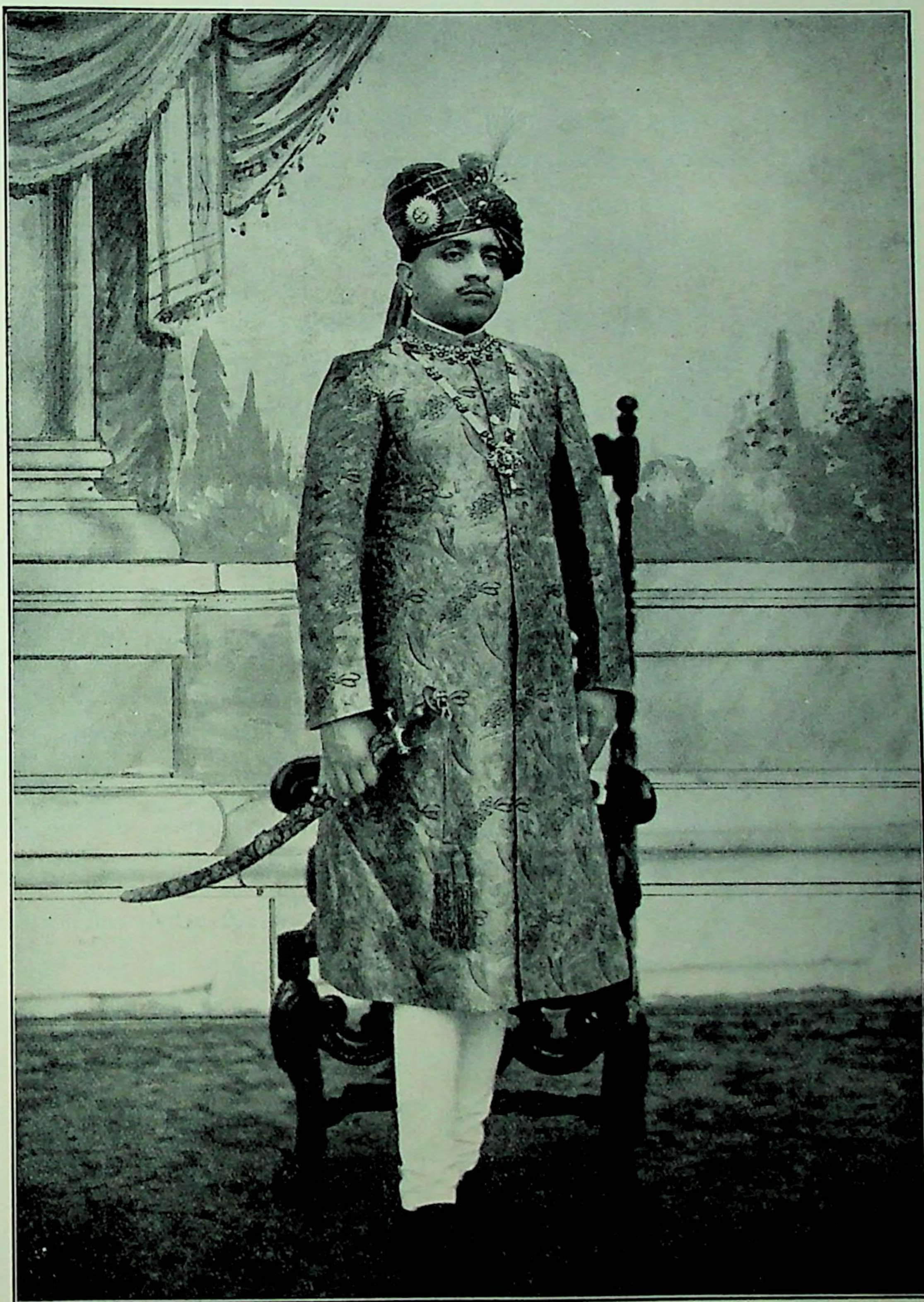
Dr. A. C. Bannerjea, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., Dr.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health. U. P., Lucknow.

DR. A. C. BANNERJEA, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., DR.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health, U. P., Lucknow. Born 5th February, 1894. Joined service in 1922. Awarded Rockfeller Fellowship in 1926 for 2 years in U. S. A., England, etc., for higher training. Appointed Assistant Director of Public Health, U. P., in 1929. Awarded King's Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935.



Amiya Charan Bannerji, Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics, Allahabad University.

AMIYA CHARAN BANNERJI, M.A. (Cantab), M.SC. (Cal.), I.E.S., F.R.A.S. (Lond.), F.N.I., Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics, Allahabad University, Gyan Kutir, New Katra, Allahabad. Born 1891. First Class in Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University, 1913; Behar Government Scholar to Cambridge, 1915; Foundation Scholar, Clare College; First Class in Mathematical Tripos Part I, 1916, and First Class in Mathematical Tripos Part II (Wrangler), 1918. Indian Educational Service, 1921. Vice-President, U. P. Academy of Sciences; Fellow, National Institute of Science, India; Fellow, Royal Astronomical Society, London; Honorary Secretary, Allahabad Public Library, and Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872. Recipient of the King's Silver Jubilee Medal. Has two sons and one daughter.



Maharaja Pateshwari Prasad Singh Saheb, Balrampur Raj, (Oudh).

BALRAMPUR RAJ extending over an area of some 1523 square miles forms the biggest Taluqdari estate in Oudh. It has an annual income of about 40 lacs of rupees and a population of more than half a million.

The owner of the Estate with the hereditary title of Maharaja is a Rajput of the Janwar clan. The family represents the younger branch of the great Janwar house of Ikauna in Bahraich founded by Barier Shah (son of Raja Mansukhdeo of Pawagarh in Gujarat) who came to Oudh with Firoz Shah Tughlak in 1374 A.D.

The illustrious Maharaja Sir Digvijai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., grandfather of the present Maharaja, remained loyal to the British Government in the 1857 Mutiny, giving shelter and protection to various British officers from Gonda and Sakraura including Sir Charles Wingfield. In recognition of his loyal services he was granted the whole of the confiscated *Raj* of Tulsipur and a large estate in Bahraich. Later he was granted the title of Maharaja Bahadur and invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. In January, 1877, he was accorded the exceptional distinction of a personal salute of 9 guns. The Balrampur hospital at Lucknow, the hostels and school at Balrampur, etc., are standing monuments of his philanthropic activities. He died in May, 1882, and the Estate then passed to his widow, Maharani Indra Kunwar Saheba, who held the property till her death in June, 1893. On the 29th March, 1893, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria was graciously pleased to bestow, as a mark of her Royal favour, the continuance to the Maharani Saheba, for her lifetime, of the salute of nine guns. She was succeeded by her adopted son, the late Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., who during the Great War served the Empire with exemplary loyalty and devotion in various ways and his services in this connection elicited the warmest approbation from the Government. During his time large additions including the big Taluqa of Ambapur (Gandara) in Bahraich District were made to his Estate. He contributed several lacs of rupees in works of public utility and benevolence. He died on May 24, 1921, and was succeeded by his son, Maharaja Pateshwari Prasad Singh, the present owner of the Estate.

The present Maharaja was born on 2nd January, 1914, and married in November, 1932, the daughter of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.K.O., D.C.L. (Oxon), F.R.G.S., Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal. He was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, until April, 1935, since when he studied estate-management in his estate. The Estate was under the superintendence of the Court of Wards until the 22nd of March, 1937.



P. K. Banerji, B.A., B.T., Head Master, Firozabad.

P. K. BANERJI, B.A., B.T., Head Master, Firozabad (Agra). Born 1894. Resident of Narayangunj, Bengal. Educationist of advanced views and a nurturer of the soul. School under his charge at Firozabad has developed remarkably into one of the best in the Division. Made collections for and contributed to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, Behar. Kept his School under control during Civil Disobedience movement.

RAI BAHADUR DR. R. N. BANERJEE, B.SC., M.B.B.S., B.S., Captain, A. I. R. O., Allahabad. Born 1891. After brilliant academic career joined the teaching staff of the King George's Medical College; served also as Civil Assistant Surgeon, Cawnpore and Gorakhpur; Member, Allahabad Municipal Board, and Chairman of its Public Health Committee, 1921—24. Is associated with various organisations, educational and medical.

D. S. BARRON, I.C.S., Collector of Bulandshahr District in United Provinces. Born 18th March, 1904. Educated at Corpus Christ College, Cambridge. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1926.

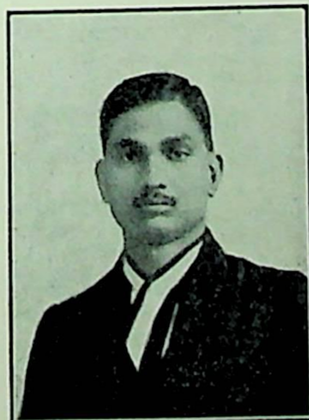


D. S. Barron, I.C.S., Collector of Bulandshahr District.



K. S. Bashir Ahmad Khan, Inspector, U. P. Police.

K. S. BASHIR AHMAD KHAN, Inspector, U. P. Police, a resident of Meerut City, at present City Kotwal, Saharanpur. Comes from family of Agha Ali Jan, Deputy Commissioner, who saved the life of Captain Corfield while Kotwal of Etawah during the Mutiny of 1857. His father, Wazir Mohammad Khan, retired as Head Surveyor after serving in U. P., Burma and Gwalior State. Khan Sahib received education at C. M. H. School, Meerut. Joined Police Department in 1915 as Sub-Inspector in Muttra District. *Sanad* from Governor in Agra Durbar in 1922 for meritorious public services. Title of Khan Sahib in 1930 for good services in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. Gold medals from different bodies for excellent work in connection with Ram Lila and Exhibitions.



Dharni Dhar Bhalla, Honorary Magistrate, Lakhmipur-Kheri.

DHARNI DHAR BHALLA, Honorary Magistrate and Government Treasurer, Lakhimpur-Kheri. Born 1906. He is a worthy successor of a highly respectable family. His grandfather and father also rendered distinguished services as Government Treasurers. His brother is a Superintendent of Police. He is ably maintaining all the loyal traditions of the family.



Rai Sahib Govind Das Bhargava, Zamindar, Banker, Special Magistrate, Muttra.

RAI SAHIB GOVIND DAS BHARGAVA, Zamindar, Banker, Darbari and Special Magistrate, 1st Class, Muttra. Born 1889. Has been Member, District Board, since 1924, and Chairman of its Education Committee since 1935; Senior Vice-Chairman, District Co-operative

Bank, Muttra; non-official Visitor, District Jail, Muttra. Was Chairman, District Board, Muttra, 1929—32; Member, Municipal Board, Muttra. Contributed about one lac towards War Loans. Helped in recruitment. Combatted Civil Disobedience. Is held in high esteem by officials and public alike. In recognition of meritorious services was made Rai Sahib in 1931 and awarded Government's Sanad in 1934. Has three sons, one studying in England, and one adopted by his elder brother.



Gokal Chandra Bhargava, son of R. S. Govind Das Bhargava.



Harish Chandra Bhargava, Hindi Prabhakar, M.A., B.T., Head Master, Unao.

HARISH CHANDRA BHARGAVA, Hindi Prabhakar, M.A., B.T., Head Master, Atal Behari High School, Unao. Born 1903. Education: B.A. and B.T. (Benares), M.A. (Agra). Joined service 1931; Head Master since 1932; work very much appreciated by the officials; is member of the Secondary Education Association, U. P. Has two sons, two daughters.



R. C. Bhargava, B.A., L.T., Principal, Kishori Raman Intermediate College, Muttra.

R. C. BHARGAVA, B.A. L.T., Principal, Kishori Raman Intermediate College, Muttra. Born 1888. Rendered valuable public services as Secretary, District Centre of St. John Ambulance, local centre of London Chamber of Commerce and Muttra Athletic Association; also as District Scout Commissioner (S.S.B.S.A.) Royal Silver Jubilee befittingly celebrated in his school.



Ram Chandra Bharma, M.A., LL.B., Honorary Assistant Collector, Etawah.

RAM CHANDRA BHARMA, M.A., LL.B., Honorary Assistant Collector and Special Magistrate, Etawah. Born 1900. Started legal practice, 1930. Is President, Board of Directors, National Industrial Bank, Agra; Member, Rural Uplift Society, Red Cross Society and Fruit Growers' Association. Is a leading Zamindar of Auranga Pargana. Donated Rs. 1,000 to His Majesty's Silver Jubilee.

RAI BAHADUR DR. RAM NARAYAN BHATIA, B.A., B.SC., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.) Retired Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, U. P. Born 1884. Educated at Allahabad, Punjab and Edinburgh Universities. Worked as Civil Surgeon in various districts. Lent to Lucknow University as Professor of Surgery and Superintendent, K. G. Medical College Hospital. Made Rai Bahadur 1920. Retired 1935. Has six children.

RAI SAHIB KAILASH CHANDRA BHATNAGAR, M.A., Superintendent, Reforms Department, Civil Secretariat, Lucknow. Born 8th July, 1899. Joined U. P. Civil Secretariat in 1924 and after working in several departments was appointed Superintendent, Reforms and Publicity Department, in 1932 and since 1934 has been solely Superintendent, Reforms Department. Was made Rai Sahib in 1936.



Rai Sahib Pandit Manorath Bhatt, Postal Official and Deputy Collector, Almora.

RAI SAHIB PANDIT MANORATH BHATT, Postal Official and Deputy Collector, Almora. Born 1858. Introduced many new schemes of admitted value in Postal Department. His work as Deputy Collector on occasion of Gohna landship, at Delhi Darbar in 1903, during Great War and in connection with the murder of General Azimuddin Khan of Rampur, was highly appreciated in proper quarters. Died 1919, leaving only son, Pandit Jagadish Chandra Bhatt.



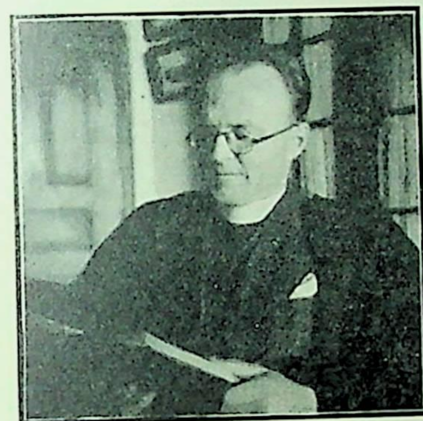
R. B. Mathura Prasad Bhola, O.B.E., I.F.S., Dy. Conservator of Forests, U. P.

RAI BAHADUR MATHURA PRASAD BHOLA, O.B.E., I.F.S. (retd.), Deputy Conservator of Forests, U. P. Educated at Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun; later European forests tour. Held important forest charges and officiated as Conservator. Helped in recruitment and War Loans during the Great War, then in charge of Garhwal Forests. Rai Bahadur 1927. King's Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Retd. September, 1936. Made O.B.E., February, 1937.
Address :—39, Lytton Road, Dehra Dun, U. P.

RAJA NARSINGH PADMA SHARAN SHAH SAHIB of Bijaigarh Raj, Ramgarh, District Mirzapur, U. P. Born August, 1911. Educated at Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow. Looking personally after Estate administration since its release from Court of Wards in December, 1931. Pays Rs. 18,725-13-0 as land revenue (permanent settlement). Rendered meritorious public services. Subscribed liberally to Dufferin Hospital Fund, Mirzapur. Awarded Silver Jubilee *Sanad*, 1935. Heir-apparent Rajkumar Chandra Bhushan Sharan Shah.

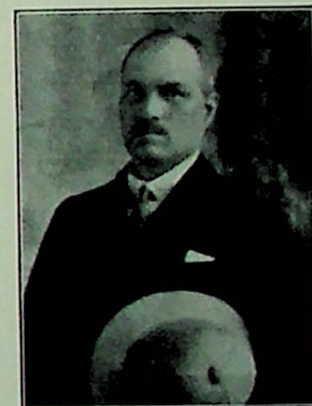


Raja Narsingh Padma Sharan Shah Sahib of Bijaigarh Raj, Mirzapur.



Rev. Alwyn Alfred Edwin Binns, B.A. (Hons.), Principal, Diocesan Boys' School, Nainital, U. P.

REV. ALWYN ALFRED EDWIN BINNS, B.A. (Hons.), Jubilee Medals-holder, Principal, Diocesan Boys' School, Nainital, U. P. Born 1904. Served as Asstt. Master, Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, and at Bishop Cotton School, Simla, until 1927. Became Principal, Diocesan Boys' School in 1932, the oldest School in Nainital preparing boys for Cambridge Examinations. The school imparts an all-round education aiming at preparing citizens with a high sense of duty, discipline and enthusiasm to serve the Empire. It is making marked improvement under the able management of its over-zealous Principal, Rev. A. E. Binns.



Rai Bahadur Pandit Brij Chand Sharma, Lucknow.

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT BRIJ CHAND SHARMA, P. A. to the Board of Revenue, U. P. (Settlements), Lucknow. Born 1st September, 1883. Was educated at the Agra College. Joined service as Deputy Collector, 1909. Since then held Administrative, Judicial and Secretariat Offices. Was Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department, from 1934. Has two sons. *Permanent address*:—Ganga Bhawan, Dampirnagar, Muttra.



Brindaban Das, B.A., LL.B., Honorary Magistrate, Muttra.

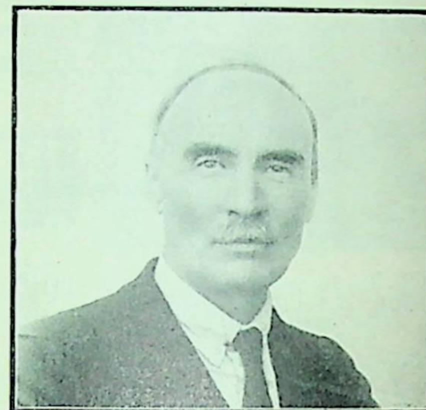
BRINDABAN DAS, B.A., LL.B., Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Muttra. Born 1905. Comes of a very respectable and loyal Agarwal Vaish family. Proprietor, Shiamkashi Press, Muttra. Member, U. P. Chamber of Commerce. Deeply interested in public education. Joint-Secretary, C.A. High School, 1929—32. At present Secretary, Agarwal Kanya Vidalaya, of which he is one of the founders. Chairman, Education Committee, Municipal Board. Represents U. P. Chamber of Commerce on Advisory Committee of Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore. A good writer in Hindi and English. So interested in archæological subjects as to have been made a member of Managing Committee of Curzon Museum of Archæology, Muttra (1935). Awarded *Sanad* on the occasion of Royal Silver Jubilee (1935). Contributes liberally to Government funds.



Walter Fitz-Gerald Brown, B.A., J.P., I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Bijnor.

ALTER FITZ-GERALD BROWN, B.A., J.P., I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Bijnor. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1921. Served as Collector of Muttra. Appointed to the present post in April, 1936.

ICHARD CHARLES BUSHER, M.A., V.D., Kaiser-i-Hind 1st Class, Principal, Philander Smith College, Nainital, U. P. Born 1874. U. P. delegate to Education Conference, Simla, 1912. Lieutenant-Colonel in command of Bareilly Contingent, A.F.I., 1920—26. U. P. delegate to Franco-British Education Congress, London, 1928. Member, Inter-Provincial Board of Education. First non-official Chairman (nominated), Municipal Board, Nainital. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Richard Charles Busher, M.A., V.D., Principal, Philander Smith College, Nainital.

ISS ETHEL BUTCHART, Lady Superintendent, Ramsay Hospital, Nainital, was born on the 19th March, 1889. She was trained at the I. J. Hospital, Bombay, from 1910 to 1914 and joined Ramsay Hospital in 1915 as Sister-in-charge. She was appointed Matron in 1918 and is now Lady Superintendent. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935.

ANI JAIRAJ KUER, widow of the Hon'ble Lieutenant Raja Chandra Chur Singh, C.I.E., Taluqdar, Atra Chandapur, District Rae Bareli, U.P. Chandapur represents the younger branch of Tiloi. The title of Raja is hereditary in the family. Raja Madan Singh received the honour of *Khilat*, drum and spear from the Emperor of Delhi. His grandson, Raja Mandhata Singh, held the Taluqa when Saadat Khan took possession of Oudh. Raja Shiva Darshan, fifth in descent from Raja Mandhata Singh, was a man of great ability. He adopted Raja Har Prasad Singh who died during his lifetime. Raja Jagmohan Singh, son of Raja Har Prasad Singh, succeeded him. He was succeeded by his adopted son Raja Chandra Chur Singh. He like his adoptive father Raja Jagmohan Singh got the title of C.I.E. He was Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff and Member, Legislative Council. He was granted a Sword of Honour and the Honorary rank of Second Lieutenant for valuable War services. He died in 1928 issueless. His widow Rani Jairaj Kuer has the power to adopt under the will of her husband.

The Rani Saheba takes great interest in her Estate affairs and personally supervises all work. She has opened a Charitable Dispensary in her Estate and has built a pavilion with a marble statue of her late husband. She is a talented lady and an excellent organiser. She has made Primary Education free in her Estate. She has remitted Rs. 18,500 to her tenantry within four years.

Babu Parmeshwari Dayal Srivastava, Manager, Chandapur Raj, comes of a very respectable Kayastha famiiy of Siddhaur, District Bara Banki (Oudh). He was formerly Manager of Haraha Raj, Partabgarh Raj and Tioloi Raj. From the last his services were lent to Chandapur. He is an able Manager.



Rai Sahib Pt. Chandra Bali Rai, M.A., B.Sc., U.P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Kheri-Lakhimpur, Oudh.

AI SAHIB Pt. CHANDRA BALI RAI, M.A., B.SC., U.P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Kheri-Lakhimpur, Oudh. Born 1884 in Bankata, District Gorakhpur. Took M.A. and B.Sc. degrees at Allahabad University. Before being appointed Deputy Collector in 1908, served also as Professor of Mathematics, B. B. College, Muzaffarpur, Behar, 1904—08. Translated *Theorie Elementaire des Series* in English, 1904. For loyal and meritorious services made Rai Sahib, 1927, and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has two brothers, *viz.* Pt. Surya Bali Roy, B.A.S.C., retired U.P.E.S. and Pt. Rama Bali Roy, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Gorakhpur; and four nephews and two sons.



R. B. Radhelal Chaturvedi, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U.P.

RAI BAHADUR RADHELAL CHATURVEDI, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U. P. Born in 1886 (district Agra). Became Deputy Collector, 1911; Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, 1921; Deputy Registrar, 1928. Has officiated twice as Registrar.

During the War he raised handsome subscriptions to War Loans and 'Our Day' Fund in Aligarh. His own family supplied recruits to Army and subscribed over 3½ lakhs to War Loans, besides making generous donations to various War funds. Services warmly praised by Commissioners at Durbars 1918. Granted *Sanads* and mentioned in Special War Gazette.

Family has donated property worth one lakh fifteen thousand for Damodar Memorial School, founded to perpetuate memory of Rai Bahadur's father.

Is life-member, Women's University, Bombay; Trustee, Agra College, and other institutions. Has founded several Scholarships. Made Rai Bahadur in 1934. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.



R. S. Pt. Narain Datt Chimwal, Rais and Zamindar, Ramnagar.

CAPTAIN NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN CHHATARI, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., Lucknow. Born 12th December, 1888. Educated at M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1920—25; first elected non-official Chairman, Bulandshahr District Board, 1922-23; Minister of Industries, U. P., 1923—25; Home Member, U.P., 1926—33; Ag. Governor of U. P., June to August, 1928, and Member, 1st and 2nd Round Table Conferences in London, 1930 and 1931.

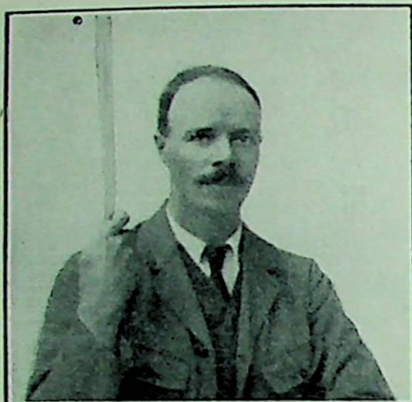
RAI SAHIB PANDIT NARAIN DATT CHIMWAL, Rais and Zamindar, Ramnagar, District Nainital. Born 1867. Has to his credit a brilliant record of useful services to the Crown and the country. Was Member, Notified Area, 1907; Nainital District Board, 1909; U. P. Legislative Council, 1920; and was Chairman, Nainital District Board, 1924. Made Rai Sahib, 1907.

CHIRRAVOORI YAJNESWARA CHINTAMANI, Chief Editor, "Leader," Allahabad. Born 10th April, 1880. Educated at Maharaja's College, Vizianagram; Editor, "Leader," Allahabad, 1909—20; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1916—23, and again since 1927; Delegate of the Liberal Party to England, 1919; General Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1918—20 and 1923—29; President, *ibid*, 1920 and 1931. Minister of Education and Industries, U. P., 1921—23; Member, Indian Round Table Conference and Indian Franchise Committee; President, U. P. Liberal Association; President, third All-India Journalists' Conference, and President, second Anti-Communal Award Conference.



Chirravoori Yajneswara Chintamani, Chief Editor, "Leader," Allahabad.

THE COLVIN TALUQDARS' COLLEGE, Lucknow, was founded in 1891 for the education of Taluqdars. Since 1932 it has been completely reorganised. Its doors are now open also to the sons of Zamindars, Government officials and professional men. It is a residential school with three residential English teachers and has the reputation of being particularly strong in the teaching of English. Boarders are taken from the age of eight upwards and are carefully looked after by the residential Engish lady teacher. Its grounds cover 120 *bighas* in healthy open country on the banks of the Gomti. H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. Lady Linlithgow honoured the College with a visit in December, 1936.



Major James Corbett of Gurniz House, Nainital.



C. H. COOKE, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Meerut, U. P. Born May 29, 1899. Educated at Chifton College and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1922; Deputy Commissioner, Kheri, 1927; Assistant Salt Officer, Bara Banki, 1928; Collector, Saharanpur, 1929—32, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur, 1932-33; Deputy Secretary, 1934; Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1934-35.



MAJOR JAMES CORBETT of Gurniz House, Nainital, Joint Honorary Secretary to the Association for the Preservation of Game in the United Provinces.



BRAHMASARUP DARBARI, Tahsildar (Mat.), United Provinces, was born on September 13, 1895. He belongs to an old and respectable family noted for its steadfast loyalty to the Crown and an unbroken record of faithful and meritorious services to Government in various responsible official capacities. His late grandfather, Babu Koersen Darbari, served the Government with credit and distinction in the Postal Department. He rendered valuable services during the Mutiny and saved lives of several Europsan officers, and saved the town of Sirsa from being looted by the mutineers. His father, Rai Bahadur Budhsen Darbari, M.A., M.B.E., F.S.S., M.R.A.S., P.C.S., retired after officiating as Collector for over three years in the United Provinces. He also helped in Jubilee functions. His late mother worked with distinction as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of Red Cross during the Great War and was recipient of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's *Sanad*. His brother, Mr. Bhagwan Swarup, M.A., LL.B., did splendid work as D. A. R. O., during the War and got His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's *Sanad*. Another brother, Mr. Beni Sarup Darbari, Tahsildar, Susner, Malwa, supplied about two hundred recruits. Another brother, Mr. Bishun Sarup Darbari, M.A., LL.B., helped considerably in recruitment. His brother, Mr. Bijai Sarup, under Police training, was immensely helpful in Aman Sabha.

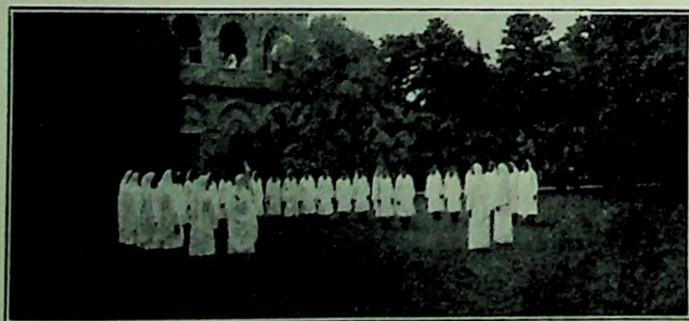


Brahmasarup Darbari, Tehsildar (Mat.), United Province.

Mr. Brahmasarup Darbari worked with distinction as Survey Expert for over three years and as Assessing Officer in two District Boards for about two years. As Tahsildar he had given a highly creditable account of himself, enjoying a reputation for singular ability and exemplary character and honesty. He had never resorted to any coercive process in Land Revenue and has been striving hard to stop corruption.

During the War he offered himself thrice for Field Service which was not accepted as recruiting would have suffered in his absence. He supplied over 627 recruits during the War and after, without reward, subsistence allowance or railway fare.

He raised the highest subscription for Muttra Hospital and Silver Jubilee. His sons, Ram Sarup Darbari and Lachhman Sarup Darbari, also contributed and helped. He worked assiduously as D. A. R. O. and organiser, Aman Sabha, Agra, for about two years.



Girl Guide Enrollment, Lal Bagh High School, Lucknow.



GRACE C. DAVIS, B.A., Principal, Lalbagh High School, Lucknow. This school is one of the oldest girls' schools in India, having been founded in 1870 by the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has about 450 students enrolled. Though opened primarily for Christians, it has students of other communities also.



DHIRYA SINGH, M.B.E., M.L.C., Rais and Jagirdar, Bharaul, District Mainpuri. In past Honorary Magistrate; Honorary Village Munsiff; Member, District Board; General Secretary, A. K. Mahasabha, U. P. and Punjab; first Manager, A. K. H. School. At present Trustee, Agra College; Member, Agriculture Board, U. P.; Member, Public Health Committee, U. P.; Member, Ayurvedic College, Hardwar.



Khwaja Wasi-ud-Din Drabu, retired Deputy Collector, Lucknow.

KHWAJA WASI-UD-DIN DRABU, retired Deputy Collector, and Special Magistrate, Lucknow, is a worthy scion of an ancient and respectable family. He was born in 1876. His father, Khwaja Aziz-ud-Din Kashmiri, was a great Persian scholar and a poet of rare merits. Khwaja Wasi-ud-din has to his credit a brilliant record of useful services to the British Government for about 43 years. In recognition of his unimpeachable loyalty and meritorious services he was awarded a large number of certificates and *Sanads* from high Government officers. For his many qualities of head and heart he is held in high esteem both in official and non-official circles.

ROBERT OLIVE DRUMMOND, I.F.S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Gonda, Oudh. Born 1908. Passed B.Sc., in Forestry from Edinburgh University, 1929. Assistant Conservator attached to Ramnagar and Haldwani Divisions, 1929—31; in charge of Gonda Working Plan, 1932; same, Gorakhpur, 1933-34. On leave till November, 1934. Since Depnty Conservator, Gonda Division. Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

DR. DORI LALL DUBEY, M.A., PH.D., Professor of Economics, Meerut College, Meerut. Born 1897. Educated at Agra College and the London School of Economics and Political Science. Has been Professor of Economics, Meerut College, since 1923. Was invited by the Government of U. P. in 1931 to confer with Sir Arthur Salter, the Economics expert of the League of Nations, about the plan of economic organisation for India. Member, Board of Economic Inquiry, U. P.; served as a member of the U. P. Agricultural Debt Committee, 1932.



Durga Prasad, P.C.S., Deputy Collector, Lucknow.



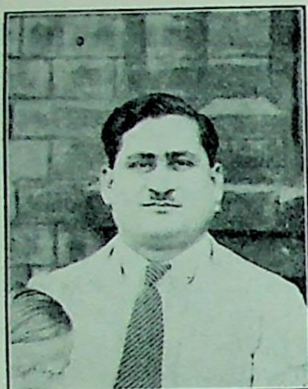
Rai Bahadur Dr. Har Prasad.

DURGA PRASAD, P.C.S., Deputy Collector, Lucknow, was born on March 19, 1896. His father, Rai Bahadur Dr. Har Prasad (born July 12, 1865), resident of Kathghar, District Moradabad, retired as Senior Assistant Surgeon in 1921. He was appointed Deputy Collector in 1921. Has held several special jobs; Assistant Manager, Balrampur Estate, 1928—33; Officer on Special Duty at Headquarters of Government in connection with Land Colonization Scheme for the Educated Unemployed, 1934-35; Sugarcane Inspector, 1935-36. A widely travelled man. In 1933 visited Europe, England, Canada, United States of America, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Java, Singapore, Burma, Nepal, etc. With the assistance of British Foreign Office studied rural conditions of various countries visited. A good all-round sportsman. Won prizes at All-India Tennis Tournament and other competitions in other games. A good all-round cricket player; was a member of U. P. cricket team in 1916. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

DR. S. M. ELAHI, P.G.D. (New York), Dental Surgeon, Municipal Commissioner, Plaza Building, Mall Road, Nainital, U. P., was born in October, 1901. He is a Post-Graduate of Dentistry of New York, U. S. A., and has succeeded remarkably in his profession. The leading aim of his life has ever been to serve humanity, country and Government. He rendered meritorious services to Government during the critical times of the Non-co-operation movement of 1930. Besides his professional services he has been rendering creditable services to the Nainital Municipality and the public. He took a most prominent part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations, being on the District Silver Jubilee Committee.



Dr. S. M. Elahi, P.G.D. (New York), Dental Surgeon, Nainital, U. P.



Emmanuel Lal B.A., L.T., Lucknow.

EMMANUEL LAL, B.A., L.T., Head Master, Contennial School, Lucknow. Born 9th January, 1901. Graduated from Lucknow University in 1925 and took L.T. from Allahabad in 1929. Assistant Master at Jaipur 1925-26; Assistant Master in present school 1926—30; Head Master since 1930. Has three children. Took part in Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations.



Faiyaz Bahadur Khan, Inspector of Schools, Meerut Circle.

FAIYAZ BAHADUR KHAN, born 20th April, 1896. M.Sc., Muir Central College; L.T., Government Training College, Allahabad. Diploma in Social Hygiene and Biology for trained graduates from Aberystwyth (Wales). Did original work on Abnormal Psychology in H. M. Prisons, Birmingham, and in Juvenile Courts, Cardiff. Worked on Anchrapology and Geography with Professors Fleure and Laurie. In the Directorate as Additional Assistant Director, 1931. Principal, Government Intermediate College, Etawah, 1931—33. Inspector of Schools, Meerut Circle, since 1933.



Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakim Syed Fazal Ali Sahib, Lucknow.

SHIFA-UL-MULK HAKIM SYED FAZAL ALI SAHIB of Lucknow belongs to a renowned family from Persia. He is now recognised as one of the best physicians of India. Awarded title of Shifa-ul-Mulk in 1931. His eldest son, Hakim Mohammad Kasim, is a member, Managing Committee, Government Tibbi College, and Vice-President, the Anjuman Tibbiya, U. P. Owns a big dispensary where a large number of people are treated free.



Hakim Mohammad Kasim.



R. S. Pandit Khushalanand Gairola.

RAI SAHIB PANDIT KUSHALANAND GAIROLA, Forest Panchayat Officer, Kumaon Division, is a worthy scion of the well-known Gairola family representing the old aristocracy of Garhwal. By caste Adya-Gaur Brahmins, the Gairolas migrated from the plains in 724 A. D. and held high offices under the Garhwal kings.

Rai Sahib's grandfather, Pandit Baij Ram Gairola, the first Garhwali Tahsildar, rendered invaluable services during the Mutiny. Rai Sahib's father, Rai Bahadur Pandit Sadanand Gairola, was the first Garhwali Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests. He received a Certificate of Honour for meritorious services and a Certificate of Merit and a silver medal for good work in Provincial Exhibition, 1910; made Rai Bahadur and awarded Coronation Durbar Medal in 1911. During the Great War he donated Rs. 400 per month for the comfort of the Garhwali sick and wounded, besides subscribing lavishly to the various charities and War Loans. He built a temple of Lakshmi-Narain at Srinagar, Garhwal, at a great cost.

Rai Sahib Pandit Kushalanand Gairola was born in 1892, educated at Central Hindu College, Benares, and joined Government service in 1916. He has won the confidence of his superior officers and the public alike and was made Rai Sahib in 1933 for meritorious services. He took keen interest in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in May, 1935. Rai Sahib is the eldest of four brothers, the others being Devanand, M.A., LL.B., Ramanand and Lieutenant Krishnanand.

Pandit Atma Ram Gairola, uncle of Rai Sahib, was a great man of his time.

Other distinguished members of the family are Rai Bahadur Pandit Tara Datt Gairola, M.A., Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist and ex-M.L.C., and Rai Sahib Pandit Vachaspati Gairola.

The family as a whole is well-renowned for its high ideals and traditions of long and sterling public service.

TARA DATT GAIROLA, Advocate, Pauri, District Garhwal, was born in 1874 in a village in Tehri State. He belongs to a highly respectable Brahmin family of Garhwal. He took his B. A. degree from Bareilly College in 1897, winning the College Templeton Gold Medal; took his M.A. dagree from M. C. College, Allahabad, in 1899, and passed the High Court Vakil's Examination in 1900. He started legal practice at Dehra Dun in 1901 and removed in 1910 to Pauri, Garhwal, where he has been practising since.


Tara Datt Gairola, Advocate, Pauri, District Garhwal.

While at Dehra Dun he started and conducted the Garhwal Union and the "Garhwali Magazine" for the social, political and educational uplift of the Garhwalis.

After going to Pauri Pandit Tara Datt organised and worked with remarkable success a Transport and Supply Co-operative Association for relieving the people of their liability for Coolie Bardaish which pressed harshly on them.

His services were warmly appreciated by Government. In 1914 he was nominated Member of the U. P. Legislative Council and also nominated Member of the Stowell Committee for drafting Kumaon Revenue and Local Laws Bills. His service on this Committee was thankfully recognized by Government. He worked hard in the Council and moved important resolutions for removing the Coolie Utar and forest grievances of Kumaon.

Pandit Tara Datt's services during the Great War were also great. He worked as Honorary Secretary of the District War Committee and also edited the "District War Sheet." He was made Rai Bahadur in 1917. He also did splendid relief work as Honorary Secretary of the Garhwal Central Famine Committee in 1918—20. For public services he was awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Medal Second Class in 1922.

Pandit Tara Datt retired from politics in 1921 and has since been devoting his leisure time to literary work. His well-known book "Psalms of Dau" has been translated into Dutch. His "Himalayan Folklore" has been published by Government. His another book, "Revenue Decisions of Kumaon," is also being published by Government. He has also written another book entitled "Glimpses into the History of Garhwal."

He has been leader of the local Bar for the last thirty-six years.

NAGARDAS PURUSHOTTAM GANDHI, M.A., B.SC., A.R.S.M., D.I.C., F.G.S., M. INST., M.M., University Professor and Head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, Benares. Born 22nd December, 1886. Educated at Baha-ud-din College, Junagad; Wilson College, Bombay; Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Joined Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., 1915; General Manager, Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., in Tavoy (Lower Burma), where wolfram and tin mining was carried on during the Great War, 1916—19. Has been University Professor and Head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, since 1919. Was President, Geology Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1933.


Eric William Garton, Reserve Inspector of Police, Naini Tal.

ERIC WILLIAM GARTON, Reserve Inspector of Police, Naini Tal. Educated at Mount Abu and Allahabad. Joined U. P. Police as Sergeant, 1915, and appointed Reserve Inspector, 1918. Served in Aligarh from 1918 to 1923, rendering meritorious services during the riots. At present serving creditably as Reserve Inspector, Naini Tal. Awarded King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.


R. B. Ghansham Das, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur.

RAI BAHADUR GHANSHAM DAS, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur. Born 1883. Permanent residence Ghazipur City. Pays Rs. 800 as land revenue. Has substantial house property too. Awarded *Sanad* for meritorious War

services. Subscribed Rs. 5,000 to War Loan. As City Magistrate, Benares, 1929—33, controlled Civil Disobedience movement. Received title of Rai Bahadur, 1934, and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has three sons and one daughter.

Mrs. Lilavati Ghansham Das was appointed Visitor, Female Ward, Benares Central Jail, during Civil Disobedience movement and did her duty with remarkable tact and success. Did commendable War Loan work. Granted *Sanad* by H. E. the Governor on occasion of Silver Jubilee for meritorious social work.



Hemant Kumar Ghose, Bar-at-Law, Lucknow.

HEMANT KUMAR GHOSE, Bar-at-Law, Assistant Government Advocate, Chief Court of Oudh, Lucknow. Born 18th December, 1885. Received early education in Bengal. Proceeded to England in 1907 and joined Grays' Inn and Northampton Polytechnic Institute. Called to the Bar, 1910. Joined Calcutta High Court as an Advocate, 1911; joined the Court of Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, 1915; appointed Government Pleader, Oudh, 1925, which status was subsequently changed to Assistant Government Advocate. Officiated as Government Advocate of the Chief Court of Oudh twice. In recognition of numerous public-spirited activities and meritorious services to the Government was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.



Ghulam Hasan, Advocate, Lucknow.

GHULAM HASAN, Advocate, 4, Cheena Bazar Road, Lucknow, occupies a prominent place in the social life of Lucknow. He was born in 1891 and after a brilliant academic career started practice in Hardoi, 1915, and removed to Lucknow in 1920. He is one of the leading members of the Chief Court Bar. Appointed part-time Reader in Law at the Lucknow University, which post he resigned in 1934. Has been Examiner in Law in the Benares, Aligarh, Lucknow and Allahabad Universities. Member and Honorary Treasurer of the Oudh Bar Council.



G. D. Grant, Civil Engineer, Primrole, Naini Tal.
(*Biography not received.*)

GIRDHARI LAL, M.A. (Economics), Head Master, Government High School, Unao, was born on 20th March, 1885, in Gujarati Mohalla, Moradabad. He entered Education Department on 1st April, 1906, since when he has been taking keen interest in Education development. He is held in high esteem for his many qualities of head and heart.



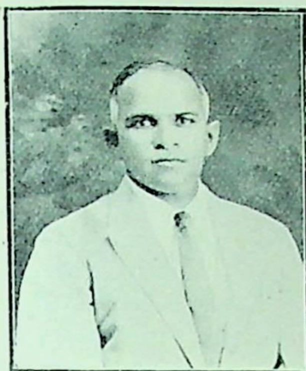
Gulab Chand, Hony. Magistrate, Muttra.

GULAB CHAND, Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, Muttra. Born 1894. Belongs to the famous Seth family of Muttra; Secretary, Jain Temple, Chorasi; ex-Vice-President, Brahamcharya Ashram, Muttra; was also Member, Aman Sabha. During Great War rendered splendid recruiting services on behalf of the Estate. The Estate also contributed Rs. 30,000 to War Loans and a decent amount to Royal Silver Jubilee Fund.



Babu Ram Gupta, B.A., LL.B., Senior Advocate and Hony. Secy., Civil Bar Association, Etawah.

BABU RAM GUPTA, B.A., LL.B., Senior Advocate and Honorary Secretary, Civil Bar Association, Bankey Bhavan, Etawah. Born 1939 *Bikrami*. Started practice, 1916. Was President, Arya Samaj; Manager, Arya Putri Pathshala; Member, D.-A. V. College Managing Committee. Donated to several educational and religious institutions. Has been loyal to Government throughout. Adopted son Hirdey Nath Gupta.



M. Hakim-ud-Din, U.P. Forest Service.

M. HAKIM-UD-DIN, U. P. Forest Service. Born 28th February, 1889. Educated at the I.F. College, Dehra Dun. Has to his credit a brilliant record of Government service for about 28 years. Served as a Non-Gazetted Officer from 1907 to 1917 and as a Gazetted Officer from 1918 onwards; held charge of the U. P. F. Training School, 1918—21; services placed at the disposal of Government of India as Assistant Instructor, I. F. College, Dehra Dun, 1921—26; held charges of Lansdowne, Gorakhpur, Chakrata and Jhansi Forest Divisions, 1926—35, and is now in-charge, Jhansi W. P. Forest Division.

DR. A. HAMID, B.SC., M.B.B.S., D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Eng.), Assistant Director of Public Health, Hygiene Publicity Bureau, U. P., Lucknow. King's Commissioned Officer in the A.I.R.O. (1927—34). Granted Fellowship of Rockfeller Foundation in Ceylon for rural development work in Health Units. Honorary Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, U. P. Author of various original publications on Health, Education, School Hygiene and allied subjects.



Dr. A. Hamid, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., Assistant Director of Public Health, U. P., Lucknow.



R. B. Lala Hari Kishen Das, M.B.E., Honorary Life Magistrate, Lucknow.

RAI BAHADUR LALA HARI KISHEN DAS, M.B.E., Honorary Life Magistrate, occupies a prominent position in the social and public life of Lucknow. Is intensely loyal to the Government and has liberally contributed on every occasion. Has been Honorary Magistrate for many years and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

HENRY ROBERT HARROP, M.A. (Oxon), I.E.S., M.L.C., Director of Public Instruction, U. P., and Deputy Secretary to the Government of United Provinces in the Education Department, Lucknow. Joined the Department in October, 1910, and appointed to the present grade in February, 1935.



Henry Robert Harrop, M.A. (Oxon), I.E.S., M.L.C., Director of Pubiic Instruction, U.P.



M. I. Hasan, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Naini Tal.

KHAN SAHIB H. M. HASAN, Honorary Special Magistrate and Proprietor, Messrs. H. M. Hasan & Sons, Lucknow. Has property at Lucknow and Bombay. During Grear War supplied about fifty recruits. Subscribed Rs. 500 to Jubilee Fund and several other institutions for public good. Connected with numerous educational and religious institutions. Made Khan Sahib, 1931.

M. I. HASAN, B.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Naini Tal, U.P. Born 1906. Father, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasih-ud-Din, M.L.C., owning large landed property, retired District Magistrate, holds War and other medals and *Sanads*. Mr. Hasan is Vice-President, Anjuman Khuddam-ul-Islam, Bhowali. Did excellent work in Royal Jubilee celebrations, 1935, and Quetta Relief Fund, for which received Government's appreciation and thanks.



Khan Sahib H. M. Hasan, Hony. Special Magistrate, Lucknow.



Bhyia Hari Saran Das, Taluqdar, Hazara Estate.

HAZARA ESTATE.—BHYIA HARI SARAN DAS, Taluqdar of Maswasi, Basantpur, Ranipur, Galrai, Anjhi and Pemraj Estates in the districts of Unao, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Hardoi and Lucknow, in Oudh, was born on June 30th, 1906. He belongs to the illustrious family of Baba Hazara, a renowned Faqir, who came to Lucknow from the Punjab in the 17th century.

Baba Hazara was succeeded by his disciple, Baba Amrati Das. Baba Amrati Das was succeeded by Gur Narain Das. Gur Narain Das was the founder of the present Estate. He rendered valuable help to the British during the Mutiny.

Gur Narain Das' grandson, Santrain Das, rendered valuable services during the Great War and the Non-co-operation movement.

On his death in 1922, a dispute regarding the succession arose with Har Narain Das, a *Guru Bhai* of Santrain Das, ending in a family settlement under which Har Narain Das was to hold the Estate for his lifetime and Bhyia Hari Saran Das was declared owner. Har Narain Das died in 1933, having executed a will in favour of Harkishan Das. After successful litigation Bhyia Hari Saran Das came into possession in January, 1934.

Bhyia Hari Saran Das was educated at Taluqdars' College at Lucknow. He is a young man of active habits and takes keen interest in sports. Like his predecessors, he is exempt from the Arms Act.



Nawab Asghar Hussian Khan of Allahabad, Manager, Hazara Estate.

NAWAB ASGHAR HUSSAIN KHAN of Allahabad, Manager, Hazara Estate, was born in 1892. His ancestors were Prime Ministers and Commanders-in-Chief under Moghal Emperors and Oudh Kings. He lost major portion of his ancestral Zamindari in litigations. Served in various high and responsible capacities in Indore State. Served as District and Sessions Judge, Chief Judge, Finance Member, Judicial Officer, etc., in Jaora State. Took over Hazara Estate in his charge from March, 1935. Has four sons and one daughter. Is an all-round sportsman and best in tennis and cricket.

HYDER HUSEIN, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow. Born 1890. Educated at Aligarh and Oxford and took degree in Honours School of Jurisprudence at Oxford. Called to the Bar, 1913. Took degree of LL.B. from Trinity College, Dublin, 1913. Was preparing for B. C. L. at Oxford and a Thesis for the LL.D. of Dublin when War broke out and he returned to India. Enrolled in High Court, Allahabad, and subsequently in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh. Practising in Oudh since 1914, at first in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and now in the Chief Court of Oudh at Lucknow.



Ghulam Safdar Khan Hydrie, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Lucknow.

GHULAM SAFDAR KHAN HYDRIE, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Secretary, Legislative Assembly, U. P., Lucknow, son of Khan Haji M. Ghulam Haidar Khan Hydrie, of Meerut District. Born 1892. The family is of Afghan descent and one of the oldest in U.P. with a long record of meritorious services in military and civil departments. Held superior service posts in the U. P. Secretariate after graduation from the M. A. O.

College, Aligarh. In 1925 went to England and on return was appointed Superintendent, U. P. Legislative Council, and Secretary, House Committee. Had has, good experience of Parliamentary procedure and law. Fond of cricket and tennis. Member, Council Chamber Club and Rifah-i-Am Club, Lucknow.


Munshi Syed Imtiaz Ali of Kakori, District Lucknow.

MUNSHI SYED IMTIAZ ALI of Kakori, District Lucknow. Born 1835 and educated at Banda. Was a scholar of Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit and also a poet. About 1856 appointed Thanadar in Gonda. During Mutiny served British Government loyally. Appointed Sarishtadar, Collector's Court, Banda; again served in Banda Police Department; had friendly relations with Banda Ruling family. Leaving service took to Law; became Vakil, 1862. Practised in Lucknow and became leader of Oudh Bar. During first Settlement his friend, Maharaja Man Singh, appointed him legal advisor of Taluqdars' Association (British Indian Association, Oudh). Earned over 80 lakhs during practice; was well known as the most charitable, generous and philanthropic man of his days without distinction of caste and creed. Founded Anglo-Vernacular School at Kakori at his sole expense.

In 1887 presided over All-India Muslim Educational Conference at Lucknow and paid all its expenses. Was lover of technical education and gave away scholarships for going to England. To Dr. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan he presented a long purse for the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Was also Trustee of the College.

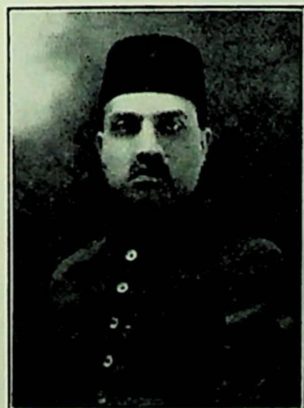
In the framing of First Agriculturist Bill and other constitutional laws he was a great help to the Government and Taluqdars. Was also legal advisor to Kapurthala State in Oudh. His meritorious services to Maharaja Ranbhir Singh of Kapurthala, amalgamation of Oudh Judicial Court with the High Court, Allahabad, and also amalgamation of Oudh itself with Agra Province were very great.

In 1888 Government of India recommended his appointment as Prime Minister, Bhopal State. In 1892 Lord Lansdowne was the first Viceroy to visit the Bhopal State during his Prime Ministership. . The Viceroy in his speeches at Bhopal in 1891-92 recounted his great services to the State. He died in harness and was buried at Bhopal in November, 1896.

Oudh has not yet produced a single individual of such influence, popularity and charitable disposition. An appreciative sketch of his life appeared in the *Pioneer* dated 20th February, 1894.

MUNSHI MOHAMMAD EHTISHAM ALI, Rais and Zamindar, Kothi 131, Eminabad, Lucknow. Born 1869 at Kakori, District Lucknow. Permanent residence Lucknow City. Owns extensive landed property in districts of Lucknow, Unao, Azamgarh and Bara Banki, paying over Rs. 8,000 as land revenue. Supplied a sufficient number of recruits during Great War. A leader of Sunni Mussalmans. Was Senior Vice-Chairman, District Board, Lucknow, for nineteen consecutive years; President, Provincial Muslim League and Vice-President, All-India Muslim League, for about the same period; Member, All-India Industrial Exhibition, Allahabad, 1911-12; is Member, Muslim University Court, and also Motamadmall Darululoom, Nadwat-ul-Ulma, Lucknow. Member, All-India Muslim deputation to Lord Minto at Simla. Entertained All-India Mohammadan Educational Conference at Lucknow in 1906. Well known for philanthropy and charity. Contributes to almost every Muslim institution in the Province. Subscribed liberally to Muslim University, Aligarh; Nadwat-ul-Ulma, Lucknow; Muslim Educational Conference, Kakori School, Kakori Hospital, etc.


Munshi Mohammad Ehtisham Ali, Rais and Zamindar, Eminabad, Lucknow.

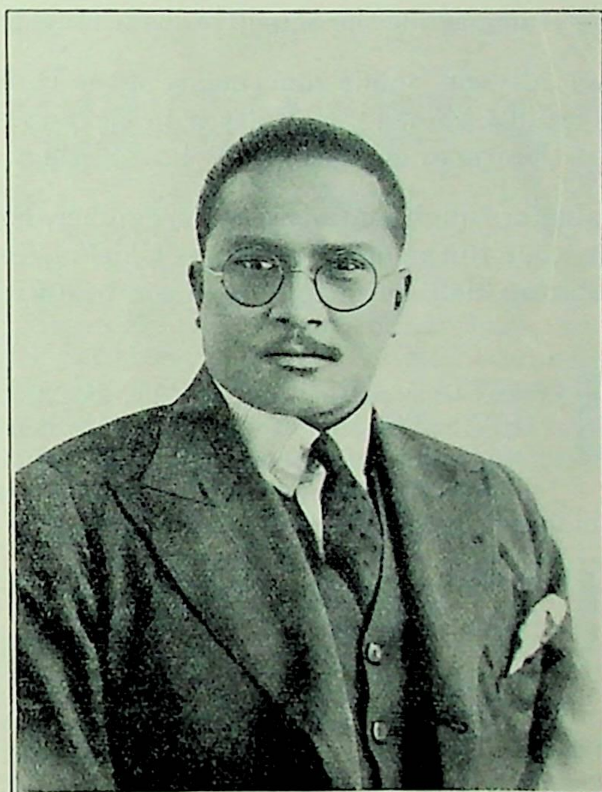

Mir Iqbal Husain, Taluqdar, Sohailpur and Bhanmaoo, Distt. Bara Banki.

MIR IQBAL HUSAIN, Taluqdar, Sohailpur and Bhanmaoo, P. O. Zaidpur, District Bara Banki, was born on the 15th December, 1896. Rendered meritorious services to the Crown during the Great War and the Silver Jubilee in recognition of which was awarded *Sanads*. Has done admirable work as Honorary Munsif for many years.



Raj Partap Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar of Isanagar, District Kheri, Oudh.

ISANAGAR.—RAJ PARTAP BAHADUR SINGH, Taluqdar of Isanagar, District Kheri, Oudh, was born in 1909. The family which he so worthily represents is a branch of the Rajput clan called Songarhia Chauhan, so called because their remote ancestors held the impregnable fort of Sohangarh in Jalwar, a town of Marwar. Since their migration to the Kheri District their tribal name has been known as Jangra Chauhan. Isanagar is a sub-division of the vast Pargana of Kamp Dhaurahra, which the remote ancestors of the Estate secured for themselves in 1603 by overthrowing the notorious Bachhil Chieftain, Chhipi Khan.



Raj Partap Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar of Isanagar, District Kheri, Oudh.

A younger member of the family which held Kamp Dhaurahra in 1792 was Chain Singh. He at that time held only two small rent-free plots of land. He managed, after the usual manner, to ingratiate himself with the revenue authorities, and gradually enlarged his estate.

In 1833 he acquired the Taluqa of Isanagar, comprising the northern half of the Firozabad Pargana, and this was retained by his son and grandson. The former was Jait Singh and the latter Raja Ranjit Singh, who obtained the *Sanad* for the Taluqa, engaging for lands paying a revenue of Rs. 25,984 in this District as well as other properties in Bahraich and Sitapur at the summary settlement. He died in 1889, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Raghuraj Singh.

The Estate, which was heavily encumbered at the time, consisted of twenty-five villages, six *mohals* in Firozabad and six villages of Dhaurahra, paying a revenue of Rs. 46,350. The Taluqdar also had property in the Bahraich and Sitapur Districts. Raja Raghuraj Singh died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son, Raj Rajendra Bahadur Singh. The Estate was so heavily

encumbered that it was taken over by the Court of Wards in 1911. The debts amounted to over 32 lakhs, and it took nearly twenty-five years for the Court of Wards to pay them off.

The Estate was released in 1934 in favour of Raj Partap Bahadur Singh, son of Raj Rajendra Bahadur Singh. The present Taluqdar has also a younger brother, Kr. Sheoindra Bahadur Singh. In accordance with the law of primogeniture which governs the Taluqdari estates, Raj Partap Bahadur Singh has succeeded to the *Gaddi*. Both the brothers received their education in the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow.

Raj Partap Bahadur Singh carries a wise head on his young shoulders and has in him the making of a rising man. He takes delight in all manly games and hunting pursuits, specially tiger-shooting. He is noble-hearted and has a most amiable and generous disposition. He is ever ready to help and guide any movement which is likely to ameliorate the condition of his tenants. He has opened a dispensary at Isanagar for the benefit of his tenants and the public of the place.

He takes interest in all the public movements of the District and is a keen student of present-day politics. He has rapidly gained popularity with all classes of people and by an overwhelming majority was elected Chairman of the District Board, Kheri.

Both Raj Partap Bahadur Singh and his younger brother, Kr. Sheoindra Bahadur Singh, are married in the Simla Hills—one to the daughter of the Chief of Konihar and the other to that of the Chief of Knethi. Raj Partap Bahadur Singh has a son who was born in January, 1932, and also has a daughter.



Raja Rampal Singh, Taluqdar of Itaunja.

ITAUNJA.—RAJA RAMPAL SINGH, Taluqdar of, was born in 1877. The income of his Estate is about one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees. He pays 44 thousand rupees as land revenue. The family has helped Government at every crisis and rendered valuable services during the Great War and at other trying times.

MISS SHAILO BALA JACOB, Inspectress of Schools, VII Circle, Lucknow. Born 16th November, 1897. Head Mistress, Muslim Girls' High School, Lucknow, 1919-20; Lady Principal, Mahila Vidyalaya, Lucknow, 1920—26; Assistant Mistress, Government Normal School, Bareilly, 1927—30; Head Mistress, Government Normal School, Allahabad, 1930-31; Inspectress of Schools, VII Circle, Lucknow, since 1931.



Miss Shailo Bala Jacob, Inspectress of of Schools VII Circle, Lucknow.

KHAN SAHIB ALI AHMAD JAFRI, B.A., L.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Aligarh, U.P., was born at Badaun in 1894 and was educated at Agra College. After 2¼ years' teaching experience he was appointed Sub-Deputy-Inspector in 1920 and Deputy-Inspector in 1930. He has a brilliant record of service.

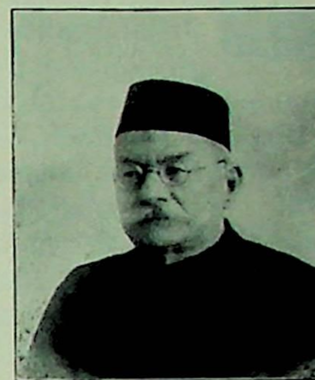
During the Great War he supplied recruits and offered the services of his own brother as a District Assistant Recruiting Officer in Farrukhabad. He is the first Deputy Inspector in the United Provinces who successfully employed the school agency for combating Civil Disobedience through songs, dramas, dialogues, *Bhajan Mandlies*, etc. He is the author of about fifty such publications. He is very actively associated with a large number of useful public schemes, *e.g.*, rural uplift, anti-locust, anti-epidemic campaigns, Red Cross, Scouting and kindred movements.



K. S. Ali Ahmad Jafri, B.A., L.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Aligarh.

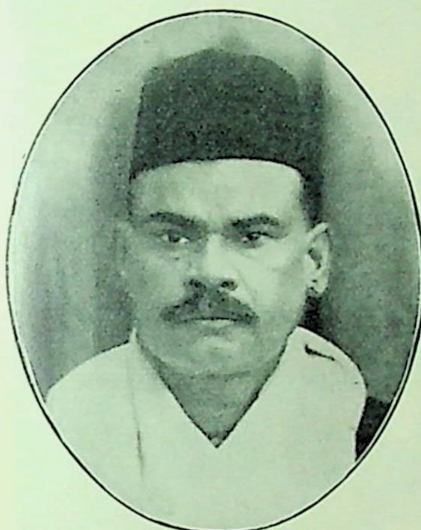
He has collected very handsome subscriptions towards rural uplift, Behar Relief and Quetta Relief Funds. For public services he was awarded Governor's *Sanad* in 1922, Commissioner's *Sanad* in 1930, and was made Khan Sahib in June, 1932. He received special thanks of the Government for grand receptions for Army Units in the troubled period of 1931 and for valuable assistance in connection with the United Provinces Depressed Classes Conference in 1933. Hardly an educational officer of his age and standing has won so many distinctions.

He collected a good deal of money for the Students' Purse and for the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund and arranged grand public functions and school displays and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal.



Dr. Pt. Jagat Narain, D. Litt, Advocate, Lucknow.

DR. PT. JAGAT NARAIN, D. LITT., Advocate, Lucknow. Born 1863. Has been Member, Lucknow Municipal Board, for 40 years; Chairman, Congress Reception Committee, 1916; Minister, U. P. Government for Local Self-Government, 1921-22; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1932-33; Vice-President, Lucknow Bar Council, and Vice-President, Library Association, Lucknow. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Jai Narain, Banker and Rais, Sitapur, Oudh.

JAI NARAIN, Banker and Rais, Proprietor, Messrs. Jai Narain Abhimanyu, Sitapur, Oudh. Born at Khairabad in 1947 *Samwat.* Comes of a very high and distinguished Kayestha Srivastava family and is the son of late B. Mahadeo Prasad, Deputy Collector. Is President, Hindu Sabha; Treasurer, Ashut Seva Mandal, Sikh Sabha, Hindu Kanya Pathshala; Member, Principal, Local Kayestha Sabha and Zamindar Association; Trustee, Kayestha Pathshala and Kayestha Scholarship Trust, Allahabad; Member, Hindu Reform League and Charitable Refuge Fund Committee; President, Arya Samaj. Has constructed three pucca lanes in Sitapur. Has donated to Kayestha Pathshala, D. A. V. School, Mahajani Pathshala, Arya Samaj, Hindu Kanya Pathshala, Gurukul, Bindraban, Hindu Mahajani Orphanage, Lucknow University, Arya Pritinidhi Sabha, etc. Has created "Jai Narain Trust" for helpless widows and students. Opened a night school for Harijan boys and a hostel for students. Is known as "Dan Vir."



Mizaji Lal Jain, Zamindar and Rais, Karhal.

MIZAJI LAL JAIN, adopted son of Lala Phulzari Lal Jain, premier Zamindar and Rais, Karhal, District Mainpuri, U. P. The family which he represents has always been loyal to the British Raj and was awarded three villages for devoted services to Government during the Mutiny. He is loyal and philantropic and is invested with the powers of an Honorary Assistant Collector. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935.



Vikagratna Pandit Shiam Lal Jaitly, Vaidya, Chauk, Lucknow.

VIKAGRATNA PANDIT SHIAM LAL JAITLY, Vaidya, Chauk, Lucknow. Born 1880. Is a renowned Vaidya of Indiawide fame. Is Member, Indian Medicine; President, Lucknow Vaidya Sabha. Was Municipal Commissioner. Has written "Gun Ratan Mala," "Vaishagya Manjari," "Agad Tantra Prakash." Has built a temple and a Dharamsala. Is also State Vaidya. Has two daughters.

JAMNA PRASAD, B.SC., LL.B., Pleader, Landlord, Municipal Chairman, Muttra. Born at Brindaban, 1892. Pays Rs. 8,000 a year as land revenue. Municipal Chairman, Brindaban, 1927—31; Municipal Chairman, Muttra, since 1927; N. C. O., Defence of India Force, 1918. Kept Municipal administration free from objectionable politics. Looked after Silver Jubilee illuminations in city, Jamna Bagh and Durbar pavilion. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.

JEHANGIRABAD.—RAJA SIR MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, Taluqdar of Jehangirabad, Distt. Bara Banki, is an outstanding figure in the landed aristocracy in the Province of Oudh and is universally respected for his eminent qualities of head and heart. He was educated at Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow; was made hereditary Raja in 1897; C.S.I. in 1924 and Kt. Bach. in19 32. He has been Member, U. P. Legislative Council, since 1921; was Member, Legislative Assembly, for one term; first non-official Chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki, 1923—25; is Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif; Life Vice-Patron of Red Cross Society; Vice-President of the British Indian Association, Oudh, India; elected President, British Indian Association Oudh, (1935); is Member of Court and Executive Committee of Lucknow University; has been President of the Art and Craft School for 6 years; Member of the Advisory Board of Court of Wards for about 15 years and is Member of the Managing Committee of the Lucknow Zoological Gardens.



Raja Sir Mohammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, Taluqdar of Jehangirabad.

He was awarded a *Sanad* for services in connection with War Loan. He has contributed generously to appeals for works of public or philanthropic interest. The following are the chief:—To the Prince of Wales Memorial, Lucknow; Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore; the Lucknow University; Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund; Aligarh University for Marris Scholarship; endowed a Hospital at Jehangirabad; offered relief to the tenants of his Estate involving a reduction in rentals; donated liberally to the Takmil-ut-Tibb (Unani) College, Lucknow; to His Majesty's Thanksgiving Fund and King George V Provincial Memorial Fund; has established, Arabic School at Jehangirabad; has contributed handsome amounts to the Dufferin Hospital Fund, to the Behar and Quetta Earthquake Relief Funds and to His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund (general), having also made large remissions to the tenants.

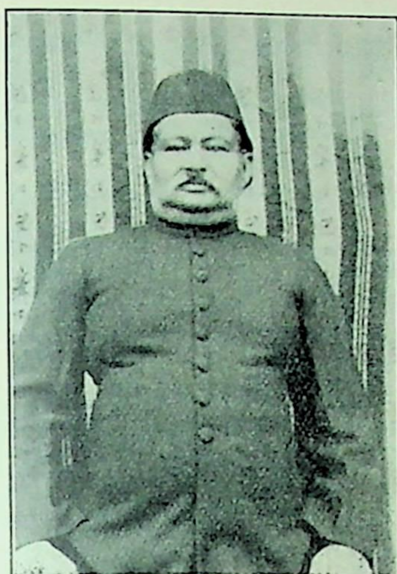
Contributed generously for the sufferers from the Lucknow Flood; for the Grant Ward, Nawabganj Hospital, Bara Banki; on the occasion of the recovery of His Majesty King George V.; for Fyzabad School, and Muslim Girls High School, Lucknow; for the help of the sufferers from Hindu-Muslim riot, Cawnpore.

His Estate comprises about 193 villages, mostly in the Bara Banki District. He has also some villages in the Lucknow and Sitapur Districts.

Recreatione:—Tennis, polo and shooting.

Address:—P. O. Jehangirabad, Distt. Bara Banki, and Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow, U P., India.

Telephone:—Lucknow Exchange 37. *Club*:—United Service Club.



Hakim Syed Jawed Husain Khan, Taluqdar of Taluqa Mohan, District Unao.

THE PRESENT TALUQDAR OF TALUQA MOHAN, HAKIM SAYED JAWED HUSAIN KHAN, is a descendant of Syed Tahsin Ali Khan. Syed Tahsin Ali Khan had three sons—(1) Hakim Wajid Ali Khan, (2) Jawed Ali Khan and (3) Umaid Ali Khan. Hakim Wajid Ali Khan during the reign of Mohammad Ali Shah Bahadur was a great Hakim in the Lucknow city. He attained great reputation in his career, as Hakim, during this time. So much so that during the Nizamat at Kahirabad and Sandila he and, after his demise, his son Hakim Mohammad Wali Khan were most prominent. Hakim Wajid Ali Khan was honoured with the title of Khan Bahadur by the King of Oudh. During his *Nizamat* his younger brother, Umaid Ali Khan, was granted the above *Ilaqa* by the King of Oudh. He was the owner and possessor of the said property till his lifetime. And on his death his sons Mohammad Ali Khan and Syed Husen Ali Khan became the proprietors of the *Ilaqa*. On the demise of Syed Husen Ali Khan, his daughter, Mussammat Biggan Bibi took possession of the portion of his *Ilaqa*. Must. Biggan Bibi transferred the rights of ownership in the name of her husband, Hakim Syed Wajid Husain Khan, and he was the owner and proprietor of the said portion of *Ilaqa* till his death. After the death of Syed Wajid Husain Khan his son, that is, the present Taluqdar, became the owner and possessor of the *Ilaqa*. Syed Jawed Husain Khan are three brothers. Amongst them the younger brother, Syed Aejaz Husain Khan, B.A., LL.B., is Munsiff and the youngest brother Ehtisham Husain Khan is a student in the Intermediate standard and Hakim Syed Jawed Husain Khan besides holding the management of the *Ilaqa* is also practising as a Hakim in Lucknow.

The present Taluqdar is managing his Estate with consummate ability. He is on the best terms with his ryots, being sympathetic and tactful in his dealings and extremely kind-hearted. He is popular with all classes of people for his high character, polished manners and genial temperament.



Rai Sahib Pandit Har Datt Joshi, Rais and Landlord, Naini Tal.

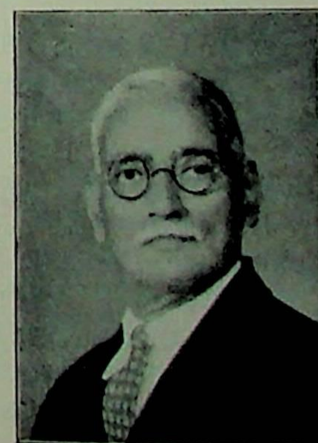
RAI SAHIB PANDIT HAR DATT JOSHI, Rais and Landlord, Joshi-Villa, Naini Tal. Born 1877. Owns substantial landed and house property at Almora and in interior of district. Rendered meritorious ministerial and engineering services in the Military. Made Rai Sahib 1923. Energetically combated Civil Disobedience as Member, Aman Sabha.



Ishwari Datt Joshi, Government Pensioner, Landlord, Almora.

ISHWARI DATT JOSHI, Government Pensioner, Landlord, Talla Dania, Almora, U. P. Born 1873. Received cash reward of Rs. 75 for War services. Has invested Rs. 5,600 in Government Endowment Fund for scholarships and given Rs. 2,500 for water supply. Subscribed to Behar and Quetta Relief Funds. Contributed Rs. 2,000 for Silver Jubilee Hospital at Gangolihat.

RAI SAHIB PANDIT KRISHNA NAND JOSHI, Rais, Naini Tal and Almora Districts. Born 1870. Served in various responsible capacities such as Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Assistant Collector, Special Officer, Balrampur and at Government Head Quarters; Special Magistrate 1st Class; officiating Deputy Commissioner; Chief Minister, Dungarpur State, etc. Did splendid recruiting and War Loan services. Combated Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements. Subscribed liberally to Behar and Quetta Relief, Silver Jubilee and King George Memorial Funds. Is Life Magistrate, I Class, and Director of the Naini Tal Bank, Ltd., and of the Classical Cinetone Corporation, Ltd., Lucknow.



Rai Sahib Pandit Krishna Nand Joshi, Rais, Naini Tal.

RAI BAHADUR MATHURA DAT JOSHI, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London), Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, Partabgarh (Oudh).

Received thanks of the Governor-in-Council for arresting revolutionaries and recovering large quantities of bombs, ammunition, etc., in connection with the Saharanpur Bomb Factory.

Congratulated by the I. G. Police for " courage, coolness, observation," etc., in connection with the Saharanpur Bomb Factory.



R.B. Mathura Dat Joshi, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London), Superintendent of Police, Partabgarh (Oudh).

Congratulated by the D.I.G., C.I.D. (Sir—then Mr.—H. Williamson), for " unearthing the Saharanpur Bomb Factory " and for " quick decision and observation displayed and in particular for your bravery and coolness which had the most important and excellent results, and for supplying evidence which will have very far-reaching results."

Warmly congratulated on several occasions for arresting several notorious armed dacoit gangs and recovering stores of arms and ammunition.

Services eulogised by the Commissioner for good work in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement at the District Durbar, Mainpuri, when Swords of Honour, *Sanads* and other prizes were awarded to the Subordinate Police.

At the police parade at Lucknow (1935) H. E. the Governor, while presenting the badge, paid the following glowing compliment :—

" You have a fine record which dates back to the Great War, when you rendered valuable services which were recognised by Government at the time. More recently you were successful in discovering the Saharanpur Bomb Factory in May, 1929, and destroying a dangerous revolutionary enterprise it was also a discovery of yours which did much to solve the Saunders Murder Conspiracy Case. Since your appointment in 1931 as Superintendent of Police in Mainpuri you have been highly successful in suppressing dacoity. The respect in which you are held by Hindus and Muslims alike has done much to improve communal relations in the district. Your excellent work has already more than once called forth special mention, and I congratulate you warmly on the title of Rai Bahadur which you have now been awarded."

RAI SAHIB PREM BALLAV JOSHI, M.A., B.SC., Head Master, Government High School, Ajmer. Born 1889. Joined service, 1914. Professor of History, Government College, Ajmer, 1925—32; Assistant Superintendent, Education, Ajmer-Merwara; wrote Educational Quinquennial Reviews, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India, 1932; holds present post since 1932. Has introduced many interesting activities in the School curriculum. Was Honorary Joint-Secretary, Jubilee Committee, and Honorary Secretary, Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund. Is Honorary Treasurer, Red Cross Society, Rajputana; Honorary Secretary, Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, Ajmer. Has done valuable research work in Indian music. Member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Music Conference. Has contributed original papers on the History of Indian Music and has been Judge in many All-India Music Conferences and Competitions. Author of " Youths' Own Silver Jubilee Book " and of books on Science in Hindi. For valuable services and loyalty to the Crown made Rai Sahib, 1929, and awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has two sons and three daughters. *Hobby* :—Music and fine arts.



Rai Sahib Prem Ballav Joshi, M.A., B.Sc., Head Master, Government High School, Ajmer.

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT KANHAIYALAL, M.A., LL.B., ex-Judge, High Court, Allahabad. Born 1866. Entered U. P. Provincial Judicial Service, 1891; officiating Subordinate Judge, 1906; Assistant Sessions Judge, 1908; officiating District and Sessions Judge, 1911; Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, 1912; Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, 1922; officiated as Judge of the High Court at Allahabad, 1920—23; Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, 1924; retired, 1926; Member and Vice-Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Member and Vice-Chairman, U. P. Religious and Charitable Endowments Committee, 1928—31; Member, Board of Medicine, U. P., since 1927; Member, Executive Council, Lucknow University, 1922—24; Member, Council and Court of Benares Hindu University, since 1924; Honorary Treasurer and Member, Executive Council and Court of Allahabad University, since 1927. Made Rai Bahadur, 1911; awarded Durbar Medal, 1911; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

RAI BAHADUR TRILOKNATH KAPUR, Special Honorary Magistrate, Tanda, District Fyzabad. Born 1887. Serving as Honorary Magistrate since 1913; Member, Fyzabad District Board, for the last 20 years; Member, Municipal Board, Tanda, for the last 22 years and its Chairman for the last four years. Awarded Coronation Medal, 1912; Rai Bahadur, 1924; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

KARDAHA.—LATE MAHARAJ CHANDRAVAL BAJPAYEE, Taluqdar of Kardaha, Oudh, succeeded to his *Gaddi* in 1909. Kardaha Talukdari was founded by Maharaj Sheonath Bajpayee, a Chaklaider of the late King of Oudh, who rendered most conspicuous services during the Mutiny. Maharaj Chandraval proved to be a worthy scion of his illustrious family and was invited to attend Coronation Durbar, Delhi, 1911. During the Great War he rendered meritorious services. In 1917 he was invited to attend the Conference of the Ruling Chiefs held at the Viceregal Lodge, Delhi. He gifted away his Taluqdari to his wife during his lifetime. She has maintained the family prestige with ability. She is of benevolent nature and having no male issue she has bequeathed the property to her grandson, Gunindra Prasad Sukula (minor), who is under her guardianship. Her eldest son-in-law, Gopendra Prasad Sukula, Rais, Honorary Magistrate of Sarkutia Estate, Bengal, is the Trustee of the Kardaha Estate. He is a young man of high education and comes of a most respectable landlord family of Bengal. Donated Rs. 10,000 to Kankubja Intermediate College, Lucknow, besides liberal contributions to other charitable funds.



Late Maharaj Chandraval Bajpayee, Taluqdar of Kardaha, Oudh.



G. P. Sukula of Sarkutia Estate, Bengal; also sole Trustee, Kardaha Taluqa, Oudh.

KASAUTA BARA RAJ.—SHRI GULAB SUBHCHINTAK MAHARAO RAJA RUDRA PRATAP SINGH, Proprietor of Kasauta Bara Raj, Shankergarh, District Allahabad. The Kasauta Bara Raj family is a very ancient and renowned one and has ever been loyal to the Government. The Raj is situated in Allahabad District (Pargana Bara, Chail and Arail and in Partabgarh District) and in Rewa State. Its annual income is two lacs with nearly Rs. 50,000 as its Government revenue per year.

Maharao Raja Rudra Pratap Singhji was installed on the *Gaddi* in July, 1935, by H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa when the title of "Maharao" (hereditary) was confirmed and that of "Shri Gulab Subhchintak" (personal) conferred on him by His Highness. The title of "Raja" (hereditary) was recognised by H. E. the Governor, U. P., in October, 1935. He is 33rd in descent from Raja Kandhar Devji, the founder of Kasauta Raj family, which represents the first offshoot of the Ruling family of Rewa, C. I. His forefather, Raja Rao Vikramjit Singhji, 26th in descent from Raja Kandhar Devji, was granted the title of Raja Bahadur and a command of 2,500 infantry and 2,000 cavalry by the Moghal Emperor in 1185 *Hijri* in recognition of his loyal services. His grandfather, Maharao Raja Banspati Singhji, had rendered very valuable services to the Crown during the Mutiny of 1857 and the titles of Raja and Maharao were conferred on him for loyalty. His father, Maharao Raja Bahadur Ram Singhji, Rao Bahadur, M.L.C., and Special Magistrate, was granted several *Sanads* and medals and the titles of Raja Bahadur and Rao Bahadur in recognition of his loyal services to the Crown.



Shri Gulab Subhchintak Maharao Raja Rudra Pratap Singh of Kasauta Bara Raj.

The present Maharao Raja has ever been zealous in supporting the cause of Government loyally by taking active part in times of need, and his services as a Member of the Peace League and of the District Board, Allahabad, and as a prominent organiser of Aman Sabha in his *Ilaka*, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Flood Relief Fund of 1925 and the Royal Silver Jubilee celebration of 1935 were highly appreciated by the Government by grant of certificates.

He has two sons and four daughters. The elder son, Kunwar Kamalker Singhji, and the younger, Kunwar Igyaker Singh, are promising young men.



Shreeman Raja Saheb of Katiari Raj. (*Biography not received.*)

KESHI SAH, Rais, Merchant, Bazar Chaudhri, Naini Tal, U. P. Born 1880. Leading merchant and businessman of the town. Owns also substantial house and landed property at Naini Tal. President, Ram Sewak Sabha, Naini Tal, and member of various committees. During Great War contributed to almost all War Funds. Served creditably as Member, Royal Silver Jubilee Committee.

MIRZA JAWAD HUSAIN KAZALBASH, Honorary Magistrate, Sitapur. Born 19th August, 1901. Educated Allahabad University. Enjoys grant of a revenue-free *Mahal* granted to grand-father for unique Mutiny (1857) services. Family helped the Government with men and money during Great War. Was Municipal Commissioner, 1932—35. Is Honorary Magistrate since 1932. Contributed to Jubilee Fund. Has two sons and three daughters.



Mirza Jawad Husain Kazalbash, Hony. Magistrate, Sitapur.

KHAN BAHADUR SYED MOHAMMAD YOUSUF KAZMI, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, was born on February 14th, 1878, of an old and distinguished family. The hereditary title of Nawab was conferred on his ancestors at Fyzabad and Lucknow. One of his ancestors was honoured with the title of Masih-ud-Dowlah and another with that of Seht-ul-Dowlah. The latter was Naib-Resident in Shahi regime.

Khan Bahadur's grandfather, Mir Hasan Ali, was Superintendent of Shahi Gardens in the reign of Wajid Ali Shah and died shortly before the Mutiny of 1857. Khan Bahadur's father, Khan Bahadur Syed Wazir Ali Kazmi, was tutor and admiral to the Nawab Nazim of Murshidabad and was an outstanding figure in society in his time. He was a highly cultured and widely travelled man. He twice went to England with the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and toured extensively in Europe and Asia. During his tours he had the honour of interviews with Queen Victoria and the Shah of Iran. On return from his travels in 1876 he devoted himself to the service of the public in various useful directions. As Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate he gave a creditable account of himself. In recognition of his valuable public services he was awarded the of title Khan Bahadur in 1892 but unfortunately he died the same year.

Khan Bahadur Sayed Mohammad Yusuf Kazmi has proved in every way a worthy scion of this distinguished family and a worthy son of his illustrious father. All through his life he has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the public and officials alike for his high abilities, earnest public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Crown. His public career has been one of which he may well be proud. He was Municipal Commissioner, 1905—8, and Member, District Board, 1912—23, rendering in these capacities valuable services; appointed Honorary Magistrate 2nd Class, 1918; served with exemplary devotion during Great War, receiving a dagger of Honour and exemption from the operations of the Arms Act; awarded the title of Khan Bahadur, 1924; made

Special Magistrate 1st Class, 1923; and given District powers 1933. He has ever enjoyed in his magisterial capacity wide reputation for high ability, scrupulous honesty and strict impartiality.

He is prominently associated with various important Committees including the Excise Advisory Committee. He is of an intensely charitable disposition, always helping the poor and the needy to the best of his means and power. As a Member, General Charity Commitree, 1913, he did laudable work.

He has substantial property paying Rs. 4,500 as land revenue. He is on the best of terms with his tenants.

In private life Khan Bahadur is a model of geniality and goodness.



KHAN SAHIB NAWAB SYED KAZIM HUSAIN SAHIB, Rais and Hony. Magistrate, Aurangabad, District Kheri, Oudh, was born in March 1880 at Aurangabad with a silver spoon in his mouth. The distinction of Nawab, held by Syed Kazim Husain, runs in the family from the time of the progenitor, Nawab Sadar Jahan of Pihani, District Hardoi, who was a Primer Minister during the reign of Emperor Akbar. Nawab Syed Kazim Husain received his education at Lakhimpur, Sitapur, Bareilly and Aligarh up to the High School standard and further on privately.



K. S. Nawab Syed Kazim Husain Sahib, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Aurangabad, Distt. Kheri.

Nawab Syed Kazim Husain was at first married to the daughter of his uncle, Khan Bahadur Nawab Syed Tasadduk Husain. She died in 1924, leaving an only son named Syed Mozaffar Husain who was born in 1920. His second marriage was solemnised in 1930 at Lucknow with the daughter of the late Khan Bahadur Nawab Syed Mohammad of Madras.

Nawab Syed Kazim Husain has added considerably to his estate by purchasing numerous villages.

He is universally respected for his generosity, liberal-mindedness, tenacity of purpose and domineering will.

He is well known for his steadfast loyalty to the Crown and earnest public spirit. He has inaugurated in his estate near Maigalganj, E.I. Railway Station, a big cattle fair, named after Mr. W. Christie, the popular Deputy Commissioner of Kheri. He is keenly interested in farming, gardening and cattle-breeding and is a Vice-President of the National Agriculturist Party.

He is Special Magistrate; Member, District Board and Excise Committee; Divisional Durbari; Member, Willoughby Memorial Committee, and Member of the Advisory District Committee of the Court of Wards; ex-Managing Director, Co-operative Societies; ex-Recruiting Officer, Indian Territorial Force, Quetta Relief Fund.

To commemorate the recovery from illness of His Majesty the King-Emperor he donated a substantial sum to the Viceroy's All-India Thanksgiving Fund. Subscribed liberally to District Flood Relief Fund, Lucknow, T. B. Hospital Fund, School Games Fund, Olympic Trial Fund, Willoughby Memorial Fund, Provincial Relief Fund, Police Sports Fund, Lucknow Horse Show Fund, Territorial Fund and Behar Relief Fund.

His recruiting services during the Great War were highly appreciated.

He supplies *rasad* to troops marching through the Pargana and looks after the memorial garden which was the scene of horrible atrocities in June, 1857, when his grandfather, Nawab Syed Ashik Ali, stood firmly by the Government.

Nawab Syed Kazim Husain was awarded the title of Khan Sahib in January, 1925, and received a *Sanad* from Government in 1933 in recognition of his meritorious public services.

He was honoured with the Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935.



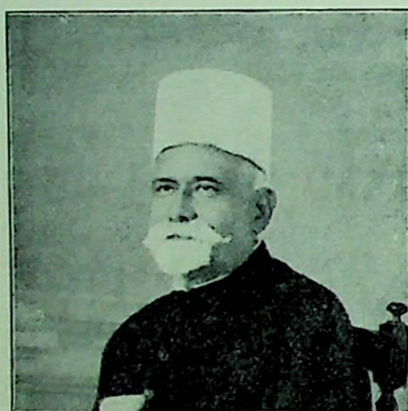
R. S. Harakhchand Kedia, Rais and Hony. Magistrate, Gorakhpur.

RAI SAHIB HARAKHCHAND KEDIA, Rais, Honorary Magistrate, Barhaj Bazar, Gorakhpur, U. P. Born 1873. Did immense service to the Government; Member, District Board, 15 years; Member, Notified Area, 26 years; Founder and Manager, King George High School, Barhaj Bazar, and donated a large amount; celebrated Silver Jubilee; awarded a certificate. Held in high esteem. Recently conferred a title of Rai Sahib.

MISS ADA MARIE KENNARD, B.A., Principal, Wellesley Girls' High School, Naini Tal. Born 12th August, 1887. Was educated at Stanford University and University of Redland; graduated at California and post-graduated at Chicago Training School. Has been Principal, Wellesley Girls' High School, Naini Tal, since 1928. Has done admirable work as Member, U. P. Board of Education, which has been much appreciated.



Miss Ada Marie Kennard, B.A., Principal, Wellesley Girls' High School, Naini Tal.



The Hon'ble Sheikh Mushir Hosain Kidwai, Taluqdar, Gadia Estate, District Bara Banki.

THE HON'BLE SHEIKH MUSHIR HOSAIN KIDWAI, Taluqdar, Gadia Estate, District Bara Banki, is a Barrister-at-Law. Has devoted whole life to public affairs. Services to Islam recognised by H. I. M. Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey by conferment of Imperial Osmaniah Order. In political matters holds very advanced radical views. Author of about three dozens of books in English and Urdu, in verse and prose. A prolific contributor to prominent papers in India and England. He is a well-known internationalist figure and a famous Pan-Islamist. His latest most remarkable publication is *Pan-Islamism and Bolshevism*, which is a challenge of 500 forceful pages. Thrice elected to the Central Legislative Assembly and now for the second time a unanimously elected Member of Council of State. Was President of Labour Group in the Assembly, 1924. Has one son and one daughter.



Kuaur Kirat Singh, Rais, Bansi, District Etawah.

KUAUR KIRAT SINGH, Rais, Bansi, P. O. Achalda, District Etawah, was born in 1913. Though young in age he takes keen interest in numerous public-spirited activities of the district and is held in high esteem. He possesses landed property which yields an annual Government revenue of more than Rs. 4,000.



Inamullah Kirmani, Tehsildar, District Unao.

INAMULLAH KIRMANI, Tehsildar, resident of District Unao, belongs to an ancient Persian Royal family, whose members held authority at Delhi and Lucknow Courts; recipients of honours and titles since Moghul period. (Elliot's Chronicles and Nevill's Gazetteer.)

Has War services—Public services recognised in Government Notification, and appreciated by letters and Jubilee Medal.

KSHETRA PAL SHARMA, Proprietor, Sukh Sancharak Co., Muttra, Scholar of Sanskrit Philosophy and a self-made businessman. Contributes munificently to all Government funds. Erected portion of Civil Hospital and a public library, also Clock Towers at Muttra and Sambhal. Received *Sanad* for combatting Civil Disobedience and Gold Medal for Silver Jubilee services.



Kshetra Pal Sharma, Proprietor, Sukh Sancharak Co., Muttra.

KOTWARA RAJ.—RAJA SAIYID SAJID HUSAIN ZAIDI, Taluqdar of Kotwara Raj, Kheri, Oudh, represents the ancient Ahban dynasty with a remarkable history at its back. The dynasty was founded in 1007 A.D. by two brothers, Rajas Gopi and Sopi of Perchun and Sopin (Gujarat), victims of Mahmud Ghaznavi. The new kingdom stretched through Kheri, Sitapur and Hardoi districts. In 1488 Raja Mull (13th from Sopi) was converted to Islam by his friend, Mohammad Shah Farmuli, King of Bahraich, nephew of Bahlol Lodi.



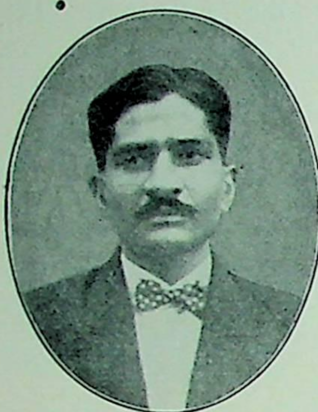
Raja Saiyid Sajid Husain Zaidi, Taluqdar of Kotwara Raj, Kheri, Oudh.

In 1680 the Kingdom was lost by Raja Baz Khan (22nd) to Aurangzeb. In 1779 the lands and Zamindari were partly restored to Raja Tarbiat Khan (25th). Raja Madar Bakhsh Khan (1827—56) was very loyal to British Government. (1856—1886) Widow. 1st Taluqdaria,



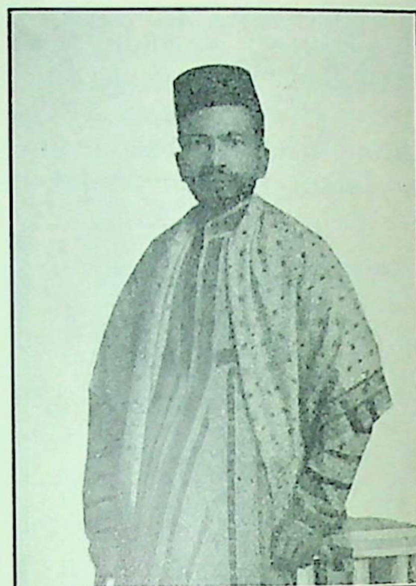
The Palace, Kotwara Raj (Oudh).

(1886—1922). Grandson (*Nawasa*) Saiyid Raza Husain (s/o S. Nazar Husain of Royal House of Yaman), expert Zamindar and philanthropist. (1922—25) Eldest son, Raja Saiyid Mustafa Husain, excellent Zamindar. In 1925 the present Taluqdar succeeded his uncle. Court of Wards sent him to La Martiniere College, then to Edinburgh, where he graduated. He has travelled widely. Was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, and was appointed Special Magistrate in 1936. Elected Member of the U. P. Legislative Assembly in February, 1937. Married Princess Selma Sultan, granddaughter of Sultan Murad V, Emperor of Turkey, in March, 1937.



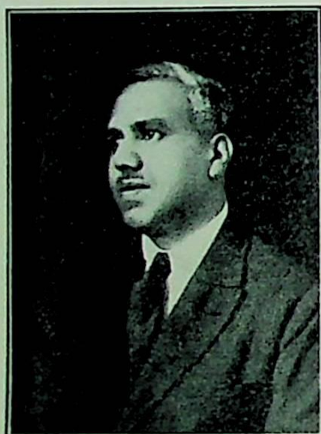
Laiq Ali Khan, Deputy Collector, Unao.

LAIQ ALI KHAN, Deputy Collector, Unao. Joined Provincial Civil Service, 1922. Comes of a renowned family. His grandfather was recipient of hereditary title of Khan Bahadur. His father, Nawab Ahmed Hussain Khan, O.B.E., a most enlightened Rais and a great Arabic scholar, is noted for excellent management of his estate.



Nawab Ahmad Hussain Khan, O.B.E.

LALLO MAL, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Muttra. Born 1882. Belongs to a very respectable Agarwal Vaish family. Is a big merchant and millowner. Was a prominent Member of Local Municipal Board for nearly twenty years, Senior Vice-Chairman for several years and Chairman, 1928—31. Was also Member, District Board. Life Secretary, Ramlila Committee. Made Honorary Magistrate in 1932. Recipient of several Governors' and Commissioners' *Sanads*. Contributing liberally towards Government subscriptions, parties and charitable institutions. Has built Dharmsala near Muttra Junction. President, Agarwal Panchayat and Managing Committee, Agarwal Kanya Vidyalaya. Supplied several hundreds of recruits during Great War. Took keen interest in Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations.



Crossley Homershum Lewis, Superintendent, Finance Department, U.P. Government, Lucknow.

CROSSLEY HOMERSHUM LEWIS, Superintendent, Finance Department, U. P. Government, Lucknow. Born 1892. Educated at Boys' High School, Allahabad. Won Justice Straight's scholarship for Urdu *shikast*. Joined U. P. Secretariat, 1913. During Great War was deputed to office of General Officer Commanding, Meerut Division. In 1920 employed on Silberrad Scheme of revised pay. Superintendent in Secretariat over 12 years; while in charge of budget work specially commended by Governor. Acted as Assistant Secretary in 1934.

He is the President of the United Provinces Secretariat Superior Service Association.



S. M. LABO-PRABHU, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Rae Bareli, U.P. Born 24th February, 1906. Educated at Mangalore, Oxford and London School of Economics; won University Gold Medal. Joined I.C.S., 1928. Served as Joint Magistrate at Moradabad and Dehra Dun; Collector at Gorakhpur. Did flood relief work at Fruit Growers' Association in U. P. One of the founders of Dehra Dun Broadcasting Association; awarded a prize by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for thesis on wheat markets.



Gopi Datt Lohani, retired Superintendent, Govt. Secretariat, U.P., Nainital.

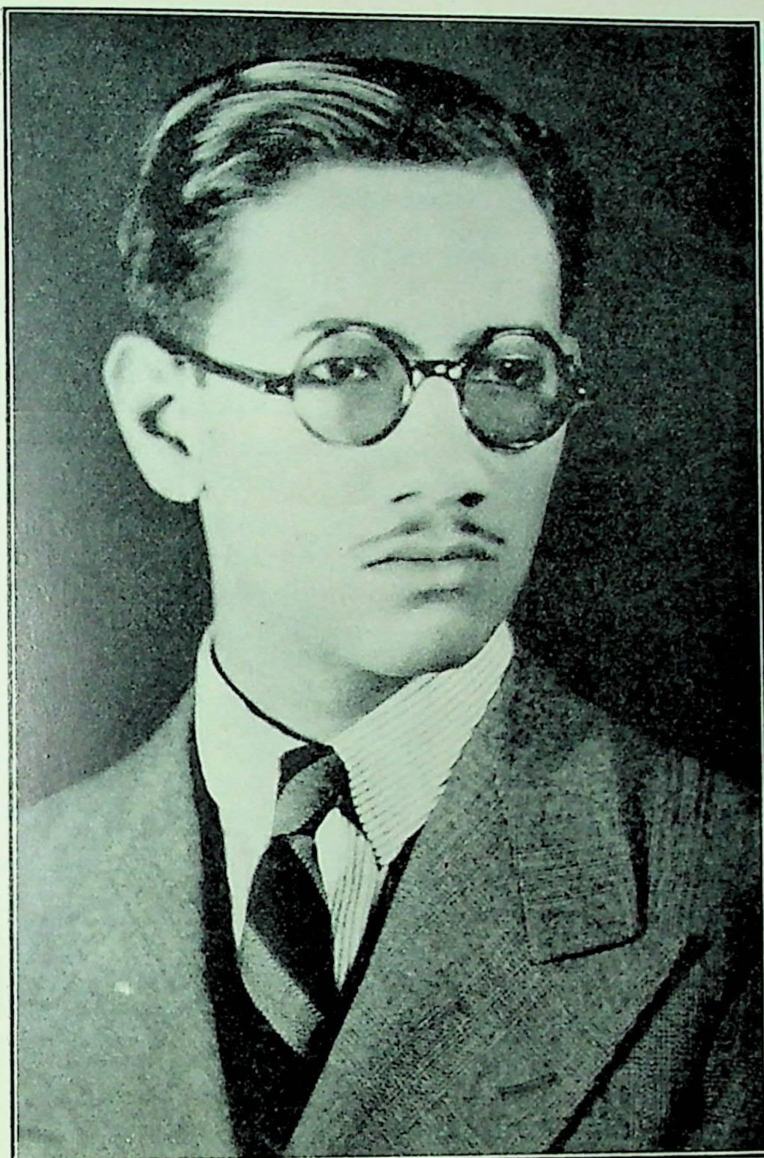
LAXMI NARAIN, Rais and Banker, Jaunpur, U. P. Born 1905. Leading business magnate of Jaunpur. Contributes handsomely to all official funds raised for public good. On 1st April, 1937, endeavoured successfully to make *Hartal* a failure at Jaunpur, winning official appreciation. Constructing a park named after Mr. Kidwai, Collector, Jaunpur, entirely from his own pocket.



Laxmi Narain, Rais and Banker, Jaunpur, U. P.



GOPI DATT LOHANI, retired Superintendent, Government Secretariat, U. P., I. B., Naini Tal. Born in 1875. After over forty years' service retired in April, 1932. Work highly spoken of by Sir Bernard Darley, KT., late Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government. Subscribed to Bihar and Quetta earthquake relief funds, also to Jubilee fund. On Jubilee night Messrs. Owen and Saloway inspected decoration and illumination of his house and expressed oral appreciation.



Raja Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan, Khan Bahadur, Mahmudabad.

MAHMUDABAD.—RAJA MOHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, Khan Bahadur, of Mahmudabad, was born on November 5, 1914, and succeeded to the Estate on May 23, 1931.

The old and historic Estate of Mahmudabad consists of 415 villages and 114 *patties*, paying an annual Government revenue of over four lakhs of rupees. The founder of the family, Qazi Nasrat-Ullah, a Siddiqi Sheikh of Baghdad, came to India and settled at Amroha in the days of Shahab-ud-Din Ghori. Nawab Mohammad Khan was the founder of the town of Mahmudabad in the reign of Emperor Jahangir.

The titles of Raja and Khan Bahadur, conferred by the last King of Oudh, are hereditary in the family.

Mahmudabad gained an all-India prominence by its association with the illustrious name of the late Maharaja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, father of the present Raja. It was through his efforts that the Muslim University Act was passed and enforced at Aligarh in 1920. As a pioneer of education his record of achievements was unequalled in the United Provinces. His princely contributions of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Muslim University at Aligarh, Rs. 50,000 to the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, Rs. 15,000 to the Allahabad University and Rs. 36,000 to the Science College, Aligarh, were ample proofs of the keen interest he took in education. The Lucknow University was mainly an outcome of his efforts. He took a prominent part in the inauguration of the Reforms Scheme in 1908, and did his level best to secure the inter-independence of the Mussalmans as a community.

His memorable note on the Muddiman Reforms Enquiry Committee and his strong advocacy before the Lee Commission for the Indianisation of services will ever be gratefully remembered by his countrymen.

Maharaja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan died on May 23, 1931. His sudden and untimely passing away, in the midst of a vigorously active and eminently useful career, was deeply mourned all over the country.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Raja. Raja Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan, Khan Bahadur, was educated at La Martiniere College, Lucknow. He carries a remarkably wise head upon his young shoulders and is giving at so early an age every promise of being in every way eminently worthy of his exalted heritage. He is President, Association for the Preservation of Game in U. P.; Member, Executive Committee, British Indian Association, Oudh; Member, Court of the Lucknow University. He is the first in the family to have gone to Europe. He is a poet of no mean order and has published Persian and Urdu poems of outstanding merit.

Address:—Mahmudabad, Oudh; Butler Palace or Qaiserbagh, Lucknow; Galloway House, Nainital.

RAI SAHIB MAHENDRA PRASAD, Deputy Collector, Basti, U. P. Born 1886. Permanent residence Farrukhabad. After graduating passed High Court Pleaders' Examination. Appointed Tahsildar direct. Now Deputy Collector. Improved working of Allahabad District Board as Secretary. Prepared retrenchment scheme for Bareilly Municipal Board. Did splendid work as District Assistant Recruiting Officer during Great War. Awarded a gun and Commander-in-Chief's *Sanad* for recruiting services and Commissioner's *Sanad* for fighting Civil Disobedience movement. City Magistrate, Bareilly. Made Rai Sahib in 1928. Popular with all classes of people. Eldest son being educated at College. Daughter passed High School Examination.



R. S. Mahendra Prasad, Deputy Collector, Basti, U. P.



Mahmud Hasan Khan, Taluqdar, Pahremau, District Rae Bareli, Oudh.

MAHMUD HASAN KHAN, Taluqdar, Pahremau, District Rae Bareli, Oudh. Born 1900. Pays Rs. 1,400 as land revenue. The estate is an ancient one. Its founder came with Shahabuddin Ghori. Rendered good services during Great War. Also rural, Red Cross and other services. Did splendid work as Member, Silver Jubilee Committee.

SHAIKH MAHMUD HUSAIN, Jeweller, (born 1904), a promising young man of Naini Tal; Nazim, Anjuman Islamia, Naini Tal; Joint Secretary, Mohafiz-ul-Islam, Haldwani; Secretary, District Mohammadan Education Committee; Donor of Jubilee Memorial Hockey Cup; Holder of Jubilee certificate and Treasurer, Muslim Girls' School, Haldwani.



Shaikh Mahmud Husain, Jeweller, Naini Tal.

MAJEED ULLAH KHAN, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Unao. Born 9th October, 1900. Is son of Khan Bahadur Chaudhry Amir Hassan Khan, Rais and Life Magistrate, Sahaspur, District Bijnore. Educated at Aligarh Muslim University; won Gold Medal for Economics. Joined service as Deputy Superintendent, 1926.

HONY. LIEUTENANT KUNWAR MAKAR SINGH, O.B.I., Honorary Magistrate, Malla Nagpur, village Gwar, P. O. Chamoli, District Pauri, Garhwal, was born in 1864. He received education in Hindi during boyhood. Joined Military Department as a soldier on 21st September, 1887.



Hony. Lieut. Kunwar Makar Singh, O.B.I., Honorary Magistrate, Malla Nagpur, Village Gwar, Garhwal.

In 1889 he joined the Niti Expedition, in 1892 fought in Chitral campaign and in 1892-93 in Burma War and North-West Frontier Expedition. During the year 1897-98 he joined various expeditionary forces and served in those operations in Mettai and Suran Vallies, Frontier of India, Bajour, Badmani Pass and Tirah, etc. During Great War he accompanied 2/39th Royal Garhwal Rifles to France and served with the Regiment from October 1914 to March, 1915. In all these expeditions, battles and wars, his services were very much appreciated by the officers. In recognition of those meritorious services he was awarded Order of British India in 1915 and a *muafi parwana* by the Government and conferred the titles of Subedar Bahadur Major in 1916 and Hony. Lieut. in 1920 when he retired from active service and was awarded a *Sanad* by order of His Excellency the Viceroy for his distinguished War services. He was also granted land in Gwaldam, District Garhwal. Before his retirement he proceeded to England in 1919 for Peace celebrations.

Since 1920 he has been working for the cause of law and order in British India and has served on all such committees and

Savas as were organised and established for the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the country. He was awarded a *Sanad* for meritorious public services by His Excellency the Governor, U. P., in 1921 and was appointed Hony. Magistrate for Malla Nagpur in 1931 for two years and the period has further been extended from 1933. He was awarded a *Sanad* in Garhwal District Durbar, 1933, for his outstanding services during Civil Disobedience Campaign of 1930—32, and another *Sanad* for his meritorious public services in 1935.

He liberally contributed towards the establishment of Shanti Sabha in Garhwal District and Jubilee celebrations.

One of his two sons is dead and the other, Gabar Singh by name, is in Government service.

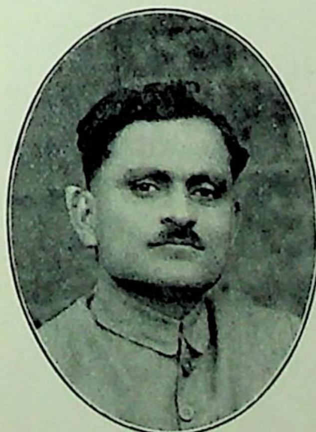
PANDIT KRISHNA KANT MALAVIYA, M.L.A., Editor of "Abhyudaya," Allahabad. Member, All-India Congress Committee; President, District Congress Committee, Allahabad; ex-General Secretary, Independent Congress Party and All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammailan; has been thrice Vice-President, Allahabad District Congress Committee; twice elected to the Legislative Assembly. Author of numerous books and other publications.



Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Benares.

PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA, Benares Hindu University, Benares. Born at Allahabad on the 25th December, 1861. Educated in Sanskrit at the Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala; Government High School and Muir Central College, Allahabad, B.A. (Calcutta). Served as a Schoolmaster, 1885—87; edited the "Indian Union," 1885—87; the "Hindustan," 1887—89; the "Abhyudaya," 1907—09; took LL.B. degree from Allahabad University, 1892; Vakil, Allahabad High Court, 1892; Member, Provincial Legislative Council, 1902—12; President, Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910—19; Member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916—18; President, Sewa Samiti, Prayag; Chief Scout, Sewa Samiti Scouts' Association; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1919; President, Sanatam Dharma Mahasabha; President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1923-24; Member, Legislative Assembly, since 1924; resigned 1930; Delegate to the second Round Table Conference, 1931.

RAI BAHADUR MAN SINGH, B.A., C.B.E., Holder of King's Police Medal; Member, Public Services Commission, Allahabad. Born 3rd July, 1883. Permanent residence, Fatehpur, U. P. Graduated from Allahabad University, 1904. Joined U. P. Police as Deputy Superintendent, 1906. Served as Deputy Superintendent, U. P. Police, up to 1916. Promoted to the Indian Police Service, 1917. Held charge of important District of Benares during Civil Disobedience movement, 1930—32. Officiated A. I. G. and D. I. G. from 1933. Retired in April, 1937, on appointment to Public Services Commission, U. P. Made Rai Bahadur, C.B.E., 1932. Holds landed property in Fatehpur, Allahabad and Gorakhpur districts in U. P. Pays about Rs. 6,000 as land revenue. Has three sons and two daughters.



K. S. Saiyed Mansoor Hasan,
Hon. Special Magistrate, Jaunpur.

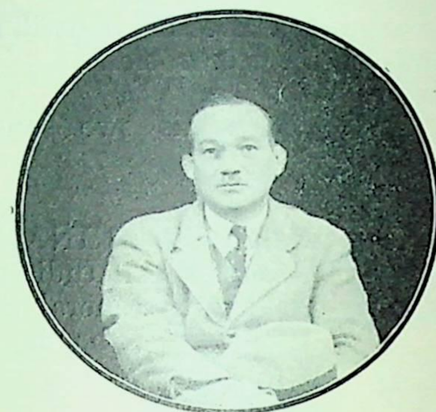
KHAN SAHIB SAIYED MANSOOR HASAN, Honorary Special Magistrate and Assistant Collector, Hasan Manzil, Jaunpur, U.P. Born 1893. Pays Rs. 1,500 as land revenue. Purchased War Bonds. Grandfather was Deputy Collector and received Jagir for Mutiny services. Father, also Deputy Collector, was made Khan Bahadur. Brother, late K. B. Ahmad Hasan, C.I.E., was Chief Secretary, Benares State.



Dr. Saiyed Mansur Hussain, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., Principal, State-Aided Unani Medical School, Lucknow.

DR. SAIYED MANSUR HUSSAIN, B.SC., M.B.B.S., Principal, State-Aided Unani Medical School, and Superintendent, King's Unani Hospital, Lucknow. Born in a loyal family of famous poets, Hakims and title-holders, 1902. Educated at Lucknow University. Served in the Tibbya College, Aligarh. Engaged in study and translation work of Unani system of medicine.

RONALD ALWYN MARTIN, Post Master, Nainital, has to his credit a brilliant record of meritorious services. He joined the Imperial Posts and Telegraphs service in 1908. He served with distinction as Inspector of Post Offices, King's Camp, Coronation Darbar, Delhi, in 1911 and received the Coronation Medal. During the Great War he went on Field Service in November, 1914, and served creditably in France, Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. He returned to India in November, 1921. He received 1914 Star, General Service and Victory Medal. He is a Member of the Mussourie Volunteer Rifles and Light Horse and Bareilly Contingent A. F. I., and holds the Volunteers' long service medal.



Ronald Alwyn Martin, Post Master, Naini Tal.



Rai Bahadur Dr. Sarup Narayan Mathur, L.M.S., retired Civil Surgeon, Bijnor.

RAI BAHADUR DR. SARUP NARAYAN MATHUR, L.M.S., retired Civil Surgeon, Bijnor, U. P. Born 1877. He belongs to a respectable Kayastha family of Sherkot, Distt. Bijnor, which has a reputation for firm loyalty. In the Mutiny of 1857 it received a reward of Rs. 500 from the British Government for loyal services. During the Great War one of them, Capt. Hargobind Dayal Mathur, was wounded in active service in Palestine, while three others received certificates for meritorious services.

Rai Bahadur was appointed Assistant Surgeon in 1902. Was Civil Surgeon from 1918 to 1932. During this period his name was specially mentioned for good administration in the Annual Jail Reports of 1925, 1926 and 1927. He contributed two medical papers in the "Indian Medical Gazette," one on the Epidemic of Nagasore and the other on Fungo-Spirochætal Affections of Respiratory Passages. He has also written a book on health in Urdu called "Aina Sehat."

He was made Rai Sahib in 1921, was presented a silver-mounted stick for loyal services in 1922; and made Rai Bahadur 1925.

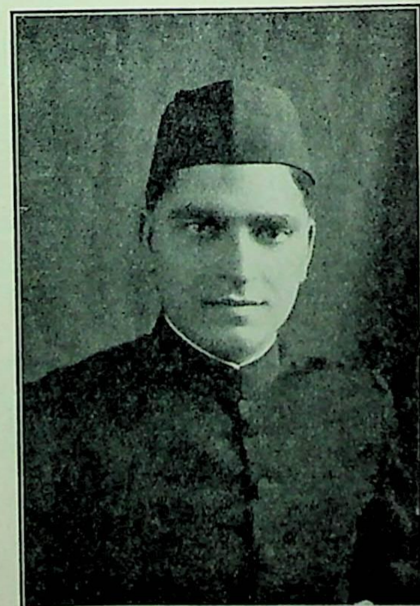
At the time of conferring the badge of Rai Bahadurship H.E. the Governor thus recounted his services :—

"During the great floods of 1924 you went out night after night, relieving the distressed and never sparing yourself. On the district and municipal boards of Unao you have done valuable work, and you vigorously combatted the spread of the non-co-operation movement. You have well earned the higher title of Rai Bahadur the badge of which I now present to you."

He owns substantial landed property.

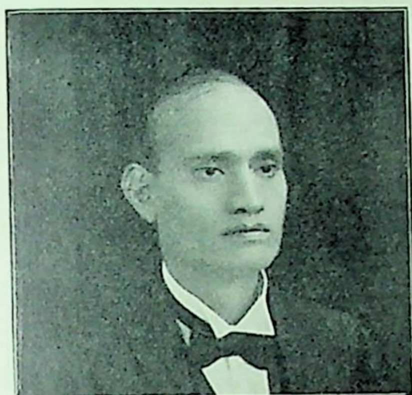
He took keen interest in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in May, 1935.

NARAYAN PRASAD MEHROTRA, L.AG., Rais, Zamindar and Banker, Honorary Assistant Collector, Biswan, District Sitapur, Oudh, is a worthy scion of a respected Kshattriya family noted for its loyalty to the British Government, public spirit and munificence. His great-grand-uncle, Lala Mul Chand, was famous for his princely donations to charitable causes



Narayan Prasad Mehrotra, L.Ag., Rais, Biswan, District Sitapur.

and his father, Lala Beni Madho, was a valiant supporter of Hinduism and had distinguished himself with meritorious services to the British Crown. Mr. Mehrotra is worthily maintaining the traditions of his illustrious house and bears in his character the stamp of the great family. In recognition of his loyal and meritorious services to the Government he was awarded a *Sanad* in 1935. Has constructed a "Female Ward" in the premises of the Biswan Hospital at considerable expense and for numerous qualities of head and heart is held in high esteem in the district.



Dr. Jaikaran Nath Misra, M.A., LL.D., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Lucknow.

DR. JAIKARAN NATH MISRA, M.A., LL.D., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), 7, Clyde Road, Lucknow. Born 1890. Education; 1st in Intermediate, Allahabad University, Mathematical Tripos Part I, from Trinity College, Cambridge, 1912, Natural Science Tripos 1914, LL.B. (Cambridge), 1916 LL.D., (Dublin), 1917. Called to Bar, 1916. Joined Allahabad High Court Bar, 1917. Came to Lucknow, 1921. Elected Member, Bar Council, Oudh, 1931 and 1934. Was Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1924—26; Reader in Law, Lucknow University, 1921—33, Examiner in Law for Imperial Police Service and various universities; President, Harijan Seva Sangh, Lucknow; President, Lucknow Swadeshi League, and connected with various other institutions for public good. Subscribed to Behar and Quetta Earthquake Relief Funds and other charitable institutions. Has three sons and one daughter.

K. P. MISRA, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Joint Secretary, Oudh Bar Council, 7, Neil Road, Lucknow. Intermediate (1st Division) Allahabad, stood second in B.A. (Hons.) Oxford; appeared I.C.S.; M.A. (Oxon), 1921; called to the Bar by Inner Temple; practised before Judicial Committee, Privy Council, 1921; enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1921; Member, Law Reporting Committee for the Indian Law Reports, Lucknow Series, since 1925; elected Member, third Bar Council, Oudh Chief Court; ex-Member, Lucknow University Court; Member, Lucknow Municipal Board, since 1929 and was Chairman of its various sub-committees; Reader in Law and Teacher, Criminal Law and Procedure, Lucknow University, from 1934.



K. P. Misra, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Lucknow.



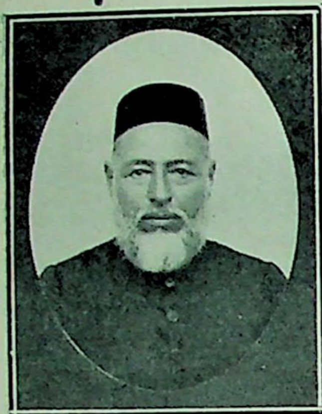
Dr. Bhagwati Prasad Mital, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Hons.) Medical Officer of Health Naini Tal.

DR. BHAGWATI PRASAD MITAL, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Hon.), Medical Officer of Health, Naini Tal, U. P. Born 1893. Landed property in Bulandshahr district. Medical Officer of Health, Meerut, 1921—23; on plague research duty 1925-26; present post since 1928. Medical Examiner of Recruits, 1918. In charge of Provincial Silver Jubilee Public Health Section, Naini Tal, and Member of General Execution and Illumination Committee.

HAKIM MOHAMMAD ABDUL HALIM, Howai Tolla, Lucknow. Born 1905. Education in Urdu, Persian, Arabic and English. Has written several Unani medical books in Persian, Arabic and Urdu. Is Vice-President, Provincial Muslim League; Director, Calcutta Insurance Co.; Member, Advisory Committee, Government Tibya School, Patna. Subscribed to various Government funds. Has one son and one daughter.



Hakim Mohd. Abdul Halim, Howai Tolla, Lucknow.

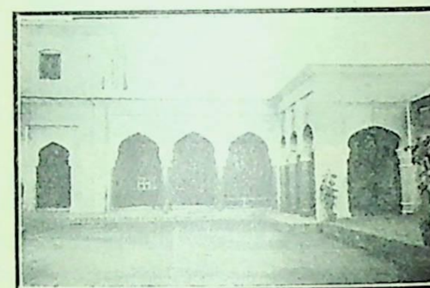


Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakim Mohammad Abdul Hamid, Lucknow.

SHIFA-UL-MULK HAKIM MOHAMMAD ABDUL HAMID, Lucknow. Born in 1884 at Lucknow. Belongs to an old, distinguished and renowned family of Unani physicians of India. Is the moving spirit of the famous Takmil-ut-Tib institution founded by his father, the late Hakim Haji Mohammad Abdul Aziz, in 1902, which consists of a college and a charitable hospital in which both medicine and surgical cases are treated. The hospital maintains well-equipped wards for in-door patients. It has got a very large stock of medicines and people from all parts of India go there to obtain relief from the eminent Hakim. The Hakim Sahib is making laudable endeavours for still further improvement of the institution. In recognition of his meritorious professional services the title of Shifa-ul-Mulk was conferred upon him by Government in 1926. Was also awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. He is a Member of the Board of Indian Medicines, U. P. His cousin, Hakim Mohammad Abdul Moid, the Honorary-Secretary of Takmil-ut-Tib, is taking great pains for the improvement of the institution. Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakim Mohammad Abdul Hamid is universally respected as much for his professional eminence as for his high character, genial temperament, polished manners and a feeling heart for the poor.



Hakim Mohammad Abdul Moid, Joint-Secretary of Takmil-ut-Tib.



Takmil-ut-Tib Hospital, Lucknow.



Haji Sheikh Mohammad Ahmad Khan, Sarayan.

HAJI SHEIKH MUHAMMAD AHMAD KHAN, Sarayan (B. N. W. Railway), Special Magistrate and Vice-Chairman, District Board, Sitapur. Permanent address :—The Sun Bower, Babupur, Mahmudabad P. O., District Sitapur (Oudh). Born 1904, succeeded to his father's estate 1932. Graduated from Muslim University, Aligarh, 1926. Studied Law 1929-30 at Lucknow University. An Urdu poet of exceptional merit. Made pilgrimage to Hedjaz, 1931. Travelled extensively in the Islamic countries and throughout India.

Grandfather, Haji Abbas Hussain Khan, rendered valuable services during Mutiny.

Father, Haji Amir Hasan Khan, combatted the Non-co-operation movement. Gave Rs. 1,000 as War Loan, besides other subscriptions. Did recruiting services.

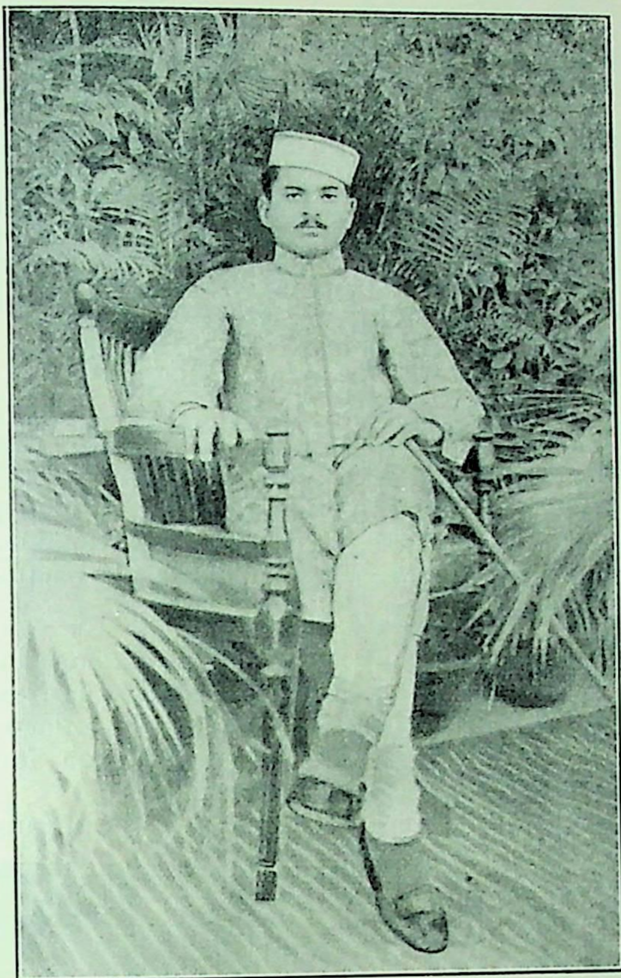
Himself rendered meritorious service during Civil Disobedience movement. Took great interest in establishing Aman Sabhas. Awarded certificate of honour in public Durbar (1932).

Made Special Magistrate 1934. Elected Secretary, Tahsil Sidhouli Branch of District Association of National Agriculturist Party, Oudh, 1934. Elected Vice-Chairman, District Board Sitapur, 1935. Awarded Silver Jubilee Certificate, 1935. Pays Rs. 6,000 as land revenue.

Author of "Tahrik Congress aur Mulk ki Tabahi" (1932), "Silver Jubilee and Hindustan 1935."

CHAUDHRI SYED MOHAMMAD AKBAR HUSAIN, Taluqdar and Honorary Magistrate, Inhauna, District Rae Bareli, U. P. Born in 1896. Numerous certificates in the possession of the family show that his great-grandfather and great-granduncles rendered valuable services to Government and were killed by the rebels for their fidelity to Government and their houses robbed and set on fire.

During the Great War his grandfather, Ch. Sharf-ud-din Husain, rendered valuable services to Government and, besides receiving certificates from Viceroy and President, War Board, was officially listed as an example of recruiting to Taluqdars and others of the District. His father, Chaudhri Syed Mohammad Husain, retired Deputy Collector and Honorary



Chaudhri Syed Mohammad Akbar Husain, Taluqdar and Honorary Magistrate, Inhauna, District Rae Bareli.

Magistrate, spent Rs. 8,000 for recruiting work and also for the support of the families of the recruits. He enlisted 143 recruits and helped official recruiters in getting hundred recruits from his Estate. He also contributed Rs. 5,500 to the Imperial Relief Fund, War Loan and different War Funds. He remitted over Rs. 5,500 to his farmers on the declaration of peace. For his War services he was granted a revenue remission of Rs. 250 a year and a certificate from the Commander-in-Chief.

The present Taluqdar is a man of enlightened views and refined tastes. He is keeping the family tradition of loyalty and devoutness to the Crown and gets a remission of Rs. 125 from Government revenue for loyalty and War services. He had helped his father and grandfather in supplying recruits during the War. He is of a charitable disposition and is very popular in his district. He has a very well-managed estate with no encumbrances. He is a student of Theosophy and a lover of Urdu and Hindi poetry. He is fond of music. He is a good shot, has a hobby for building and delights in household decorations; has also a taste for Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeo systems of Medicines. Member, District Board, for over 12 years, and its Vice-Chairman for one year. Was enlisted Darbari, 1934. He was unanimously elected Additional Member, British Indian Association, in 1935. Took great interest in the Royal Silver Jubilee of 1935 and contributed handsomely.



KHAN SAHIB KAZI SAIYED MOHAMMAD AMIR is a hereditary Kazi of Muttra, and is also an Honorary Magistrate and Darbari. He has been associated with many public-spirited activities. He is non-official visitor of jails; Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islamia, Muttra, and has been Municipal Commissioner, 1909—35. Was made Khan Sahib, 1920, and possesses numerous *Sanads* for meritorious services.



K.S. Kazi Saiyed Mohammad Amir, Muttra.



K. S. Mohammad Asadullah Khan, Jagirdar, Tonk State.



KHAN SAHIB MOHAMMAD ASADULLAH KHAN, Jagirdar, Tonk State. Born 1883. Belongs to Najibuddaula family, which rendered meritorious services to the Crown in 1857. Educated at Canning College. Persian and Arabic scholar; also a poet. Was Secretary, District Board, Budaun, and Revenue Member, Tonk State. Land income Rs. 5,000. Rendered valuable services in the sphere of education, medical relief and matters of public welfare. Combatted Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements successfully. Was made Khan Sahib in 1930. Has two sons, Sahibzaday Mohammad Enamullah Khan, B.A., LL.B., and Sahibzaday Mohammad Ikramullah Khan, B.SC.



SHEIKH MOHAMMAD BAQAR, Registrar, Chief Court of Oudh, Lucknow. Born 1888. Resident of Partabgarh, Oudh. Owns landed property in Partabgarh and Jaunpur Districts, paying Rs. 19,000 as land revenue. Educated at Government School, Partabgarh, and M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Joined Judicial service as Munsif, 1916. Appointed Registrar, Chief Court, 1935. Awarded King's Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



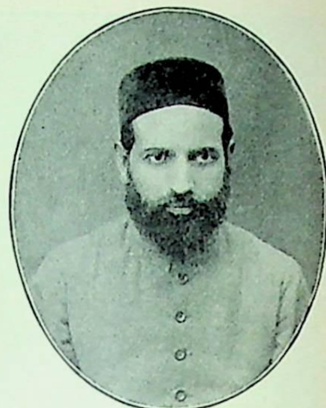
Sheikh Mohammad Baqar, Registrar, Chief Court, Oudh.



Sheikh Mohammad Fazal Baree, Sub-Registrar, Maharaj Ganj, Rae Bareli, U.P.



SHEIKH MOHAMMAD FAZAL BAREE, Sub-Registrar, Maharaj Ganj, Rae Bareli, U. P. Born 15th July, 1901. Father, late Khan Bahadur Mohammad Abdul Baree, Rais, Bar-at-Law, Meerut, was Member, Legislative Council, and a moving spirit in U. P. Grandfather, father and also uncle, late Mr. Haider Husain, I.E.S., B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Inspector of Schools, Meerut Division, Meerut, helped Government with money. Owns house at Meerut and landed property in Bulandshahr district. Contributes to all official and public funds.



Hakim Mohammad Hadi Raza Khan, M.R.A.S. (Lond)., Katra Abu Tarab Khan, Lucknow.

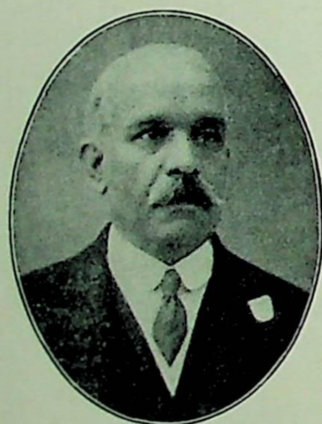


HAKIM MOHAMMAD HADI RAZA KHAN, M.R.A.S. (Lond.), Katra Abu Tarab Khan, Raza Manzil, Lucknow. Forefathers were renowned State Hakims. Was Municipal Commissioner; Member, Excise Board; President, District Muslim League; Member, Provincial and All-India Muslim League. Is President, Temperance Society; Secretary, Mumbah-ul-Tib College, Lucknow; Member, Vedic and Unani Tibbi Conference, Delhi. Has 2 sons, 3 daughters.



SHEIKH MOHAMMAD HABIBULLAH, O.B.E., M.L.C., Taluqdar, Lucknow, was born in 1871. His father, Sheikh Inayatullah Sahib, was one of the most prominent figures among the Taluqdars of Oudh. He was one of the founders of the Canning College, Lucknow. He took a very prominent part at the annexation of Oudh and strove for raising the status of the Court of Judicial Commissioners to that of a Chief Court.

Sheikh Habibullah was educated in the Wards' Class, out of which has now sprung up the Colvin Taluqdars' College. He is the first Taluqdar graduate and was presented by the British Indian Association, Oudh, a Gold Medal when he passed his B. A. He joined the Provincial Civil Service in 1893 and retired in 1926 as a Magistrate and Collector. He spent most of his time during Government service on deputation as Manager of the Mahmudabad Estate. He received the title of O.B.E. for War services. After retirement he took up the work of Honorary Treasurer, Lucknow University. In recognition of his splendid work the University has built a Hostel after his name.



Sheikh Mohammad Habibullah, O.B.E., Taluqdar, Lucknow.



Begum Habibullah, Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow.

He took over Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, Lucknow Municipal Board, when the Board showed deficit by Rs. 2,75,000 and before he left the Board he had turned the deficit balance into an opening balance of over a lac of rupees.

He was twice elected unopposed to the Legislative Council. His outstanding work in the Council was impeachment of the Police of Lucknow about the way it dealt with the Congress Civil Disobedience movement and his keen interest in all legislations concerning the prosperity of tenants and agriculturists.

He is Chairman, Board of Directors, Upper India Couper Mills, Co., Ltd., Lucknow; Director, U. P. Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and Biswan Co-operative Sugar Factory, Ltd.; Member, Court of Wards Committee, U.P.; is also on the various committees, official and non-official.

He has three sons—(1) the youngest taking a degree of Law from Oxford University, (2) the eldest taking an Honours degree from Cambridge University, and (3) the second, having passed through Sandhurst, has gone to the Army.

He believes in women's emancipation and is very kind-hearted to the poor.

Begum Habibullah is the first lady Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow. She is keenly interested in the education and advancement of women and is a member of the Governing Body of the All-India Women's Education Fund. She was witness on behalf of the All-India Women's Conference before the Lothian Committee at Lucknow. Her social standing and her interest in the welfare of the sex has been recently recognised by Government in conferring on her the powers of an Honorary Magistrate. The existence of the Oudh Ladies' Club, Lucknow, is greatly due to her zeal and enthusiasm. She has already been able to collect handsome donations for the new building of the Club. She is prominently associated with many useful societies and associations.



Sitting:—Maharaj Kumar Mohammad Mahmood Hasan Khan of Bas-ha Estate, son of the late Maharaja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., etc., etc., of Mahmoodabad. Born on the 12th December, 1921.
Standing:—Maharaj Kumar Amir Ali Khan of Sehali Estate, son of the late Maharaja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., etc., etc., of Mahmoodabad. Born on the 27th December, 1924.

(*For family history of Mahmoodabad Raj see page 283.*)



Syed Mohammad Hussain, Zemindar and Government Grantee, Kusehri, District Bara Banki, Oudh.

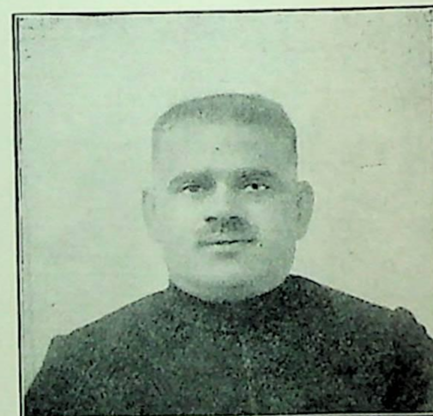
SYED MOHAMMAD HUSSAIN, Zemindar and Government Grantee, Kusehri, Tehsil Ramsanehi Ghat, District Bara Banki, Oudh, is descendant of Salar Saif-ud-Din Rab, uncle of Salar Masood Ghazi Rab, whose tomb is at Bahraich. Syed Raza Hussain left four sons—Syed Mohammad Hussain, late Syed Zulfikar Hussain, B.A., Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Assistant Collector; Syed Tafazzul Hussain and Syed Qamar-ud-Din Hussain.

Syed Mohammad Hussain pays a land revenue of Rs. 15,000 a year. The family, which he so worthily represents, has always remained actively and scrupulously loyal to Government. C. W. Grant, Esq., the then D. C., Bara Banki, now Member, Board of Revenue, wrote of Syed Mohammad Hussain as "a loyal friend of Government." Syed Mohammad Hussain has been honoured for the numerous services of the public and the Government. For special services to District authorities in 1905-06 an armed police guard for protection of Syed Mohammad Hussain was posted, free of any charge, at Kusehri for a year; in 1907-08 he was awarded a certificate by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor for famine work; in 1911 the Coronation Durbar Medal, Delhi; in 1919 a *jagir* in the shape of remission of land revenues to the extent of Rs. 100 in lieu of the War services; in 1921 a *Sanad* of loyalty at Lucknow Durbar by H. E. the Governor. In 1926 he was promoted to the rank of Provincial Durbari for his various public services. During the Non-co-operation movement he worked as President, Aman Sabha of the locality, and his brother, Syed Zulfikar Hussain, as its Secretary.

On the occasion of the Coronation Durbar Syed Mohammad Hussain spent Rs. 6,000 in charity and merry-making. During the War he devotedly served the Empire, supplying recruits, subscribing to various funds and persuading people to help the Government with men and money. In 1918 he celebrated the victory with a *Jalsa* at Kusehri and in 1919 celebrated peace with a Grand Mela at Kusehri. The fair is still being annually held at village Nagra.

Syed Mohammad Hussain celebrated Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee by remitting Rs. 6,283/1/0 to his tenants, entertaining the public from May 4 to 12 with various entertainments, distributing sweets to children and giving an "At Home" to Raises, officials and Vakils on a truly princely scale. Several medals were awarded to the winners in sports. Illuminations and fireworks were splendid.

MOHAMMAD ISMAIL, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, was born in 1883 in a respectable Chaudhuri family of Budaun District. He is Member, Executive Committee, Muslim Conference and Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Cawnpore. Is also non-official visitor of jails and for loyal and meritorious services was awarded a *Sanad* by H. E. the Governor of U. P.



Mohammad Ismail, Special Magistrate, Lucknow.



Ch. Mohammad Mahmood, Darbari and Taluqdar, Dinpanah, District Bara Banki.

CHAUDHRI MOHAMMAD MAHMUD, Darbari and Taluqdar, Dinpanah, Pargana Kursi, District Bara Banki, Oudh, was born in 1906. He comes of an ancient Mohammadan family of loyalists. The estate, which now yields an annual income of about Rs. 22,000, has come down to the family from the time of King-Emperor Jalal-ud-Din Akbar, when it was more important and bigger than it is to-day.

Chaudhri Sahib is a young man of active habits, courteous manners, genial temperament and benevolent nature. He is firm supporter of the British Government. He rendered valuable services to the Government during Civil Disobedience Movement by writing two pamphlets, which were appreciated by different Provincial Governments. He is always eager to help the Government or the public inuseful directions, and any good movement, whether started by the Government or the public can count upon his heartiest support and encouragement. He is blessed with two sons and two daughters.



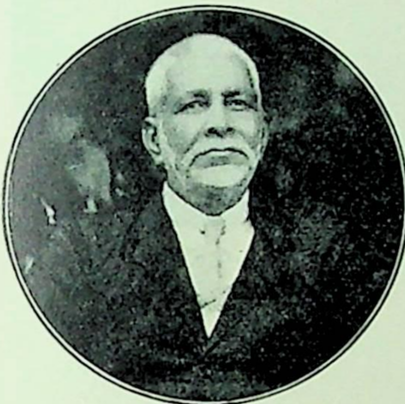
Saiyed Mohammad Manzoor Ali, M.A., L.T., Head Master, Hussainabad Government High School, Lucknow.

SAIYED MOHAMMAD MANZOOR ALI, M.A., L.T., Head Master, Hussainabad Government High School, Lucknow, and Zamindar, Malihabad, Oudh. Born 1891. Pays Rs. 4,000 a year as land revenue. Member, Board of High School and Fruit Development Board, U.P. During Great War did recruiting services from his villages and subscribed to War Funds.



Ch. Mohammad Muzaffar-ud-Din, Inhauna, District Rae Bareli.

CHAUDHREE MOHAMMAD MUZAFFAR-UD-DIN, Inhauna, District Rae Bareli. Born 1907. Educated at Farrukhabad, U.P. Comes from the loyal family of Chaudhree Sharf-ud-Din. Family rendered valuable Mutiny services. His father was a Tehsildar in U.P. Along with his cousin, Chaudhree Akbar Hussain, he rendered splendid War services. Pays a revenue of about Rs. 4,000. Has six sons and four daughters.



K.B. Sheikh Mohammad Rahmatullah, retired Member of Indian Forest Service, Unao.

KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH MOHAMMAD RAHMAT-ULLAH, retired Member of Indian Forest Service, 86, Civil Lines, Unao, was born on 6th May, 1877. He is descendant of Shah Shuja, King of Persia. His ancestor, Sheikh Fathullah, was made Governor of Subah of Lahore and Behar and Orissa in the reign of the Emperor Shahjehan. Fathullah's son, Nawab Habibullah Khan Baktarposh, received the rank of Panjhazari and a very large *Jagir.* The *mansab* remained in the family for five successive generations. The family has been loyal to the British Government since its advent and rendered conspicuous services during the Mutiny of 1857.

Khan Bahadur was educated at the Canning College, Lucknow. He joined Forest Service in 1900 and after a successful career retired in 1932. He was awarded Coronation Medal, 1911 and title of Khan Bahadur in 1928. He did good work during Non-co-operation movement and forest fires of 1920-21 at Almora.



Nawab Mirza Mohammad Sadiq Ali Khan, Lucknow.

NAWAB MIRZA MOHAMMAD SADIQ ALI KHAN, Sadiq Manzil, Golaganj, Lucknow. Born 1876. Graduated in 1898 and called to the Bar 1st May, 1921. Elected a Member of U. P. Legislative Council in 1921. Respected equally by the public and the Government for his earnest public spirit and steadfast loyalty to the Crown.



Prince Mumtaz Qadr Mirza Mohammad Safdar Ali, B.A., Lucknow.

PRINCE MUMTAZ QADR MIRZA MOHAMMAD SAFDAR ALI, B.A., Trustee, Hussainabad Endowment Trust, and Shia College, Katra Abu Torab, Lucknow. Born 1905. Is direct lineal descendant of the third King of Oudh, Mohammad Ali Shah. Educated in Colvin Taluqdars' College and Allahabad University. Is President, Wasikadar and Political Pensioners' Association; Vice-President, Oudh ex-Royal Family Association; Chairman, Education Section, and Member, Scholarship Fund Committee; Member, Lucknow University Court; of Lady Haig Needlework Guild Committee; of Anti-Tuberculosis League and Red Cross Society; of Executive Committee, Colvin Taluqdars' School Old Boys' Association. Is Trustee of two Imambaras. Married daughter of K.B. Mirza Jafar Ali Khan, Collector, Ballia.

MOHAMMAD SARVAT YAR KHAN, Special Magistrate, occupies a distinguished position among the Zamindars of Naini Tal. He was educated privately in Urdu, Persian and Arabic. He is a prominent Member of the Naini Tal District Board and is held in high esteem both in official and non-official circles of the district on account of his numerous estimable qualities of head and heart. He took a keen interest in celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, and in appreciation of many valuable services on this occasion was awarded a *Sanad* by His Excellency the Governor of U. P.

MAULVI SIR MOHAMMAD YAKUB, KT., Moradabad. Born 27th August, 1879. Educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Chairman, Moradabad Municipal Board; Senior Vice-Chairman, Moradabad District Board; Trustee, M.A.O. College, and Member, Muslim University Court, Aligarh; ex-Secretary and President, All-India Muslim League; was Member of several important committees including the Indian Franchise Committee, 1932; Railway Board Statutory Committee; and the Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Member, Legislative Assembly, since 1924; Deputy President, 1927—1930, and President, 1930. Knighthood conferred, 1929.



Maulvi Sir Mohammad Yakub, Kt., Moradabad.

SIR MOHAMMAD YAMIN KHAN, B.A., C.I.E., M.L.A., Bar-at-Law, Junnut Nishan, Meerut. Born 1888. Educated at Meerut College, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and in England. Has been practising at Meerut as a Barrister since 1914. Served as a Secretary of U. P. War Fund for Meerut District; Secretary, Y. M. C. A. Funds; Secretary, District War League; elected to the Meerut Municipal Board, 1916; Vice-Chairman, 1917; elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1920 and 1930; nominated Member, Legislative Assembly, 1927; elected Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut, 1928.



Hakim Mohammad Wahajul Haque, Lucknow.

HAKIM MOHAMMAD WAHAJUL HAQUE, founder of Tibbia-Wahajia-College, Lucknow, born 1871, is the famous Hakim of India, head of the noted Maulana family, Firangi-Mahal, Lucknow. Started Tibbia-Wahajia-Madrissa in 1903 and developed it into Tibbia-Wahajia-College in 1925. His learned son, Hakim Merajul Haque, is in charge of its charity dispensary and its Principal is the accomplished Hakim Bashir Ahmad.

KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN, Taluqdar of Kasmandi Khurd, Honorary Magistrate, Rais of Malihabad, Mirza Gunj, P. O. Malihabad, District Lucknow, was born in 1885. He belongs to an ancient, respectable and well-known family noted throughout the district for its learning, piety, benevolence, public spirit aud loyalty to Government. His great-grandfather was the recipient of the title of Hisam-ud-Daula Zahur Jung from one of the Kings of Oudh and was raised to the rank of Nizamat and head of the Army. His grandfather, Mohammad Khan, was an Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif for life. He was of a very charitable disposition and took a keen interest in numerous activities aiming at public good. He gave land free of charge for the establishment of schools in his villages and constructed many *pucca* wells. Khan Bahadur Mohammad Yusuf Khan has fully inherited all the noble characteristics of the family and is held in high esteem both in official and non-official circles. He manages his vast estate of 17 villages with marked ability. He is intensely loyal to the British Crown. For his meritorious services during the War he was awarded the Sword of Honour. He is also an Honorary Magistrate and was made Khan Bahadur in 1920. He also did admirable work in checking the spread of Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements and is a source of great help and assistance to the authorities in times of need.



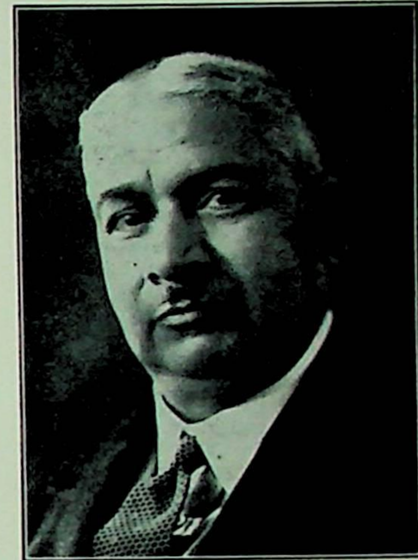
Khan Bahadur Mohammad Yusuf Khan, Taluqdar of Kasmandi Khurd, Rais of Malihabad, Lucknow.



Chaudhry Mool Chand, Rais, Chandausi, District Moradabad.

CHAUDHURY MOOL CHAND, Rais, Chandausi, District Moradabad (U. P.). Owns extensive house property. Pays Rs. 500 income-tax. Helped the authorities in suppressing Civil Disobedience and Non-Co-operation movements. Subscribed Rs. 500 to Jubilee Fund, supplied 25 sets of uniforms to scouts, arranged drama and contributed Rs. 60 to Police Band. Awarded Jubilee Medal. Has three sons.

P. C. MULL, Proprietor, C. Mull & Co., Mull Buildings, Lucknow, comes of an old and renowned artist family of Delhi since Moghul reign. They have specialized in ivory, water and oil colour paintings. Many of the photographs appearing in U. P. Section of the book are from his firm. They are photographers to H. E. the Governor, U.P., high officials and several princes and nobles of India. Mr. Mull owns valuable landed property in Lucknow, Mussoorie, etc. Has three sons.



P. C. Mull, Proprietor, C. Mull & Co., Mull Buildings, Lucknow.



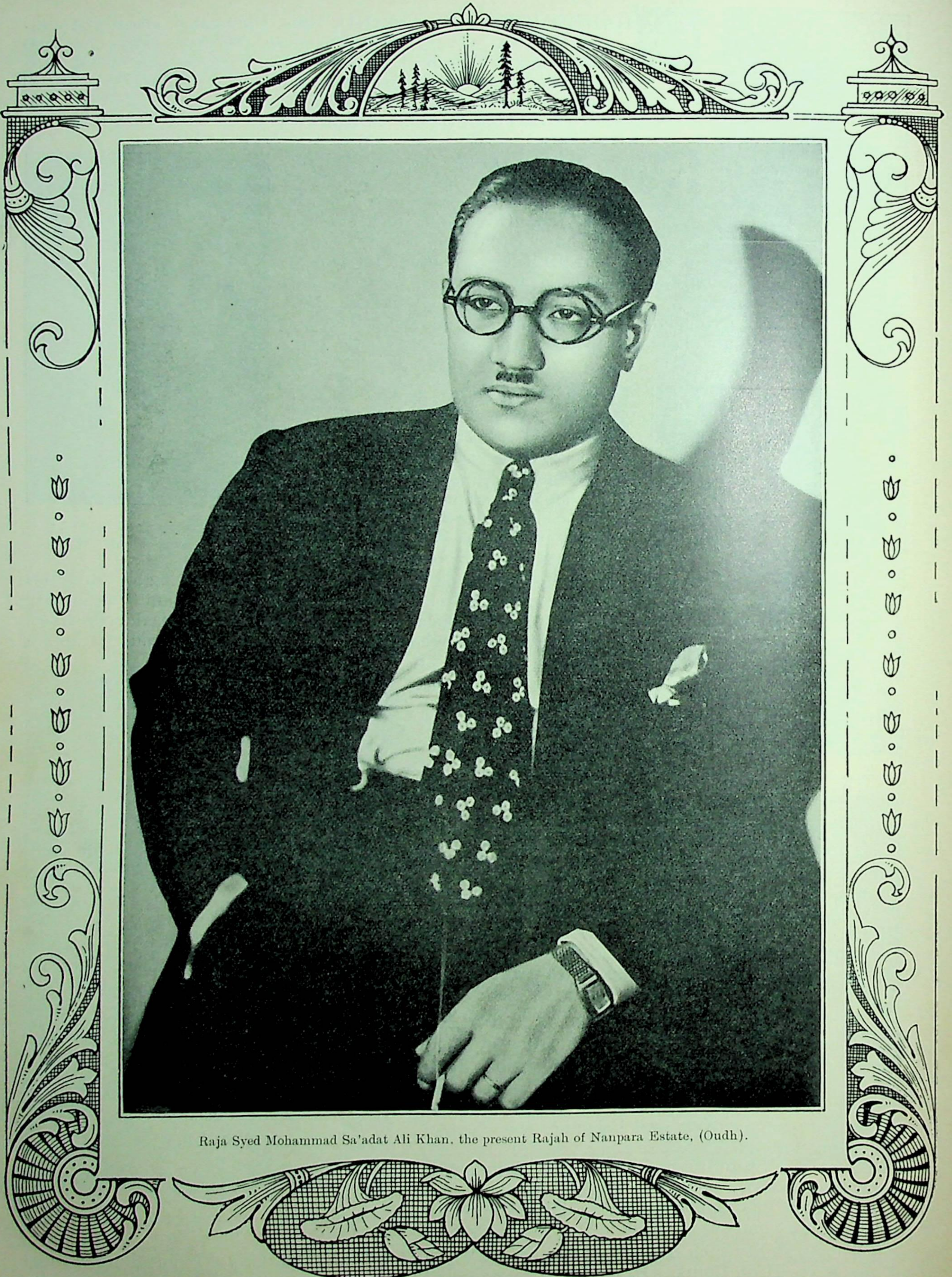
Shams-ul-Ulema Maulana Saiyed Najmul Hussain Sahib, Canning Street, Lucknow.

SHAMS-UL-ULEMA MAULANA SAIYED NAJMUL HUSSAIN SAHIB, Canning Street, Lucknow, was born in 1864 at Amroha, Distt. Moradabad. He occupies a unique position among the Muslim Shias not only in Lucknow but in India and the Muslim world and is one of greatest Mujtahids and religious leaders and for his many estimable qualities of head and heart and services and sacrifices for Islam he is greatly respected in both official and non-official circles of the Province. He has written many books which are being widely read and appreciated. He is a poet of rare merits and in recognition of his numerous public-spirited activities he has been awarded the title of Shams-ul-Ulema and the Silver Jubilee Medal. He is also excempted from attendance at Court. He is the Managing Trustee of the all-India reputed institution, Madrasatul Waizzen, Lucknow, founded by late Maharaja Bahadur of Mahmudabad, and he is also the Manager of the Nizamia Arabic College, Lucknow. He is the spiritual Shia Divine, most intensely loved by the masses, English educated and the Oriental scholars, and highly respected in other Islamic countries for his erudition and active life as the head and founder of many organisations.



Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narain Singh, Chief Secretary, Sirmoor State.

SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR NARAIN SINGH, Chief Secretary, Sirmoor State. Born 1859. Comes from a distinguished fighting stock of Garhwal. Grandfather was a high official in Garhwal Raj and was deputed as ambassador to Nepal. Father, Sardar Bahadur Subedar-Major Shib Singh, fought for the British with distinction in 1857. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narain Singh, before his appointment as Chief Secretary, Sirmoor State, had successively held in the State with conspicuous ability such high appointments as Munsif, Collector, District Judge and Puisne Judge of the State High Court. His political services as Chief Secretary during four successive generations of Maharajas are admittedly unique. He was awarded the title of Sardar Bahadur in 1910.



Raja Syed Mohammad Sa'adat Ali Khan, the present Rajah of Nanpara Estate, (Oudh).

NANPARA ESTATE.—RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SA'ADAT ALI KHAN, the present Rajah of Nanpara in Oudh, was born in the year 1904 and educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. His father, Raja Syed Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan, was a poet of great repute and author of many books of outstanding merit. His mother, Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begum, of the Mohamdi Estate, district Lakhimpur-Kheri, Oudh, was a noble lady of commanding intellect and a generous heart. She was well known for her efficient management of the Estate and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begum helped the British Government with men and money. Among her many gratuities are substantial donations to the Lucknow University, the King George Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Zoological Gardens at Lucknow.

Raja Syed Mohammad Sa'adat Ali Khan possesses the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and generosity of his benevolent mother, to which he has added the vast experience of an extensive traveller, having visited many times the Continent of Europe and the Near East.

There are many Muslim organisations which are indebted to Raja Syed Mohammad Sa'adat Ali Khan for his substantial financial help and wise guidance.

Raja Syed Mohammad Sa'adat Ali Khan is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He is intensely fond of *Shikar* and is a good shot. He is also a brilliant hand at tennis, polo and swimming. He is a member of several clubs in Paris, London and India. His public activities embrace a wide range of usefulness. He is a Member of the U. P. Legislative Council, Vice-President of the British Indian Association, of the Taluqdars of Oudh, President of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League, a patron of the U. P. Aero Club, etc.

Raja Syed Mohammad Sa'adat Ali Khan succeeded to the Nanpara Estate in the year 1911, thus bringing both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi under his sway. He is, however, generally known as the Raja of Nanpara, a premier Estate of the Province of Oudh. The Estate of Nanpara has a special reference to its history in the Gazetteer of the Bahraich district. Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, K.C.S.I., maternal grandfather of Raja Syed Mohammad Sa'adat Ali Khan, was a towering personality wielding immense power and influence. It was in his time that men of respectable families joined the Estate Services and settled down at Nanpara to thrive on the Estate patronage. Since that time Nanpara has become an aristoratic centre in Oudh and has continued a life of lead and learning.

The title of Raja to the House was conferred in 1763 by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, King of Oudh, and recognised by the British Government as hereditary. Both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi are very old and are reputed for their loyal traditions and royal history.



M. Wahidul Haq, Private Secy. to Raja of Nanpara Estate.

During the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V. Raja Syed Mohammad Sa'adat Ali Khan held a Durbar at Nanpara at which he dwelt at length on the advantages of British rule and exhorted his ryots to remain loyal and devoted to the Crown. In recognition of this act of loyalty he received a letter of appreciation from His late Majesty and was awarded a medal.

The Estate pays annually three lakhs of rupees as Government Revenue. The ryots are happy and prosperous. Their moral and material well-being is always the first consideration of Raja Syed Mohammad Sa'adat Ali Khan. He is easily accessible to the lowliest of them. No Taluqdar is perhaps more popular with his ryots than Raja Sahib.



Thakur Narendra Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar, Paho, District Rae Bareli, Oudh.



THAKUR NARENDRA BAHADUR SINGH, Taluqdar, Paho, District Rae Bareli, Oudh, was born on *Kartik Sudi Dasmi, Sambat* 1971. He is a big Taluqdar, paying Rs. 32,883 as land revenue and Rs. 3,283 as local rates. During the Great War his grandfather, Thakur Drigpal Singh, supplied recruits and subscribed to War Loans. On the occasion of the Royal Silver Jubilee, 1935, Thakur Narendra Bahadur Singh distributed corn to the poor and sweets to school children, offered prayers in temples, remitted to his ryots revenue of Rs. 4,000 and also contributed Rs. 250 to the Silver Jubilee Fund. He has one son, Lal Avadhesh Bahadur Singh, about five years old.



Sh. Imtiaz Ahmed, Manager, Paho Estate, in Rae Bareli.



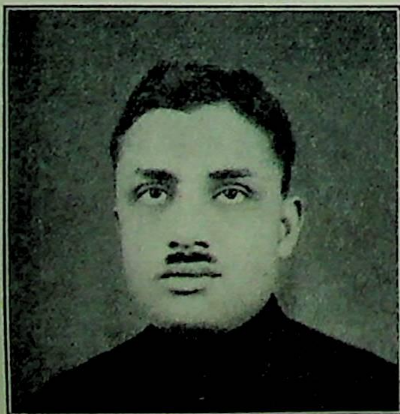
DR. NASIR-UD-DIN KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon First Class, Satrikh, District Bara Banki, Province of Oudh. Born 1857. Passed Agra Medical School. Owns substantial landed property. Brother, Dr. Zahir-ud-din Khan Sahib, served with distinction at Khorasan Agency Dispensary, Meshhad, and at Lucknow and Fyzabad Hospitals, winning Tibet, Waziristan and Great War Medals. From 1880 to 1912 Dr. Nasir-ud-din rendered conspicuous services with various military units and at civil stations also including cholera duty when attached to Gurkha Rifles in 1891. Served with distinction in Afghanistan, 1880, winning medal; Chin-Lushai 1889-90, medal with clasp, specially promoted as 1st Class Hospital Assistant; N. E. Frontier; Manipur 1891, clasp; Chitral 1895, medal with clasp; specially promoted as Senior Hospital Assistant; N. W. Frontier, 1897-98, clasp; Chitral 1897 including actions of Sampagha and Arhanga Passes, operations against Khanikhals, Bazar Valley, etc., winning clasp. Title of Khan Sahib. Order of British India with title of Bahadur and Gold Medal; Coronation Medal, 1911. King's Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Treating poor patients gratis.



Dr. Nasir-ud-din Khan Sahib Bahadur, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon First Class, Satrikh, District Bara Banki.



MUNSHI RAM KUMAR BHARGAVA, Proprietor, Newal Kishore Estate, Hazratganj, Lucknow. Born 1915. Family well known for high-class publicity activities and also for loyalty to Crown. Annual income of Estate over Rs. ten lakhs. Munshi Ram Kumar and Munshi Tej Kumar (aged 12) are present Proprietors. Munshi Ram Kumar is ably managing the Estate.



Munshi Ram Kumar Bhargava, Proprietor, Newal Kishore Estate, Hazratganj, Lucknow.



RAI SAHIB THAKUR PRATAP SINGH NEGI, Pratap Bhawan, Pauri, District Garhwal, U. P., was born on January 21, 1870. He is an accredited leader of the Rajputs of Garhwal. He represents a very well known and respectable Rajput Thokdar family



Rai Sahib Thakur Pratap Singh Negi, Pauri, District Garhwal.

of the district. His ancestors had rendered loyal and distinguished services to the rulers of Garhwal before the advent of the British, for which they were rewarded with *Jagirs* and *Sanads.* Rai Sahib owns considerable landed property, paying a good sum as revenue. After completing his education he joined Government service in 1893 and after serving in various capacities for thirty-seven years, retired in 1927 with the pension of a Tahsildar. He is well-known for his earnest public spirit and steadfast loyalty to the Crown. During the Great War he rendered splendid recruiting services, actively persuading his own relations and other members of the Garhwal Rajput community to join the ranks. He also purchased War Loan bonds and contributed to different War Funds.

In 1929 he was elected Chairman, District Board, Garhwal, and in this capacity rendered excellent and useful public services till 1931. He is one of the founders of the Garhwal Kshattriya Samiti and has been thrice its President, also one of the founders of the Garhwal District Shanti Sabha and its Vice-President since its establishment. He was a Member of the Kumaon Forest Committee and is a Member of the 11/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles Advisory Committee. Both during the Non-co-operation and the Civil Disobedience movements he rendered very valuable help to Government in private capacity as well as through the Garhwal Kshattriya Samiti and the Garhwal District Shanti Sabha, with the result that the district remained loyal to the Government.

He was awarded the title of Rai Sahib in 1931, the Commissioner's and Governor's *Sanads* in 1933 for loyal and meritorious public services. He took an active and enthusiastic part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in May, 1935, and was recipient of the King's Silver Jubilee Medal.

Rai Sahib is blessed with four sons, two daughters and seven grand-children. His eldest son, Thakur Jodh Singh Negi, is Naib-Tahsildar and Honorary Lieutenant, Indian Territorial Force. He rendered eminent recruiting services during the Great War. Another son is a Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, M.A., Bar-at-Law, "Swaraj Bhawan," Allahabad. Born 1889. Educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge; Bar-at-Law of Inner Temple; Advocate, Allahabad High Court; Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; Member, All-India Congress Committee, since 1918; imprisoned 1921; released and again jailed, 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929; President, Indian National Congress, 1929-30; imprisoned for Salt Satyagrah, April, 1930, and released in January, 1931; again jailed in 1932 in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement; released and again imprisoned in 1934; released in 1935. Elected President, Indian National Congress, 1936, and re-elected President, 1937. Wrote a series of articles on Soviet Russia.



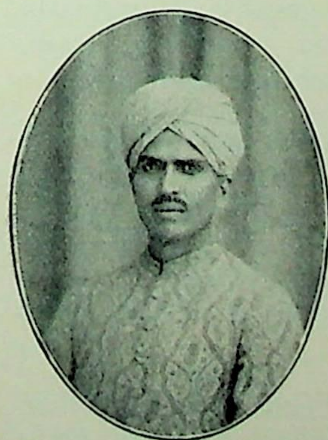
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Allahabad.

MOULVI NIAZ AHMAD, B.A., Taluqdar, Mahewa Estate, District Sitapur, Oudh, was born in 1894. The first Taluqdar of the line, Moulvi Mazhar Ali, was a descendant of Mohammad Ibne Abu Bakr, the first Caliph. His ancestors migrated from Arabia, finally settling in Zamania, Ghazipur. He was a Chief Justice in the Court of His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir. He joined Major Hudson in Ambala in 1857 and rendered meritorious services during the sieges of Delhi and Lucknow and was consequently created Taluqdar. He died issueless in 1887 and was succeeded by Moulvi Noman Ahmad, his only nephew, an Honorary Magistrate, much esteemed by the Government, who died in 1902, leaving Mol. Sulaiman Ahmad, Mol. Imran Ahmad and Mol. Syed Ahmad.

Moulvi Imran Ahmad succeeded to the Estate. He received a *Sanad* for services during the Great War and appreciation for combatting Civil Disobedience. He died in 1926, leaving Mol. Niaz Ahmad, Mol. Nisar Ahmad, Advocate, and Mol. Ejaz Ahmad.

Mol. Niaz Ahmad, B.A., resident in Nai-basti, Sitapur, succeeded him. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and has three sons—Habib Ahmad, Mushtaq Ahmad and Iqbal Ahmad.

The Estate is governed by List V. Taluqdari Act. No. of Durbar Seat 226.


Moulvi Niaz Ahmad, B.A., Taluqdar, Mahewa Estate, District Sitapur, Oudh.

BHAIYA JAGDISH DATT RAM PANDEY, Taluqdar, Singha Chanda and Ramnagar Raj of District Gonda (Oudh), was born in February, 1907. The Estate is one of the biggest in the district, comprising about 43,189 acres of land consisting of 101 villages, mostly situated in Gonda and Tarabganj Tahsils of the district. Besides the above, it also extends beyond the district boundaries, namely, in Basti (U.P.), and Chhapra (Saran) and Muzaffarpur districts of Behar. The headquarters of the Raj lie in the heart of the Gonda City. The Taluqdar is Sarjupari Brahman by caste and descendant of Raja Birbal, the renowned Minister of the Moghal Empire and one of the nine gems of the Court of Abkar the Great (1556—1605). Another ancestor of his, Pandit Nagmal Pandey, brother of Raja Birbal, was a profound scholar in Astrology and Sanskrit. The Emperor held him in high esteem and had appointed him as one of his Counsellors.


Bhaiya Jagdish Datt Ram Pandey, Taluqdar, Singha Chanda and Ramnagar Raj, Oudh.

In the reign of Jehangir, Pandit Nagmal's son, Pandit Surajmal Pandey, was appointed Manager for Irsal of Subedars of Ajmer, Allahabad, Oudh, etc. He was responsible for the collection of revenues from the Subedars and the safe deposit of the same in the Royal Treasury. His successors occupied that position for six generations. In 1738 A.D. Nawab Sa'adat Khan, Subedar of Oudh, borrowed as usual several lacs of rupees from Pandey Nawasi Ram, a descendant of Raja Surajmal Pandey in the sixth generation, to pay to Nadir Shah; but before the money was repaid to Pandeyjee Sa'adat Khan breathed his last. Pandey Nawasi Ram sent his son, Pandey Baldi Ram, to Oudh for realisation of the said amount from Abdul Mansur Khan, son-in-law of Sa'adat Khan. Pandey Baldi Ram stayed there for a long time and at last the Nawab ordered him to realise the said money from the Nizamat of Gonda and Bahraich. Thus, on the death of Pandey Nawasi Ram, Pandey Baldi Ram settled in Pargana Ikauna of district Bahraich and called there his family from Delhi.

In the days of Raja Sheo Prasad of Gonda, Pandey Bhawan Ram, the grandson of Pandey Baldi Ram, and Pandey Chain Ram, his cousin, came to Gonda. They possessed immense wealth and provided the Raja with three lacs of rupees to pay the revenue on the occasion when he was seized by the Nazim. The Raja was unable to pay the amount and consequently gave up some vllages to Pandeys who henceforward remained in Gonda. They made large additions to this Estate in Gonda both by purchase and grant, and gradually became owners of one of the chief Estates in the district. Their great wealth secured to them the respect of Nazims, for without their assistance little of the revenue would ever have been paid.

Pandey Bhawan Ram, the founder of the Taluqas, Singha Chanda and Akbarpur, was a noted warrior and wielded immense influence in the district. He fought and defeated the Raja of Amroha when he raised the standard of revolt against the King of Oudh. For this achievement he was granted the Zemindari of Taluqa Retwagara. He had three sons, Pandey Mardan Ram, Pandey Karya Ram and Pandey Bakhtawar Ram. They were also noted warriors. They fought in Deccan on behalf of the Nawab of Oudh and after victory the village of Munderwa was granted to him as *Khilat*.

Pandey Bhawan Ram died in 1842 and was succeeded by Pandey Ram Datt Ram, son of Pandey Kishen Ram, one of the four sons of Pandey Karya Ram. Pandey Ram Datt Ram

raised the influence and power of the family to its highest glory by his practice of standing sureties for the Zemindars. He obtained mortgages on villages after villages which thus passed into his possession, while the old proprietors were generally content to receive liberal allotments of rent-free land. The Pandeys almost invariably treated their tenants and the ex-proprietors well, for their services were required when any fighting was to be done. Pandey Ram Datt Ram became a power in the land, for all the Taluqdars of the district were dependent on him. He drove out the Raja of Tulsipore on behalf of the Maharaja of Balrampur and afterwards allowed him to return and assisted the Raja in restoring order in his Estate. He also helped the Maharaja of Balrampur in driving out the Naib of the Estate who had somehow become so viciously influential that the Maharaja could not get rid of him. In addition to the Nizam of Gonda and Bahraich, the Nizams of Sultanpore, Fyzabad, etc., the decendants of Raja Inchal Singh, Wajid Ali Khan and Maharaja Man Singh used to borrow thousands of rupees from him when there was deficiency in the *kist* money. Moreover, he used to help them on necessary occasions with his own arms and forces.

In 1849 A. D. Ram Datt Ram held the two large Estates of Singha Chanda and Akbarpur, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,66,475. He died in 1850 A.D. and his brother, Pandey Kishen Datt Ram, began to manage the Estate affairs. He was awarded the title of Raja by the Nawab of Oudh, and not long after Mr. Sleeman, the British Resident, secured the title of Raja to Pandey Ganesh Datt Ram, son of Pandey Ram Datt Ram. Raja Kishen Datt Ram Pandey made several additions to the Estate both by acquisition and purchase. On receiving the Royal Order, he cleared off the Koeli Jungle and populated the same. In lieu of these services he was granted the land of the said Jungle as Zamindari.

At regular settlement in his time the Taluqa Singha Chanda comprised no less than 2,21,822 acres, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,20,982.

After the death of Raja Kishen Datt Ram Pandey a long litigation ensued and the Estate broke into three portions, one of which was inherited by Bhaiya Ambika Datt Ram Pandey, the father of the present Taluqdar. He managed the Estate well and treated the tenants as if they were his own children. During the Great War he helped the British Government by supplying many recruits, both combatants and non-combatants, and liberally purchasing War Bonds and was awarded a gold watch and many *Sanads* by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

He died suddenly in June, 1921, and was succeeded by his son, Bhaiya Jagdish Datt Ram Pandey, the present Proprietor of the Raj. He received his education at Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow. At school he proved a brilliant scholar of exemplary habits as well as a fine sportsman. His achievements in sports won for him the position of Captainship and his photograph as head of the Captains is still to be seen in the Common Room of the institute. He used to take a most prominent part in the activities of the school. After passing the High School Examination he joined the Christian College of Commerce and took the degree of B. Com. in Book Keeping and Typewriting in 1926, standing in the first division in Book Keeping and in the second division in Typewriting.

He took up the management of his Estate in the same year under the supervision of the Court of Wards and soon won the respect and admiration of the entire working staff of the Court of Wards for his exceptionally brilliant intellect, his remarkably high character and scrupulous rectitude of behaviour.

The Estate was released from the Court of Wards in February, 1928, and Bhaiya Jagdish Datt Ram Pandey has since been managing his Estate with consummate ability and success. Educated and cultured and generous by nature, he has turned out an ideal Taluqdar. The moral and material welfare of his ryots is always his first consideration. He is of an intensely charitable disposition and liberally helps the poor and the needy. During the last several years of scarcity and slump in prices he has helped his tenants by allowing further remissions to the extent of Rs. 35,000 above and besides the Government remissions.

He is a member of Aman Sabha, District Board and the Executive Committee of the British Indian Association of Oudh, President of local Hindi Sahitya Kavi Sammelan Society and Boy Scouts Association and is prominently associated with many other public institutions. He

takes interest in every work of public utility and contributes liberally to its funds. He is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people for his profound learning, devoted patriotism, sturdy independence and keen public spirit. Side by side with the above he is endowed with all the esteemable qualities of head and heart which distinguished his father and grandfather, specially their munificence. He is in every way a worthy successor of his eminent predecessors. He is equally pious and nothing is dearer to his heart than to maintain the noble traditions of the family which he so worthily represents. His zeal for public good and instinctive desire for social regeneration find an ample demonstration in the great confidence both the public and the officials repose in him and the benevolent activities which enlighten this early stage of his life. He is endowed with great physical strength and vigour and is fond of all sorts of muscular games. He is in every way and every sense a model Taluqdar. To know the real condition and requirements of his ryots he makes a tour in his Estate every year.

His public spirit is on a par with his loyalty to the Crown. Any movement aiming at public good, whether started by the Government or the public, can count upon his active support and encouragement. It is the privilege and distinction of the present Taluqdar to have noted the tendencies of the times and, with an eye to the future, to have decided upon adopting a form of administration not only more efficient but more in accord with modern notions and requirements.

In private life he is the pick of courtesy and affability and is accessible to all and sundry, high or low. He is literally adored by his tenants to whom he is more than a father.

He has been appointed a Special Magistrate and nominated a member of the Advisory Committee of the Court of Wards of the Gonda district.



Shri Prakash Pande, M.A., Deputy Collector, Sitapur.

SHRI PRAKASH PANDE, M.A., Deputy Collector, Sitapur. Born 12th April, 1907. Comes of a respectable family of Partapgarh, Oudh. Had a most brilliant scholastic career and was a scholarship-holder up to B.A. Joined U. P. Provincial Service in December, 1928. Worked as Special Locust Officer in the U. P. Secretariat in 1930.

GOVIND BALLABH PANT, M.L.A., Naini Tal. Born 1886. Educated at Almora and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Was enrolled Advocate of the High Court and took active part in politics. Was elected to the U. P. Legislative Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swarajya Party in the U. P. Council. Took prominent part in Anti-Simon Commission agitation and received *lathi* blows in Lucknow along with Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. Elected President, U. P. Political Conference, 1927, at Aligarh. Twice imprisoned for civil disobedience. Was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly, 1934, and was Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly. Member of the Congress Working Committee. Returned unopposed to the U. P. Legislative Assembly. Elected leader of the Congress Party in the U. P. Legislative Assembly.



Dr. Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye, M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., Lucknow.

DR. RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM PARANJPYE, M.A. (Cantab), B.SC. (Bombay) D.SC. (Calcutta), Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Lucknow. Born 16th February, 1876. Educated at Maratha High School, Bombay; Fergusson College, Poona; St. John's College, Cambridge; Paris; stood first in all University Examinations in India; proceeded to England as Government of India Scholar; bracketted Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899; Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Served as Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona, 1902—24; has been actively associated for many years with numerous political, social and educational movements in India; Honorary Associate of the Rationalist Press Association; Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's University, 1916—20; awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1916; Minister, Government of Bombay, 1921—23 and 1927; Member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25; elected to Bombay Legislative Council, 1926; Member, India Council, 1927—32 and Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, since 1932.



Raja Birendra Bikram Singh Ji Deo, C.I.E., M.L.C. of Payagpur, Oudh.

PAYAGPUR.—RAJA BIRENDRA BIKRAM SINGH, C.I.E., of Payagpur, Distt. Bahraich, was born in 1907. He belongs to a Rajput family of the Janwar clan which traces its descent from Raja Mansukh Deo of Pawagarh in Gujarat, who was in direct line of succession from the Pandava Prince, Arjun. Bariar Shah, the youngest of the six sons of Raja Mansukh Deo, came to Oudh as a Risaldar of the Imperial Army of Delhi to clear out of the Province the unruly marauders by whom it was then infested. As a reward of his success he was granted by the Emperor the whole tract of country which he brought into order. One of Bariar Shah's descendants, Prag Shah, settled in the tract where lie the present family domains and which came to be named after him as Pryagpur or Payagpur. The hereditary title of Raja was bestowed by the Mohammadan Rulers upon Himmat Singh, one of the two sons of Prayag Shah. He was killed in feud by a rival Raja and the estate passed to his son and grandson, during whose time the property suffered much at the hands of oppressive Nizams, the whole country being plundered and laid waste. At the time of annexation of Oudh the property was held by Raja Narpat Singh, from whom it was inherited by his son, Raja Mohendra Bahadur Singh. The latter, dying after four years, was succeeded by his son, Raja Bhupendra Bikram Singh, who made many improvements in the Estate. He established the Crosthwaite Charitable Dispensary and the La Touche Anglo-Vernacular School, and did many other acts of public good, for which he was honoured with the title of C.I.E. by the British Government. He died in 1905 and was succeeded by Raja Bindeshwari Prasad Singh who founded the Meston Female Hospital and Clarke's Library in Payagpur. He died in 1918 at an early age of 29.

Raja Birendra Bikram Singh, C.I.E., M.L.C., the present Proprietor of the Estate, succeeded his father in 1918. Being a minor the Estate was placed under the management of the Court of Wards until 1927, when the Raja came of age and assumed full powers of administration.

He was educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College and the Lucknow Christian College where he distinguished himself both as a student and a lover of manly games. He is a fine sportsman, a good polo-player, a crack shot and an adept swimmer. He is a thorough gentleman and a friend of the needy. An orthodox follower of the ancient Hindu religion, his charity is always sought for by religious associations in the country. His love of public service has earned him the confidence of both the Government and the people of the Province. He is a Member of the Legislative Council of U. P.; Chairman, District Board, Bahraich; President of Bahraich Landholders' Association; a Member of the Executive Council of the British Indian Association of Oudh; President of the Government Agricultural Advisory Committee of Bahraich; a Patron of the Horse Breeding Society of Delhi; a Life Member of the Benares Hindu University; a Life Member of the All-India Association for the Preservation of Wild Life in U. P.; and a Member of the Civil Service Club, Nainital, as well as of the English Club, Bahraich. He is a Special Magistrate at Payagpur. Since he took over the management of his Estate he has contributed most liberally in the public cause whether in times of distress or of merry-making. He is as charitable in times of famine, flood and earthquake as he is large-hearted in times of happy celebrations. His total contribution is well above a lakh of rupees.

He is a good manager of his Estate and has added to the hereditary property 51 villages in the Gonda district and house property worth over a lakh in Lucknow and Mussoorie. Thus the total number of villages now comprising the Estate is above 300 in the districts of Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Azamgarh and Hardoi.

He is also a shrewd businessman and possesses clear insight into the principles of industry. He is on the Board of Directors of several flourishing business concerns such as Film Industry, Life Insurance, Newspaper, Sugar and Mining.

His Estate possesses the famous Baghel-Tal which attracts millions of duck during winter and has provided excellent duck shoots to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey and His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

During the War the Estate contributed liberally both in money and men. A man of simple habits and enlightened views, Raja Birendra Bikram Singh is loved by his subjects. He has a son and two daughters.

His younger brother, Kunwar Surendra Bikram Singh, is proprietor of the Bamnipair Raj in the Gonda District and is a Special Magistrate of Gonda.

For his public services he has just been granted the title of C.I.E. by His Majesty the King-Emperor.



Shambhu Narain Srivastava, B.A., S.C., Private Secretary, Payagpur Estate, Oudh.



SHAMBHU NARAIN SRIVASTAVA, B.A., S.C., Private Secretary, Payagpur Estate, Oudh. Born 1884. Owns landed property in Bijnor District and house property in Lucknow. Joined Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow, 1907. On deputation to Payagpur Estate as Private Secretary, 1927. Has been prominently associated with various public bodies. Director, Ideal Film Ltd., Lucknow, and Nepal National Trading and Mining Co., Bombay. Awarded Gold Medal for War work. Subscribed Rs. 10,000 to War Loans. Author of some works of outstanding merit. Has two sons and one daughter. All the three are graduates.



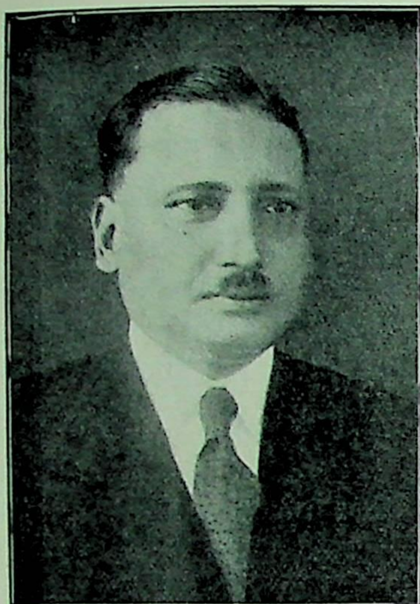
P. KARAN SINGH KATARA, Government Tahsildar 1st grade, on deputation as Manager, Payagpur Raj, Oudh. Born 1882. Permanent address—Zamindar, Bamrauli Katara, Agra. Awarded a *Sanad* by H. E. the Governor for meritorious services; two *Sanads* by Comissioners, Bareilly and Fyzabad, for anti-Non-co-operation work; two *Sanads* by Chief Justice, Allahabad, for flood relief work; a *Sanad* by Minister, U. P., for plague and cholera work; and two *Sanads* for splendid services by Mainpuri Exhibition Committee.



HONORARY LIEUT. AND ASSISTANT SURGEON RAI PATI RAM BAHADUR, SARDAR BAHADUR, I.M.D. (retired). Born 1854 in a family of Parmar Rajputs, village Doongar, Post Pokhri, Garhwal, United Provinces. Entered Temple Medical College, Patna, as Military Cadre, 1875, and qualified, Hospital Assistant, 1879. Served with the Russo-Afghan Delimitation Commission under trying circumstances for 26 months; promoted Senior Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, also awarded the title of "Rai Bahadur," 1887. Held Sub-Medical Charge, Field Hospital, Manipur Expedition, 1892. Awarded Medal and commended in Despatch. Specially selected to hold Sub-Medical Charge, Indian Contingent to London, 1901, for the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII. Received the insignia of the *Order of British India, 2nd Class*, with the title of "Bahadur." Attended Delhi Coronation Darbar 1903 and awarded a Medal. Granted First Class *Jagir*—annuity Rs. 600. Retired 1911. Attended Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1911, as Veteran. Received Coronation Medal. Member, District Board and Karanpryag School, Garhwal, 1911—13. Recalled during Great War and served at Head Quarters 1914—19. Subscribed to War Loans 1917-18, Governor's Orphans Fund and Our Day District Fund substantially. Services recognised and granted a *Sanad* by H. E. the Governor, U. P. In 1920 granted "Honorary rank of Lieutenant" and promoted to the *Order of British India, 1st Class*, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur." Granted another *Sanad* for meritorious services by H. E. the Governor, U. P., in 1921. Since 1922—25 co-operated with the District authorities in schemes of public utility. Served as Chairman, District Board, Garhwal, for three years since 1926. Work appreciated by the Commissioner in his annual reports. His literary taste is exhibited in his work "History of Garhwal" the sale-proceeds of which were devoted to the welfare of the sick and wounded in War. In enlisting recruits for the Great War and in combatting the Non-co-operation movement, 1921, his eldest son, Thakur Saligram Singh Parmar, Deputy Collector, since deceased, helped the District authorities and the Local Government considerably, for which he was mentioned in the *Gazette* and granted a *Sanad* by the Governor.



Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon Rai Pati Ram Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, I.M.D. (retired.)



S. Phillips, Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court of Oudh.



S. PHILLIPS, Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court of Oudh, and Part-time Secretary, Board of Indian Medicine, U.P. Born 1889. Has excelled in the actual output of work, solid and substantial, in a remarkable way. During the time that he has been Part-time Secretary of the Board of Indian Medicine, U. P., the Board has accomplished a great deal towards expansion and development of the indigenous systems of Medicine. Also worked with distinction for a large number of committees, specially appointed by the Government of India or by the Local Government, including the Passages Committee, Lucknow, during the Great War (1919); the I. D. F. Selection Committee, Lucknow (1919); His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Committee, Lucknow (1921); the Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Committee, U. P. (1921); the Meerut Grain Riots Inquiry Committee (1921); the Patiala-Nabha Inquiry Committee (1923) and the Jails Inquiry Committee, U. P. (1928-29).



PIRPUR.—RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD MAHDI, B.A., M.L.C., Taluqdar of Pirpur, District Fyzabad. Born 1896. Graduated from Canning College, Lucknow. Educated in Arabic and Persian in Iraq and Persia. Prominently associated with various boards and committees; Member, U. P. Legislative Council, since 1930; public subscriptions exceed half a lakh. Energetically combatted Civil Disobedience; contributed Rs. 5,000 to Silver Jubilee Fund. Title of Raja, 1932. Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Raja Syed Mohammad Mahdi, B.A., M.L.C., Taluqdar of Pirpur, District Fyzabad.



R.B. Captain Pitamber Pant, P.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Etawah.



RAI BAHADUR CAPTAIN PITAMBER PANT, P.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Etawah. Born 1883. Educated at Venket High School, Satna, C.I., Queen's College, Benares; Lahore Medical College and Cambridge University. Served at Karachi, Mesopotamia and Palestine during the Great War. Joined U. P. Medical Service, 1908; promoted Civil Surgeon, 1925, and made Rai Bahadur, 1930.



RAGHUBAR DAYAL, M.SC., I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Hardoi (U. P.) Born 26th October, 1900. Was educated at Muir Central College, Allahabad; had a brilliant educational career, stood 1st in B.Sc. Joined I.C.S. in 1925. Was District and Sessions Judge, Unao, till November, 1936, when transferred to Hardoi. Awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has one daughter, one son.

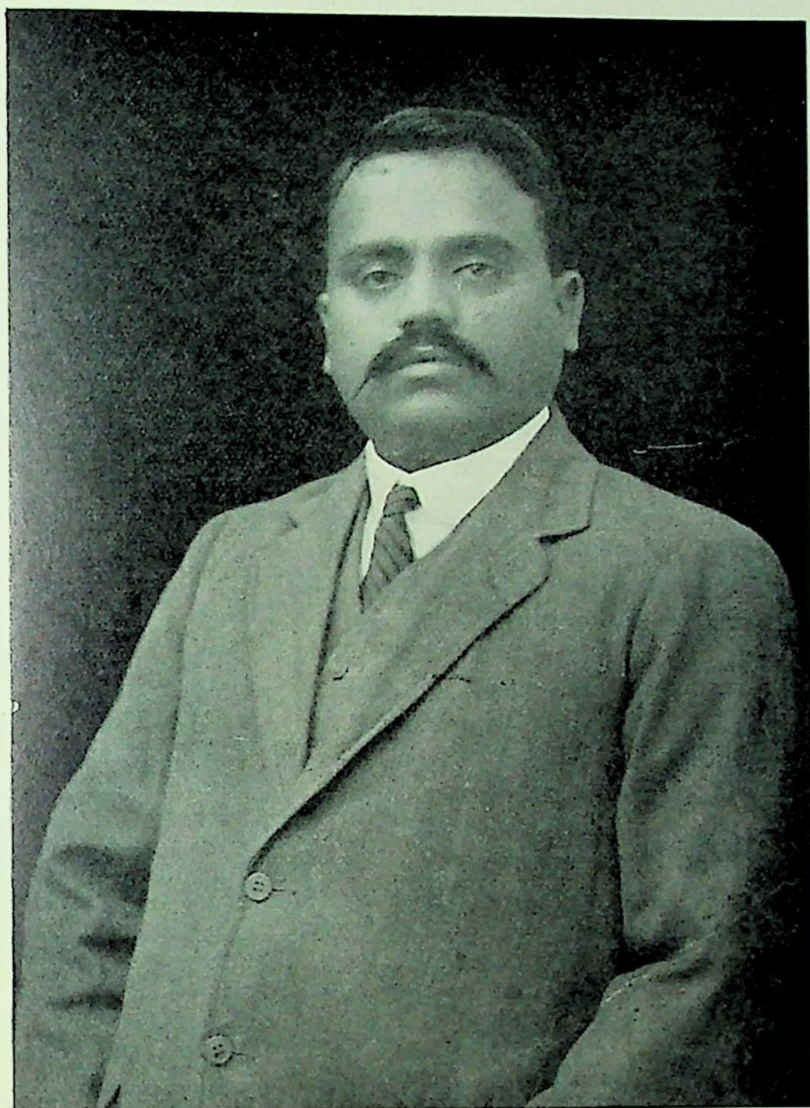


RAI BAHADUR KUNWAR RAGHUBIR SINGH, B.A., Special Magistrate, Surajpur, District Aligarh, was born on the 18th December, 1897. He represents a very respectable family noted for its traditional loyalty to the Crown. Members of the family rendered valuable assistance to the British Government during the Mutiny and the Great War. The Rai Bahadur is worthily maintaining the traditions of his illustrious house and wields respect and admiration throughout the district on account of his many estimable qualities of head and heart. He is a Special Magistrate, Assistant Collector and Member, Aligarh District Board. He has contributed very generously to every deserving cause and in recognition of his sterling services and public-spirited activities was made Rai Bahadur in 1933 and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.



R.B. Kunwar Raghubir Singh, B.A., Special Magistrate, Surajpur, Distt. Aligarh.

AI BAHADUR RAGHURAJ SINGH SAHIB, Rais, Durbari, Special Magistrate, President, Reform League, Proprietor, Seohara Estate, District Bijnor, U. P., was born on the 8th July, 1892, in a distinguished Bhoomihar Brahman family. The family has a long and glorious history to its credit. During the Moghul Raj Rai Bahadur's ancestors used to possess five thousand infantry and cavalry and were granted the high privilege of carrying a drum and a flag. They were powerful enough to save their town from the deadly clutches of the enemy in the mutinies of Marghai and Amir Khan. The special distinctions enjoyed by them during the Moghal Raj continued in the family till the Mutiny of 1857. In the dark days of the Mutiny this family rendered conspicuously meritorious services to the Government and were immensely helpful to them in bringing about peace and harmony in the land. Rai Bahadur's father, the late Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Basant Singh, was universally respected for his earnest public spirit and boundless generosity. There never was a more devoted worker for public good and a more ardent friend of the poor. His purse was always open to the poor and the needy. He served the public in the days of famine by supplying provision to the poor and building wells, tanks and roads. For his high character and broad-minded philanthropy the Government honoured him with the title of Rai Bahadur.

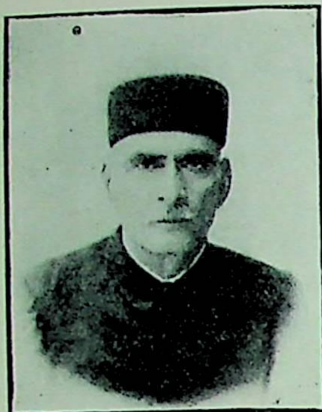


R. B. Raghuraj Singh Sahib, Rais and Durbari, Seohara Estate.

Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Raghuraj Singh has inherited in full all the noble virtues of the family and has proved in every way a worthy son of his illustrious father. He succeeded to the Estate on the 8th April, 1909, on the death of his revered father and was made by Government Durbari Rais. He is held in the highest esteem by people of all classes for his high character and earnest public spirit and by all the high officials of the district for his steadfast loyalty to the Crown and readiness to help the Administration in every way. He is literally adored by his tenants whose moral and material welfare is always his first consideration. Rai Bahadur also is an ardent sportsman and takes very keen interest in outdoor and indoor games.

During the Great War the Rai Bahadur served the Government energetically by supplying recruits and advancing money to the War Loans and several valuable funds on different occasions. In recognition of these services he was awarded a sword and a medal at a War League Durbar held at Bijnor in 1919 and also a sword by H. E. the Governor of U. P.

As President of the Seohara Reform League the Rai Bahadur has been rendering valuable services to the public. He was for a long time a Member of the District Board, giving in this capacity a highly creditable account of himself. As Chairman of the Seohara Town Area also he had rendered meritorious services to the public. Impressed with his loyalty to the Crown and services to the public the Government granted him various commendation certificates and exempted him from the operations of the Arms Act. He has also beene njoying the powers of a Second Class Magistrate since 1918, with a wide reputation for even-handed justice. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1935.



Rao Sahib Chaudhri Raghubir Singh, Rais, Landlord and Special Magistrate, Daurala, District Meerut, U. P.

RAO SAHIB CHOUDHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH, Rais, Landlord and Special Magistrate, Daurala, District Meerut, U. P. Born 1877. The family, which he so worthily represents, has ever been noted for its loyalty to Government. Rao Sahib has to his credit a notable record of faithful and meritorious services to Government. During the Great War he helped the Government considerably with men and money and in raising the War Loans, himself contributing a large amount to the latter. For his War services he was awarded *Sanads*, certificates, a gold medal and a badge. He has been working as Magistrate since 1918 and as Special Magistrate since 1930. He was also Member of the District Board for three years before 1923. He strove hard to make the Aman Sabha and District League successful and rendered meritorious services during the Civil Disobedience movement for which he was awarded a certificate by the District Magistrate. He has contributed liberally to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Famine Relief Fund, Benares Hindu University and Meerut College. He was awarded the title of Rao Rahib in June, 1933. He took active interest in the Silver Jubilee celebrations and made them successful. He was awarded King's Silver Jubilee Medal. He has two sons and three daughters. He owns considerable landed property.

RAI SAHIB THAKUR RAMA PRASAD SINGH, Economic Botanist to U. P. Government (Cotton and *Rabi* Cereals), Cawnpur. Born 1884. After horticultural training joined service in Agricultural Department, where he has done much useful work. For meritorious services made Rai Sahib, 1931, and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Ramjidas, Rais, Banker and Honorary Magistrate, Thomson Gunj, Sitapur, U. P.

RAMJIDAS, Rais, Banker and Honorary Magistrate, Thomson Gunj, Sitapur, U. P. Born 1876. Educated at Allahabad University. Was Treasurer, Imperial Bank, 1926-35. Is Member, Lucknow University Court; Trustee, Raghubar Dyal H. S. and Seth Jai Dyal H. S. Biswas; Trustee, Local Gau Shala; Member, Sitapur Municipality. Owns extensive landed and house property. Contributed to War and Jubilee Funds.



Ramnath, Proprietor, Messrs. Sohanlal Ramnath, Railway Contractors, Lucknow.

RAMNATH, Proprietor, Messrs. Sohanlal Ramnath, Railway Contractors, Lucknow. Born 1883. Fairly well-versed in English, Hindi and Urdu. Uniform makers and chief suppliers to B. N. W., R. K., and A. B. Railways. Owns also a waste cotton concern at Cawnpore. Constructed a *Dharamsala* and a bathing *ghat* at a cost of Rs. 15,000. Has three sons and three grandsons.

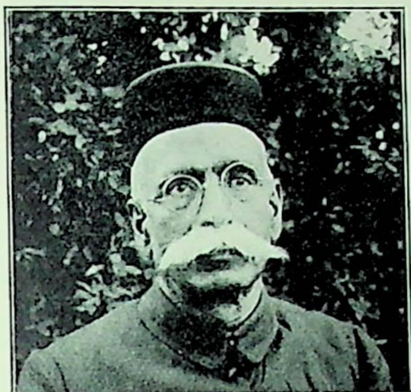


R. S. Ram Prashad, Rais, Jaunpur.

RAI SAHIB RAM PRASHAD, Rais, Zamindar, Magistrate First Class, Municipal Chairman, Jaunpur, U.P. A leading member of local Bar. Twice elected Chairman, Municipal Board, and once Chairman, District Board Education Committee. President, Kayastha Pathshala Committee, and Director, District Co-operative Bank. During War helped with money. Made Rai Sahib, 1929. Awarded Royal Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

THAKUR RAMRICHPAL SINGH, M.A., L.T., Head Master, Government C. O. High School, Roorkee, U. P. Born 1893. Permanent residence: village Soubri, Disrrict Saharanpur. Gave fourteen recruits during Great War. Contributed to Viceroy's Behar Earthquake Relief Fund. Subscribes to works of public charity. During Civil Disobedience movement helped to maintain discipline in schools as Assistant Master and Deputy Inspector of Schools. Has five sons.

RAI SAHIB CHAUBEY RASBEHARILAL, Premier Zamindar, Darbari, Life Honorary Magistrate, ex-Municipal Commissioner, Ghazipur, was born in 1871. He is a member of the Malaviya Brahman family. He received education at home. He is well known for his public spirit and loyalty to the Crown. He is Honorary Manager, Victoria Sanskrit Pathshala, and President, Victory Memorial Club. He received the Durbar Medal in 1912.



R. S. Chaubey Rasbeharilal, Ghazipur.

During the Great War he supplied a large number of recruits and was awarded the recruiting badge. He also purchased War Loan for Rs. 25,000 and subscribed Rs. 1,600 to the U. P. Special War Fund, Rs. 100 to the Imperial Relief Fund and Rs. 712 to the "Our Day" Fund. He was awarded the title of Rai Sahib in 1919.

He provided 200 tenants and Rs. 500 travelling expenses for a special train to the Allahabad Exhibition in 1910. He subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Moss Agricultural School, Ghazipur, over Rs. 800 towards the construction of the local Morris Road, decent amounts to the Delhi Outrage Fund, 1913, U. P. Flood Relief Funds, All-India Women's Education Fund, the Cawnpore Riot Relief Fund, Aman Sabha, towards the construction of Victory Memorial Club and the Child Welfare Fund. He also contributed Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 to the Viceroy's Behar and Quetta Earthquake Relief Funds respectively and sent tents also to the former.

He has helped the local authorities to prevent communal troubles on various occasions. He served energetically as Vice-Chairman, Aman Sabha Committee, and was awarded a *Sanad* by H. E. the Governor in December, 1921, for meritorious services during the Non-co-operation movement and for other public services.

On the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Rai Sahib remitted about Rs. 4,000 of the rents due from the tenants in his Zemindari and subscribed Rs. 300 to the Viceroy's Silver Jubilee Fund. He has also offered to construct a park to commemorate the Silver Jubilee. On the occasion of the celebration he was awarded a *Sanad* in recognition of his meritorious public services.

He has one son and one daughter.



Rai Rash Behari Lal, Rais, Bankta Estate.

RAI RASH BEHARI LAL, Rais, Special Magistrate and Honorary Assistant Collector, Bankta Estate, P. O. Koelsa, District Azamgarh. Was born on the 8th May, 1904, and was a ward in early life. Has done admirable work as Special Magistrate and Honorary Assistant Collector and has been awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.

SYED MUSTAFA RAZA, Barrister-at-Law, of Chapra (Behar), now at Lucknow. Educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh. A Secretary, London Muslim League, with Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, Honorary General Secretary, All-India Shia Conference; President, Railway Union; President, Lawyers' Association, Lucknow. Married English lady. Five sons and six daughters. Eldest son, Mr. Safdar, Customs Officer, Calcutta. Daughter, Rani Zobaida Sa'adat Ali Khan, wife of the Raja Sahib of Nanpara and Mohamdi. A son, Mr. Hyder, is Cadet, Indian Aeronautical Centre, Delhi. Performed pilgrimages to the holy places of Islam.



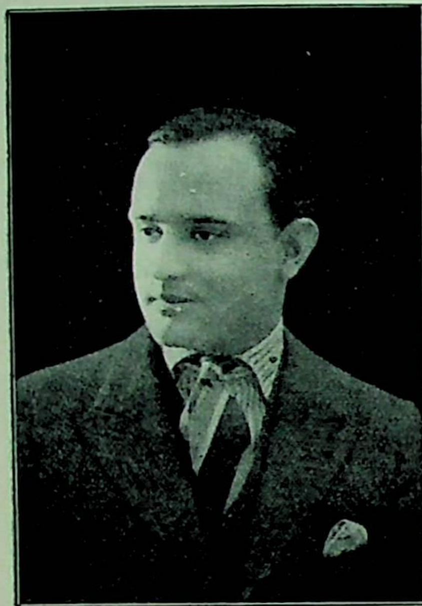
Syed Mustafa Raza, Barrister-at-Law, Lucknow.



S. Mohammad Raza, B.A. (Honours), Rais, Landlord, Unao, Oudh.

S. MOHAMMAD RAZA, B.A. (Honours), Rais, Landlord, Unao, Oudh. Permanent residence, Allahabad. Born 1877. Served mostly as Deputy Collector. Was also Special Magistrate and Assistant Collector 1st Class. Pays Rs. 3,000 as land revenue. Awarded *Sanad* for famine services, 1898. During Great War supplied recruits and subscribed to War Loans.

HEIKH RESHAD SHAHID HUSSAIN, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Taluqdar of Gadia, Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow, belongs to one of the oldest Mohammadan families of Oudh. He is one of the chief representatives of the Kidwai clan, the progenitor of which migrated six centuries ago from the Kingdom of Roum on the southern coast of the Black Sea and establised himself in fifty-two villages in the districts of Lucknow and Bara Banki.



Sheikh Reshad Shahid Hussain, B.A., Taluqdar of Gadia, Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow.

Several of his ancestors held responsible posts under the Emperors of Delhi and the Kings of Oudh and have been distinguished for their learning. His great-great-grandfather was Paymaster-General of the Emperor's troops in Bengal. His great-grandfather, Munshi Mohammad Hussain, was Naib of the Prime Minister and died at the hands of the mutineers during the siege of Lucknow. His grandfather, Sheikh Wajid Hussain, was a very influential and popular Taluqdar and was in Government service till the time of his death at the early age of forty. His father, Lt. Sheikh Shabid Hussain, B.A., Bar-at-Law, O.B.E., was a leading Barrister and a prominent figure in the politics of this Province. He, with his cousin, the late Sheikh Maqbool Hussain, C.I.E., was the first Taluqdar to go to England for the completion of his education. In the matter of female education he was a pioneer, being the first Taluqdar to give his daughters education in an English school.

Sheikh Reshad Shahid Hussain, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 4th July, 1911. He was educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' School and the La Martinier's College, Lucknow. After a brilliant career at school he proceeded to England in 1929. There he joined the Hon'ble Society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1930 he was admitted to his father's old college, Christ's College, Cambridge, and in 1930 he received an Honours degree. In 1934 he was called to the Bar and in 1935 was enrolled as an Advocate of the Oudh Chief Court. On his return to India besides settling down to the legal profession he has taken an active interest in the welfare of his tenants. He also takes a keen interest in the British Indian Association of Oudh, being a member of the executive committee and its representative on the Municipal Board of Lucknow of which he is the youngest member. He married in 1936 the youngest daughter of the late Sir Fazl-i-Hussain of Lahore.

EONI ESTATE,—SHRIMATI RANI MANRAJ KANWAR, Taluqdar of Reoni Estate, P. O. Haidergarh, village Kot Reoni, District Bara Banki, Oudh. Her husband, late Bhagwan Atar Singh, Taluqdar, Reoni Estate, was well known for his public spirit and loyalty to the Crown. During the Great War he helped the Government in various ways. He died in December, 1929, issueless, having taken the wise step, on August 17, 1926, to transfer the Estate, by proper procedure, to Rani Sahiba. As was to be expected, litigation followed, but both in the Lower Courts and Chief Court the decisions were in favour of the Rani Sahiba.



Chandra Bhal Singh, Manager, Reoni Estate.

The mantle of the late Taluqdar could not have fallen upon worthier shoulders. In regard to the responsibilities that have come to her lot her every action has furnished ample demonstration of high capabilities, keen intellect and a broad, cultured and generous mind. During all the distractions of persistent and prolonged litigation her devotion to the duties and responsibilities of her exalted position did not slacken for a moment and she managed her Estate with consummate ability and with an eye to every detail involving the happiness of her ryots. The moral and material well-being of her ryots is always her first consideration and in her management of the Estate in accordance with the dictates of her head and heart she has realised the necessity of being in direct and personal touch with her ryots and has accordingly discarded *purdah* before them. She spares neither pains nor money to make her ryots happy.

Rani Sahiba is intensely loyal to Government and helps the Administration in every way. In spite of successive lean years she befittingly celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee and contributed handsomely to the Jubilee Fund. She donated liberally to the Behar and Quetta Earthquake Relief Funds, the Flood Relief Fund, 1936, etc. She spends freely for village uplift work.

Babu Chandra Bhal Singh, Manager, Reoni Estate, is a Rais and Zamindar of Kakori, District Lucknow. Has thirty years' experience of Estate management. Author of several works on Sufi-ism. Well known for his public-spirited activities. Hindu Girls' School, Kakori, owes its existence to his continual efforts. Has four sons and six daughters.



Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad Hussain Rizvi, Hony. Special Magistrate, Lucknow.



KHAN BAHADUR SYED AHMED HUSSAIN RIZVI, Hony. Special Magistrate, Abdul Aziz Road, Lucknow. Born 1883. Is a leading business magnate and a well-known public man of the United Provinces. Owns a widely known firm, Messrs. Ahmad Hussain Dildar Hussain, Lucknow, dealing in cured and medicated betel-tobacco. Rendered meritorious services to the Crown in the Great War by making generous donations and raising men and money. Was elected Municipal Commissioner, 1916, appointed Honorary Magistrate and nominated Trustee of the Lucknow Improvement Trust, 1919. Was created Khan Sahib, 1925; elected Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Lucknow, same year; taken on the Lucknow University Advisory Committee, 1926; made Khan Bahadur, 1927; was Chairman, Lucknow Improvement Trust, 1928; became Hony. Special Magistrate, 1st Class, same year; appointed Member, Benares Municipal Inquiry Committee, 1931. Is chief partner, Campierganj Sugar Mills Ltd.; Director, Pipraich Sugar Mills Ltd. and Sitapur Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; Member of the Northern India Local Board, Indian National Airways Ltd., Delhi; also of the Advisory Local Board, Central Bank of India Ltd., and is connected as a member or patron with many other public institutions. Has three sons, and owns a handsome landed property in the districts of Lucknow, Bara Banki and Sitapur. Mr. Rizvi's career stands out as a monument of self-assertion, self-help and self-control, and exemplifies how "God helps those who help themselves."



Dharam Bhushan Thakur Jai Lal Singh, Provincial Darbari and Honorary Magistrate, Rudhauli Estate.



RUDHAULI is one of the oldest and best-known Estates in India with its headquarters at Rudhauli, District Basti, U. P. The Estate is under the joint proprietorship of Dharam Bhushan Thakur Jai Lal Singh, Provincial Darbari and Honorary Magistrate, aged eighty-three years, and his cousin, Thakur Yadu Nath Prasad Singh, aged thirty-nine years. Their commensality are Ekajai.

They are Surya Bansi Kshattriyas with the title of Seranet granted by Moghul Emperors and that title is still enjoyed in their family.

The original home of this family was in Srinagar in Kashmir. This family is descendant of well-known Raja of Bansi which is situated towards north at the distance of fourteen miles from Rudhauli. The ancestors of Thakur Jai Lal Singh were renowned for their military skill and prowess. Many of them were among the famous Surs of Maharaja Prithvi Raj Chauhan of Delhi.

During the Sepoy Mutiny Thakur Ranjit Singh, elder brother of Thakur Jai Lal Singh, helped the Government in various ways, for which he was awarded a *Jagir* and a *Sanad*. All his life Thakur Jai Lal Singh has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of both the public and the Government for his public spirit, munificence, piety and loyalty to the Crown. He has deservedly been honoured by the All-India Pandit Parishad of Ajodhya with the title of Dharam Bhushan.

He has established a Middle School with Boarding House at Rudhauli and in co-operation with the District Magistrate helped to convert the Local Mission High School, Basti, into a Government High School. He also assisted with money and labour in founding an Anglo-Sanskrit High School at Basti. His purse is always open to the poor and afflicted.

For his public services he received *Sanads* from Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. During the Great War he supplied seventy-one recruits, contributed handsome amounts to War Funds and also invested Rs. 6,449 in War Bonds, for which he was awarded a pistol and a Gold Medal in open Durbar. He was also invited to Coronation Durbar of Delhi of King George V in 1911 A.D. He is a Provincial Durbari and whole life Honorary Magistrate.

Thakur Jai Lal Singh has only one son, Thakur Jaleshwari Pratap Narain Singh, who is also Honorary Magistrate, and three grandsons.

Thakur Yadu Nath Prasad Singh has three sons—Kanwar Ranbir Singh, Kanwar Randhir Singh and Kanwar Ranmir Singh.

DR. MEGHNAD SAHA, D.SC., F.R.S., F.A.S.B., Head of the Department of Physics, Allahabad University, Allahabad. Born 1893. Educated at Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta. Served as Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics, Calcutta University, 1916; Premchand Roychand Scholar, 1918; worked at the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22, and in Berlin; Professor of Physics, Allahabad University, 1923; Indian Representative at Volta Centenary, Com. 1927; Life Member, Astronomical Society of France; founded U. P. Academy of Sciences and elected first President, 1931; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad University, 1931—34; Member, Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association, 1930—33; Member of Council, Indian Institute of Science, 1931—34; President, Indian Science Congress, 1934; Director, Sitalpur Sugar Works, Ltd., Behar, and Foreign Secretary National Institute of Sciences, India.


Debi Lal Sah Jagati, Rais and Landlord, Naini Tal.

DEBI LAL SAH JAGATI, Rais and Landlord, Naini Tal, U. P. Born 19th June, 1881. Owns substantial landed property in Naini Tal District. Subscribes to all funds for public good whether started by Government or the public. Contributed to War Funds. Took active part in Silver Jubilee celebrations.


Kishori Lall Sah, Proprietor of the firm of Govin & Co., Naini Tal.

KISHORI LALL SAH, leading merchant, proprietor of the firm of Govin & Co., Naini Tal. Born November, 1886. House and landed property owner, Member of Municipal Board for many years. Member of Silver Jubilee Committee and an active worker in official and non-official functions. Subscriber to War Loans, War Funds and all Relief Funds.


Nand Lal Sah, M.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S. (Lond.) M.R.A.S. (Lond.)

NAND LAL SAH, M.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S. (London), M.R.A.S. (London), is a worthy representative of a very respectable family of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. His father, Rai Bahadur Prem Lal Sah, retired U.P.C.S., was the first Indian Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal. He had a brilliant academic career and, before taking up the present post as General Attorney to Nathdwara Estate in 1933, was Professor in the Daly College of Princes, Indore. He was also selected as an approved candidate in the U. P. Court of Wards service. He ably conducted 96 cases of the Estate at Muttra, winning them all, and was deputed to supervise the famous case of the Nathdwara Estate *versus* Ramakant Malaviya and others in the Bombay High Court involving properties worth several crores. In this case he jointly worked with the most

eminent lawyers like Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, M.L.A., M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., and M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law. He is immensely interested in the sporting activities of the United Provinces and during his career as a student he was a prominent member of the First Eleven Cricket and Football Eleven teams of the Lucknow and Allahabad Universities. He was also Captain of Tennis and Hockey, Muir Hostel, Allahabad, and served in the University Training Corps, U. P., and St. John Ambulance Association, U. P. Branch.

RAI BAHADUR PREM LALL SAH, retired Deputy Commissioner, Cosy Villa, Naini Tal, U. P. Born 1878. Permanent residence, Almora. Graduate of Allahabad University. Owns substantial house property at Naini Tal. Served Government for thirty years, held charge of several districts. Awarded gold watch for meritorious War services. Created Rai Bahadur, 1931. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.


Rai Bahadur Prem Lall Sah, retired Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal.

SHRI VILAS SAH, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Sultanpur (Oudh). Permanent address: Durgakund, Benares City. Born 1890. Graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta, 1914. His appointment as Deputy Collector was made direct by His Honour the Lt.-Governor, U. P. Comes of the well-known Agrawal "Sahu" family of Benares which finds place in the District Gazetteer as the most enlightened family. Services were lent to Benares Municipality for a few years.


Shri Vilas Sah, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Sultanpur (Oudh).

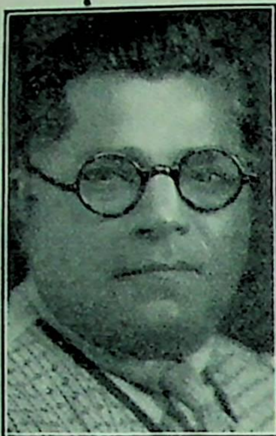
Manohardas, an illustrious ancestor, was with British in many a war as commissariat agent and was given the sword and dagger of Tippu Sultan of Mysore. He gave to Government the large *Maidan* and Manohardas Tank near Calcutta Museum, and left for his successors the valuable Manohardas Katra at Burra Bazar; also built temples and tanks at many places.

Grandfather, Babu Madhodas, was Honorary Magistrate and Arms Exemptee and Durbari for life. Father, Babu Govinda Das, was given similar honour. He was founder of Hindu College, Benares. His book on the "Governance of India" was of influence as printed prior to Montagu Reforms. His other writings were on Hinduism in India, etc. His uncle, Dr. Bhagwan Das, is one of the most learned men and a philosopher and politician. He is in Council of State. He resigned his post of Deputy Collector to devote a great part of his time to Hindu College which he raised to the eminence of Benares Hindu University. Another uncle, B. Radha Charan, was Deputy Collector and B. Sitaram Sah, Honorary Magistrate. Brother, B. Shri Nivas, is Director of Reserve Bank, and Dr. Shri Ranjan, who obtained final education in England, is a Professor in Allahabad University.

SALEMPUR.—RAJA SAIYED AHMED ALI KHAN ALAWEE, C.B.E., 1928, M.B.E., 1919, M.L.C., Raja of Salempur, U. P. Born 11th March, 1891. Son of Raja Haji Sir Saiyed Sha'ban Ali Khan, K.C.I.E. educated at Canning College, Lucknow. Member, U. P. Legislative Council, since 1924; founder and foremost leader, All-India Muslim Unity Board; President, U. P. Muslim League, 1927; President, Provincial Muslim Conference, 1929; Member, Courts of Wards Committee; of Lucknow University Court; of Executive Committee, British Indian Association; of Board of Oudh Agriculturist Party; and of Board of Trustees, Shia College.


Reginald Harry Saloway, I.C.S., Secretary, Board of Revenue, U. P., Lucknow.

REGINALD HARRY SALOWAY, I.C.S., Secretary, Board of Revenue, U. P., Lucknow. Joined service in October, 1928, and was appointed to the present post in April, 1936.



Thakur Tirloki Narain Sandil, Prosecuting Inspector, Police, Orai, District Jalaun.

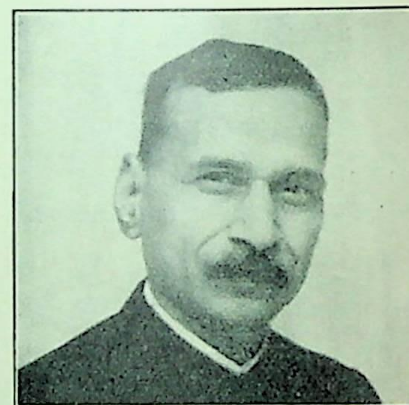
THAKUR TIRLOKI NARAIN SANDIL, Prosecuting Inspector, Police, Orai, District Jalaun, was born at Bulandshahr in 1888. He is a worthy scion of a very respectable family of Bhatti Rajputs noted for its valuable services to the Government. His father and grandfather served with distinction as Tahsildar and Deputy Collector respectively. After matriculating from the Agra Collegiate School in 1905 he joined service as Sub-Inspector, Police, in 1908 and was approved for Inspectorship in 1928. He offered for Police Battalion in 1918 for Great War. For preventing looting in Sadar Bazar, Meerut, in 1921 he was greatly commended by the Commission, *vide* 'U. P. Government Gazette,' dated 15th October, 1921, part VIII, page 839. Was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, in recognition of meritorious services. Has one son, Tej Narain Sandil.



SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I., P.C., 19 Albert Road, Allahabad. Born 8th December, 1875. Educated at Agra College, Agra. Was Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1913—16; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1916—20; Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-19; Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1906—17; President, U. P. Political Conference, 1914; President, U. P. Liberal League, 1918—20; Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness in London before Lord Selborne's Committee, 1919; Member, Benares Hindu University Court and Senate and Syndicate; Fellow, Allahabad University, 1910—20; Law Member of Governor-General's Executive Council, retired 1922; President, All-India Liberal Federation, Poona, 1923; Member, Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; President, U. P. Unemployment Committee, 1934-35; delivered the Punjab University Convocation Address, 1936.



RAI SAHIB BABU SARASWATI PARSHAD, Government Pleader, Lakhimpur-Kheri, U. P., was born in 1885. He started practice in 1907 and has been working as Government Pleader since 1914. He holds 2 *Sanads* from the Commissioner, one in recognition of his services in connection with the War and the other in connection with the Non-co-operation movement. For his manifold public services he was granted a *Sanad* by H. E. the Governor in 1934. He was made Rai Sahib in 1931.



Rai Sahib Babu Saraswati Parshad, Government Pleader, Lakhimpur-Kheri.



Dewan Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda, Ajmer.



DEWAN BAHADUR HAR BILAS SARDA, Ajmer. Born 1867. Took B.A. Degree of Calcutta University with Honours in English Literature in 1888 from Agra College and stood first in that subject in U. P. Additional E. A. C. and Sub-Judge First Class, Ajmer, for several years and later Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, officiating as Additional District and Sessions Judge in 1922. Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer, for 8 years. Honorary Secretary, Ajmer-Merwara Publicity Board, during Great War. Retired from Government Service in 1923. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924. Appointed Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925. Re-elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1926. Introduced in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, well-known Child Marriage Bill, eventually passed in 1929 and became law that year. Was elected Member of the Royal Society of Literature, Great Britain and Ireland, and Royal Asiatic Society, Great Britain and Ireland. Made Dewan Bahadur, 1933.



SUBEDAR SARJU SINGH, "BAHADUR," O.B.I., lately of 3/8th Punjab Regiment, Mehnajpur, District Azamgarh. Enlisted as a soldier clerk, 1893. Served in Chin Hills, 1894-95; China, 1900—02; and Great War, 1914—20. For meritorious services was mentioned in Despatches and was made O.B.I. and "Bahadur" and was awarded a *Sanad* and *Jangi Inam*.

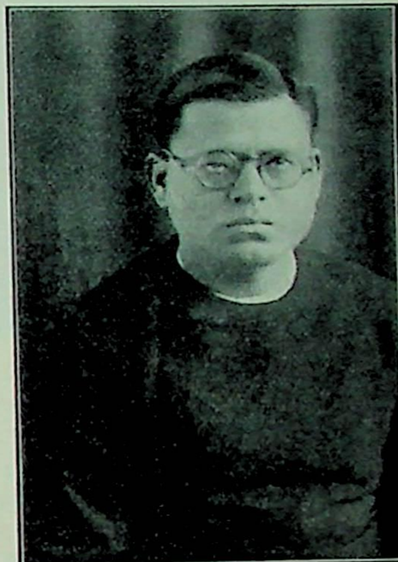


Subedar Sarju Singh, Bahadur, O.B.I., Mehnajpur.



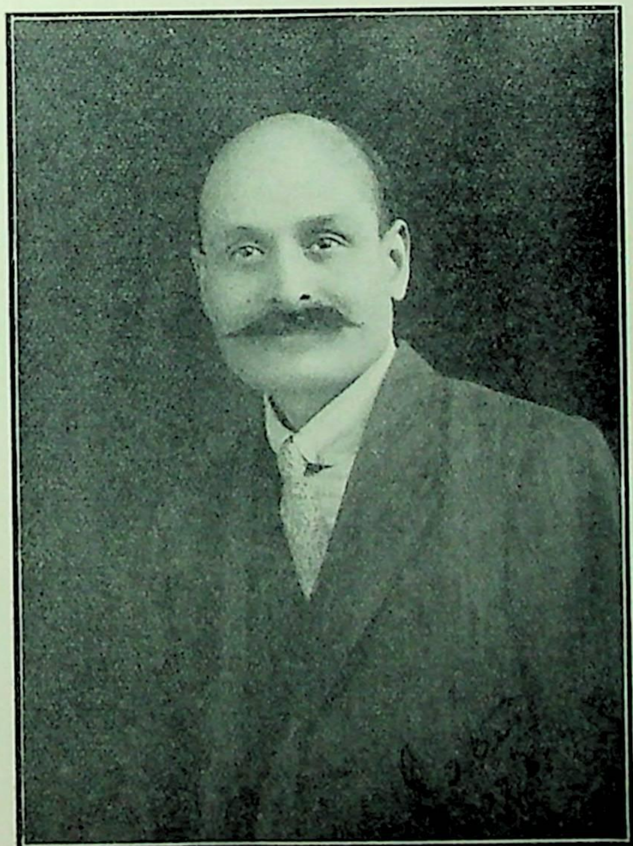
R. K. Sarkar, M.I.E., Chartered Engineer (India), M.I.M. & Cy.E. (England), Municipal Engineer, Lucknow.

R. K. SARKAR, M.I.E., Chartered Engineer (India), M.I.M. & CY.E. (England), Municipal Engineer, Lucknow. Born in 1879 at Purulia in a very respectable Uttarradhi Kayastha family. Father, late Babu Ram Jiban Sarkar, a leading lawyer of Chaibassa, Distt. Singbhum, rendered well-recognised services to Government soon after the Mutiny. After finishing his training in the Shibpur Engineering College, Mr. R. K. Sarkar entered services in the year 1900, first in the great Famine Works, Ajmer, and subsequently in Allahabad and Bareilly Municipality. He joined the Lucknow Municipality in 1904 where he is still working with great credit. He was elected Associate Member, Institution of Engineers (India), 1924, and full Member, 1934. Elected Associate Member, Institution of Municipal and County Engineers (England), 1926; and Member, 1934. He is very active, sober in temperament and exceptionally regular in habits.



Thakur Tribhawan Nath Singh "Saroj," Taluqdar, Rampur Kalan, Biswan, District Sitapur, Oudh.

THAKUR TRIBHAWAN NATH SINGH "SAROJ," Taluqdar, Rampur Kalan, Biswan, District Sitapur, Oudh, is a worthy representative of an ancient and respectable family, members of which distinguished themselves as administrators from the days of the famous Maharaja Prithvi Raj. After the advent of the British the family has been steadfastly loyal and devoted to the British Crown and on many critical occasions the forefathers of the present Taluqdars have rendered valuable services to the Government. Thakur Tribhawan Nath "Saroj" is worthily maintaining all the noble traditions of his illustrious house and for numerous qualities of head and heart is highly esteemed. He is a renowned poet of Hindi.



J. L. Sathe, B.A., I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Shahjehanpur.

J. L. SATHE, B.A., I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Shahjehanpur, U. P. Born 20th April, 1886. Passed B.A. in First Class (Bombay), B. A. in First Class (Cantab). Joined I.C.S. Was Finance Secretary and M.L.C., 1934. Has two boys and two girls.

JOHN GORDON CAMERON SCOTT, M.A., (Cantab), Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos; Principal, Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Born 14th March, 1888. Educated at Marlborough College and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Appointed to the Chiefs' College Branch of the Indian Educational Service, 1912; Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore, 1912; Principal, Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, 1921.

BITHAL DASS SETH, M.A., Deputy Collector, Rai Bareli. Born 1911. Permanent residence Ghazipur. Educated at Allahabad and Benares Universities. Joined Provincial Civil Service, 1935. Services rendered to Crown, especially during Great War, mentioned in "Ghazipur Gazetteer." Greatly interested in Archæology and Economics. Member, U. P. Historical Society, Numesmatic Society of India and Indian Institute of Bankers, etc. Is a sharer in family property at Ghazipur. Is also a partner in the firm of engineers, Messrs. Seth Brothers and Messrs. Vallabh Das Girdhar Das Seth and Brothers, Stock and Share Brokers, Calcutta.



Dwarka Nath Seth, Taluqdar, Maurawan. Distt. Unao.

DWARKA NATH SETH, Taluqdar, Maurawan, District Unao, Honorary Special Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow. Born 1898. Is an outstanding figure in public life. Vice-President, Provincial Hindu Sabha; Chief Commander, Oudh Seva Samiti; President, Khattri Upkarini Sabha, Lucknow; Member, Lucknow University Court; Member, Executive Body, British Indian Association, Oudh; President, The Cosmopolitans, Lucknow; Trustee, Mool Chand Rastozi Trust and Kali Charan Trust; Life Member, U. P. Flying Club, etc., etc. Member, District Board, for several years. Was Honorary Assistant Collector, Unao District, for a long time, but resigned on account of more important engagements at Lucknow. Has two promising sons—Ram Kishore and Hari Kishore.

RAI BAHADUR LALA PRABHU DAYAL SETH, Honorary Magistrate, Sudder Bazar, Lucknow, is noted for public spirit and loyalty to Government. He was Chairman, Lucknow Cantonment C.W.C. Committee; Vice-President, Lucknow Cantonment Board, and Trustee, Hari Chand High School, Lucknow. For valuable War services received War Badge, 1914—18. Made Rai Sahib, 1922, and Rai Bahadur, 1935.



Rai Bahadur Lala Prabhu Dayal Seth, Honorary Magistrate, Lucknow.

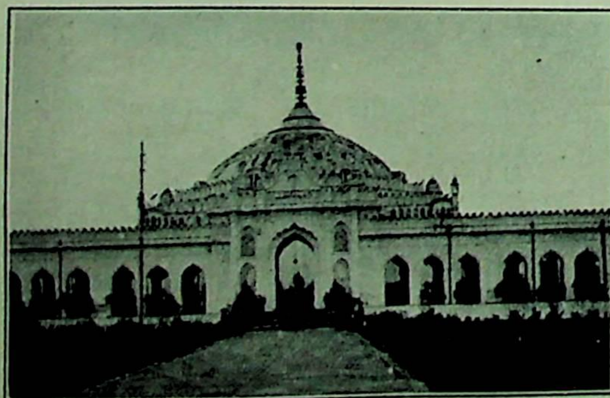
DR. SIR SHAFA'AT AHMED KHAN, B.A., D. LITT., First Class Honours, and Gold Medalist and Prizeman in History, University Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad University, 25 Stanley Road, Allahabad. Born 1893. Educated at Government High School, Moradabad; Universities of Cambridge and Dublin. Was Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1924—30; gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924, and Economic Enquiry Committee, 1925. Presided at the Provincial Mohammadan Educational Conference held at Allahabad, 1925 and 1929; Delegate, Round Table Conferences, 1930—32; President, Calcutta Muslim Youth League, 1931; President, All-Bengal Muslim Conference, Dacca, 1931, and numerous other educational conferences; President, Modern Indian History Congress, Poona, 1935; Delegate to Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms, 1933; Knighted, June 1935.

BISHEN DAS SHAH, Proprietor of Messrs. B. Das & Bros., House Proprietors, Contractors and General Merchants, Naini Tal, U. P., and of Naini Tal Electric Stores. Born 1892. Owns also considerable landed property. Municipal Commissioner, representing Proprietors' constituency. Well known for public spirit and loyalty to Crown. Took active interest in Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations at Naini Tal.



Bishen Das Shah, Proprietor of Messrs. B. Das & Bros., Naini Tal.

SHAH NAJAF TRUSTS.



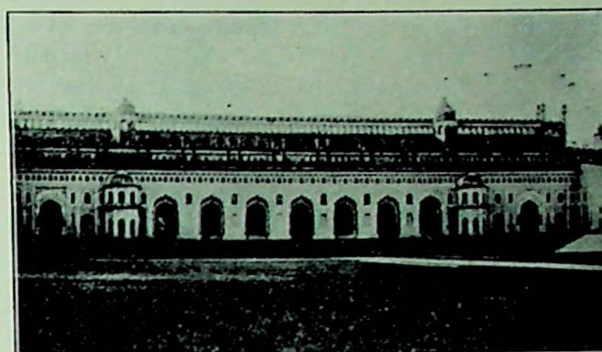
Imambara of Shah Najaf.

HIS MAJESTY ABUL MUZAFFAR MUIZ-UD-DIN GHAZI-UD-DIN HAIDER, the 1st King of Oudh, built an Imambara between 1820—25 on the right bank of the Gomti for the interment of his own remains and those of his favourite queens. This Imambara is named Shah Najaf after the name of the Mausoleum of Hazrat Ali, the first Imam and successor of the Prophet of Najaf Ashraf in Iraq. In 1825 the said king gave a loan of one crore to the East India Company at 5 p. c. p. a. to meet the expenses of the Burmese War. This loan was made in perpetuity and the interest thereof was to

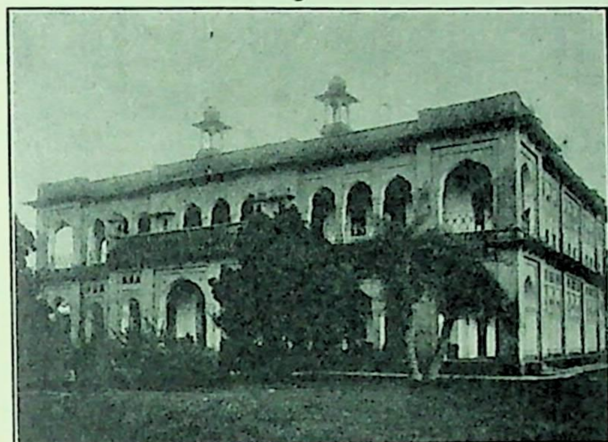
be spent on the upkeep of the Imambara, performance of religious ceremonies, payment of charity and pensions. The said King ear-marked Rs. 1,137/10/8 for the upkeep of this Imambara.

One of the favourite Queens was Nawab Mubarak Mahal, who was allotted a pension of Rs. 10,000 p. m. out of the interest of the Loan. She was empowered to will away one-third of her stipend to any person or for any purpose. Consequently she made a will in 1842 in terms of which certain pensions are paid, religious ceremonies performed and charitable assistance is given to persons in need of help.

The King and his 3 Queens are buried in the same building.



Imambara of Asaf-ud-Daullah.



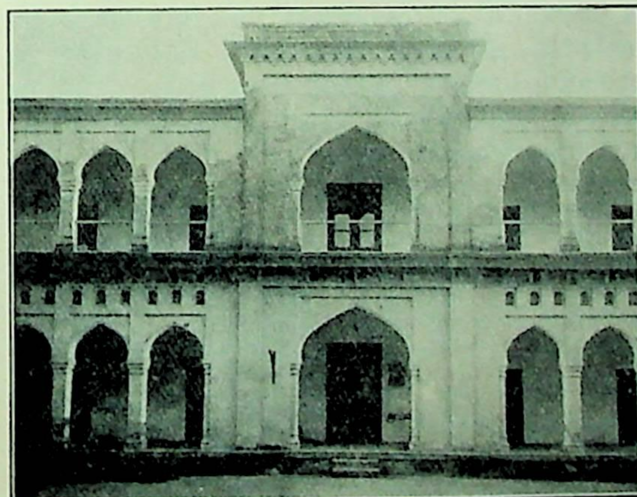
Hussainabad Endowment Arabic School and College.

ARABIC SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

MADRASA SULTAN-UL-MADARIS (Arabic School) was started by the Hussainabad Trust in 1892. The building of the school, to which a boarding is attached, was constructed in 1913 at the cost of nearly one lakh. In 1923 Jamaih Sultania (Arabic College) was also opened for higher education in Arabic. Hussainabad and Shah Najaf Trusts contribute Rs. 13,600 and Rs. 1,200 per annum respectively towards the upkeep of these institutions. Instruction is given free to all students. Boarders receive either free diet or scholarships. Maulana Saiyad Mohammad Sahib is Principal of the College.

DESCRIPTION OF HUSSAINABAD ENDOWMENT.

THE ORIGINAL ENDOWMENT OF HUSSAINABAD was created in the year 1839 by His Majesty Abulfateh Muin-ud-din Sultan-uz-Zaman, Nausherwan-Adil, Mohammad Ali Shah, the 3rd King of Oudh. In terms of the deed executed by the said King on 23rd November, 1839, he assigned the income of twelve lakhs of rupees in the East India Company's four per cent. loan for payment of certain pensions, expenses of the Husainabad Imambara built for his interment and upkeep of the New Imambara Road. Between 1839 and 1842



Husainabad Endowment Arabic School and College Boarding and Hostel.



Imambara of Hussainabad.

King Mohammad Ali Shah added to the original Endowment securities worth Rs. 24 lakhs with the objects of assisting the Shia pilgrims proceeding to Karbala, relieving of the indigent and the afflicted and performing religious ceremonies. In 1878 the Government of India passed an Act (Act XV of 1878) to make a better provision for the management of the Hussainabad Endowment.

SHIVLAL PANACHAND SHAH, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), I.C.S., M.L.C., Officer on special duty at the Headquarters of the U. P. Government (Industries Branch), Lucknow. Born 10th November, 1891. Educated at Bombay and Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. Director of Industries; Secretary, Central Board of Revenue; Retrenchment Officer, Government of India; Registrar, Co-operative Societies; Finance and Development Minister, Bikaner State; Secretary to U. P. Government. Member, U. P. Council.



Shahab-ud-Din, Station Officer, Kotwali, Lakhimpur-Kheri.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, Station Officer, Kotwali, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Oudh. Born 1896. Joined service as Sub-Inspector, Police, in 1922 and has been serving as Station Officer since 1929. During the Great War did admirable work as a Member of Indian Defence Force, 1917—19, and was interpreter in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1919-20. For publicity work during the Civil Disobedience movement was awarded the Governor's *Sanad* in 1933. Has raised and contributed magnificent amounts to various public and Government funds.

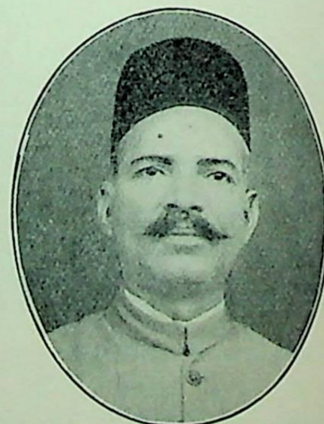
SYED SHAMSHAD ALI KHAN, Lucknow, Taluqdar, Mohani, District Unao. Born 1908. Belongs to the same family as Hakim Syed Jawed Hussain Khan Taluqdar, Mohani. Pays Rs. 400 as land revenue. Is well versed in Urdu and Persian. Is intensely loyal to the Crown and popular for his genial temperament and polished manners.



Sharifullah Khan, M.A., LL.B., P.C.S., Deputy Collector, Bulandshahr.

SHARIFULLAH KHAN, M.A., LL.B., P.C.S., Deputy Collector, Bulandshahr. Born 1893. After brilliant academic career joined service in 1917 as Naib-Tahsildar; promoted as Tahsildar, 1920, and appointed Deputy Collector, 1925. Worked as Honorary Editor, 'Aligarh District Gazette,' and is at present Honorary Editor, 'Bulandshahr District Gazette,' and District Publicity Officer, Bulandshahr. In early part of his service supplied many recruits for the Great War and rendered useful services for collection of the War Loans. As Tahsildar at Muzaffarnagar did admirable work to check the spread of Non-co-operation movement, for which was awarded a *Sanad*, and rendered valuable service in connection with the Great Floods in 1924, for which he was granted a letter of thanks by Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, and President, U. P. Flood Relief Fund, and his name was specially mentioned in Government Resolution No. 312/111—500, General Administration Department, dated 10th March, 1925. Was granted *Sanads* for his excellent services as Secretary of Exhibition in Muzaffarnagar. Has recently acted as Honorary Secretary of Silver Jubilee Committee and Quetta Relief Committee and is Rural Development Officer and General Secretary, Imperial Horse Show and District Fair in Bulandshahr.

SHEIKH HABIBULLAH, wholesale cloth merchant and a leading Mohammadan citizen of Jaunpur, U. P. Born 1887. Member, Village Uplift Committee; gave Rs. 700 for its expenses and purchase of bulls. Member, Red Cross Society and other local committees. Subscribed Rs. 100 and collected funds on the occasion of Jaunpur-Gomti Flood. Helped Government at the time of *Dharnas* and *Hartals*; subscribed Rs. 100 to King George V Provincial Memorial Fund; pays Rs. 500 as income-tax.



Sheikh Habibullah, wholesale cloth merchant, Jaunpur.



Shrimati Shiam Sundra Devi, Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Lucknow.

SHRIMATI SHIAM SUNDRA DEVI, Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, VII Circle, Lucknow, was born in 1894. She is a great scholar of Hindi and Sanskrit and was awarded Gold Medal by All-India Sanskrit and

Hindi Sahitya Sammelans. Her poems and essays have often won her appreciation of high officials including Director of Education, U. P. Her valuable work in connection with the Jubilee celebrations was acknowledged by the Deputy Commissioner.



Rawat Sheo Bahadur Singh, Rais and Zamindar, Estate Singhpur Panhauna, Rae Bareli.

RAWAT SHEO BAHADUR SINGH, son of Rawat Gajraj Singh, Rais and Zamindar, Estate Singhpur Panhauna, Tahsil Maharaj Ganj, Rae Bareli, U. P. Born in 1890. Belongs to the Vaish Kashtra community of Northern India. He has ever been loyal to the British Crown. He contributed his quota in the World War of 1914—18. His War services were duly and amply rewarded by the British Government by granting *Sanads* and certificates. He obtained exemption from licence for fire-arms and the right of entail. Contributed Rs. 500 to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund and granted remissions to the extent of Rs. 4,124 to his tenants. He also cancelled pronote loans to his tenants to the extent of Rs. 882, distributed rice to poor people and illuminated his own house and those of his tenantry. He contributed lavishly to the Quetta and Behar Relief Funds.

He is an educationist and has founded a Sanskrit Pathshala in Mauza Aharwa of his Estate by the name of Aharwa Bhawani, which entails a recurring expenditure of Rs. 50 monthly. Also he has constructed a temple in Ayodhia. All these things show how interested the Taluqdar feels in the well-being of his subjects in particular and humanity in general. He is a good Administrator. He himself supervises his Estate affairs and with considerable integrity.

He is also a scholar of Hindi, Sanskrit and Urdu literatures. He is very fond of gardening, and the beautiful lay-out of his own garden bears ample testimony to his artistic taste in the line.



Prem Narain Shukla of Unao District (Oudh).

PREM NARAIN SHUKLA of Unao District (Oudh). Born 1896, Kanungo 1914—32. Naib-Tahsildar, Jalaun (U. P.), since 1932. Highly commended as U. P. Air Survey Expert 1930—32. Supplied fifteen recruits in Great War. Recipient of various *Sanads*, prizes and certificates for War, Census, Exhibition and public services and the Silver Jubilee Medal.



Ram Harakh Shukla, Banker and Zamindar, Lucknow.

RAM HARAKH SHUKLA, Banker and Zamindar, Kayamkhera, Aishbagh, Lucknow, Born 1896. Owns property in Sultanpur and Lucknow Districts. Is Member, Brahmin Theosophical Society, and of U. P. Fruit Development Board. Is a well-known religious and social reformer. Takes leading part in village uplift and agricultural improvements. Has organised "Shukla Farm." Is blessed with one son, Mr. J. P. Shukla, born 1917. He is a brilliant student and keen debator of Lucknow University. He won first University Scholarship and was First Class First in the Intermediate Science Examination, 1935, from Lucknow. He is a good sportsman too. He is well known for his social and educational activities and is elected the First Representative of the Faculty of Science in the Lucknow University Union.



J. P. Shukla, Lucknow.

RAI BAHADUR CAPTAIN SHYAM LAL, B.A., M.B., Civil Surgeon, Ballia, U. P. Born 1886. Distinguished services in Army. Awarded Delhi Durbar Medal, 1911, and Afghanistan N. W. F. Medal, 1919. *Sanads* from H. E. the Governor and Commissioner, Benares Division, for meritorious services as member, Welfare League. Subscribed to Silver Jubilee Fund. Silver Jubilee Medal for good work as member, Jubilee Committee.



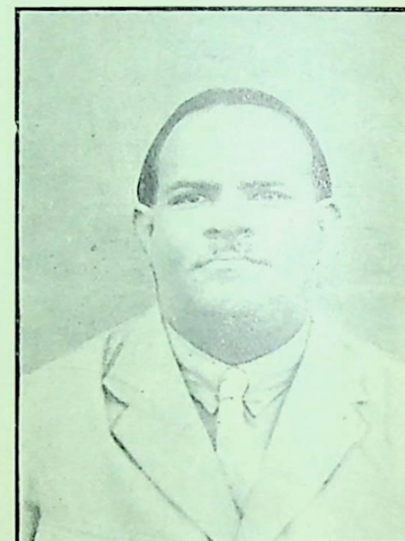
R. B. Captain Shyam Lal, B.A., M.B., Civil Surgeon, Ballia. U. P.



Shayam Sundar Sahai, B.A., LL.B., Hony. Asstt. Collector, Basti.

SHAYAM SUNDAR SAHAI, B.A., LL.B., Honorary Assistant Collector and Director-in-charge, Basti. Born 1890. Is one of the leading lawyers on the criminal side and is noted for loyalty to the Crown and public spirit. Is Secretary, Sewa Samiti, and Town Club, Basti. Has contributed magnificiently to various public funds.

SHEIKHZADA MOHAMMAD MAHTAB ALI SIDDIQI, Tehsildar, Datagung Tehsil, Budaun District, U.P. Born 1892. Permanent resident of Lucknow. Belongs to a respectable Siddiqi land-owning family of Oudh. Connected with the family of the Taluqdar of Sandila. Served as Warrant Officer in France during the Great War. Worked for Aman Sabhas and publicity in combatting anti-Government movements in Lucknow, Hardoi, Kheri, Unao, Cawnpur and Allahabad. Collected all Government dues at Cawnpore during no-rent campaign as Tehsildar Sadar. His brothers, Sheikh Mohammad Hakim-u d-Din Siddiqi, B.A., LL.B.; Sheikh Mohammad Nazir-ud-Din Siddiqi, M.A., LL.B.; and Sheikh Mohammad Farid-ud-Din Siddiqi, M.A., LL.B., are Advocates at Lucknow.



Sheikhzada Mohammad Mahtab Ali Siddiqi, Tehsildar, Datagunj.



Singar Singh, Government Contractor and Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow.

SINGAR SINGH, Government Contractor and Municipal Commissioner, Lucknow. Born 1891 in a village in Amritsar District. Educated at home in Hindi and Gurmukhi. Has achieved remarkable success as Government Civil and Military, General and Railway Contractor. Was Coach Builder to R. K. and B. N.-W. Rlys. and Bikaner Light Railway. Constructed Special Coach for His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner; also New Hodson lines in M. T. Co. costing three lakhs, and has many other military works in hand. Constructed New Police Lines, many Thanas, entire woodwork of the new Council Chamber and the General Post Office, Lucknow. Built a part of Rampur State Palace. Jahangirabad Palace, costing about five lakhs, was completed within three months.

Vice-President of the Hindu Mahasabha and President of the Sikh Sabha,

Lucknow. Chairman of Assessment Committee, Lucknow, and Member of Red Cross Society.

Elected twice Municipal Commissioner since 1932, being elected by a very big majority of votes. Life Member of U. P. Flying Club and Excise Board. Was Member of the Viceroy's and Governor's Reception Committees in 1935. Constructed gates for His Excellency the Viceroy's State visit and to welcome the incoming and outgoing Governors in 1935. Loyally served Government during Civil Disobedience movement.

Owns property worth nearly ten lakhs both in Lucknow and Amritsar and pays Rs. 3,000 as income-tax. Liberally contributed to Quetta and Behar Earthquake Relief Funds and to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund. At present leading almost all other contractors in work.

Has only one son, aged 18 years, named Karam Singh.

NIRMAL KUMAR SIDHANTA, M.A. (Calcutta and Cantab), Dean, Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University, Lucknow. Born 31st October, 1894. Educated at Calcutta and Cambridge Universities; Professor, Lucknow University, 1923; Member of University bodies at Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Benares, Aligarh, etc. Publications: "The Heroic Age of India," "A Comparative Study," and numerous articles on literary subjects.



H. P. Singh, Head Assistant to the Commissioner, Lucknow Division.

H. P. SINGH, Head Assistant to the Commissioner, Lucknow Division. Belongs to a respectable family of Indian Christians. Served Government in various ways for thirty-four years. Granted an honorarium of Rs. 50 by United Provinces Government in recognition of good work in connection with the Great German War. Awarded an honorarium of Rs. 100 by Government for excellent work in connection with Lord Reading's visit to Lucknow in 1923. Awarded Gold Medal and honorarium of Rs. 75 on the occasion of Lord Irwin's visit, 1930, and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Has three sons and two daughters.

RAI BAHADUR SETH BHAG CHAND SONI, M.L.A., Tikam Niwas, Ajmer. Born 11th November, 1904. Educated at Government High School, Ajmer. Is proprietor of the big banking firm of Seth Joharmal Gambhirmal and has been an Honorary Magistrate since 1930. Is State Treasurer, Bharatpur and Dholpur, and Residency Treasurer, Jaipur, Gwalior and Bharatpur. Also Treasurer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Broad-Gauge System, Jodhpur Railway and Udaipur Railway. Was elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1934, and made Rai Bahadur, 1935.

EDWARD MATHESON SOUTER, C.I.E., M.L.A., Managing Director, Ford and MacDonald, Ltd., Cawnpore, and Honorary Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, Cawnpore. Born 26th January, 1891. Educated at Inverness Academy, Scotland. Joined Ford and Macdonald, Ltd., in 1908; Member, U. P. Legislative Council, representing Upper Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1926—37; Honorary Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, since 1931.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, Nainital, conducted under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Allahabad, is a self-contained institution imparting education on sound lines to boys and girls preparing for Cambridge and T. C. S. Music Examinations. Founded in 1878, it has gradually grown into its present flourishing condition. The School now possesses seven commodious buildings and four playgrounds in Ramnee Park accommodating 150 boarders and has a special department for small boys who are carefully looked after under the direct supervision of the present Superior, Rev. Mother Sourazaga Leadon.



Some students of the St. Mary's Convent High School, Naini Tal doing drill.



Mathura Prasad Sukul, Hony. Magistrate, 2nd Class, Rae Bareli.

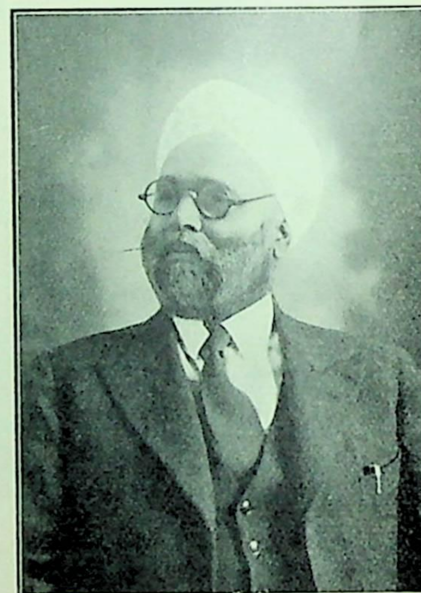
MATHURA PRASAD SUKUL, Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class, Rae Bareli, U. P. Born 1898. Educated at Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. Has property worth about six lacs in Rai Bareli and Partabgarh Districts. Was a Member, District Board. Is a Member, Hindu and Kisan Schools and Red Cross Society; President, Rishi Kanya Pathshala. Has two sons and three daughters.

THE HON'BLE SIR SHAH MUHAMMAD SULAIMAN, KT., M.A. (Cantab), LL.D. (Dublin and Aligarh), Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad. Born 3rd February, 1886. Educated at Muir Central College, Allahabad; Christs' College, Cambridge; Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the Bar from the Middle Temple. Appointed Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, 1932; Vice-Chancellor, Muslim Union, Aligarh, 1929 and 1930; appointed Judge, Federal Court of India, 1937.



Sheikh Sultan Mohammad, Honorary Magistrate, Lucknow.

SHEIKH SULTAN MOHAMMAD, Honorary Magistrate, Lucknow, was born in 1907. He is a worthy son of a prominent businessman and is well known for his generosity and loyalty to the British Government. He was elected Member of the Lucknow Municipal Board in 1928 and was appointed Honorary Magistrate in 1930.



Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh, City Deputy-Superintendent of Police, Lucknow.

SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR SUNDAR SINGH, City Deputy-Superintendent of Police, Lucknow. Born 1886 in village Dhudial, district Jhelum (Punjab). Family rendered loyal services during Mutiny and Great War. Educated at Gordon Mission High School, Rawalpindi. After finishing educational career was enrolled as Sub-Inspector in Police Department, United Provinces, in 1906. By dint of merit rose to rank of Inspector of Police in 1921. For gallantry in arresting an armed gang of dacoits at risk of life he was awarded a 'Sword of Honour' in 1923 by H. E. Sir William Marris. Rendered most valuable services during Non-co-operation movement, 1921 and 1931. For meritorious and loyal services made Sardar Sahib in 1931 and promoted to rank of Deputy-Superintendent. Awarded Indian Police Medal in 1932 for courage of high order displayed in encountering a dangerous criminal. In 1933 selected for the unique position of City Deputy-Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, where he successfully re-established the good name of the Police once more and earned the good-will and confidence of the public. For devotion to duty, loyalty to Government and courage and tact shown in dealing with intricate communal, political and criminal problems in Lucknow was awarded the title of Sardar Bahadur in 1935. Also awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935. Sardar Bahadur has to his credit a record of exceptionally meritorious services both to Government and the public and enjoys the respect and confidence of all classes of people, irrespective of race and creed.

Has got a son named Sardar Jaswant Singh and a daughter Bibi Lajbans Kaur.



Lal Surendra Vikram Singh, Ram Niwas, Lucknow.

LAL SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH, Ram Niwas, Havelock Road, Lucknow. Born 1905. Adopted son of late Raja Indra Vikram Singh of Itaunja Raj, District Lucknow. According to a compromise following litigation, he will be the next Raja of Itaunja. For the present gets a maintenance allowance of Rs. 750 p. m. from the Raj.

TAMKOHI RAJ.—RAJA INDRAJIT PRATAP BAHADUR SAHI, C.I.E., of Tamkohi Raj, was born on October 16, 1892, succeeded his father in 1898 at the age of only five years and assumed charge of the Estate from the Court of Wards in 1914. He was educated at Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow, and at home by eminent Indian and European scholars. He is related to His Highness the Maharaja of Benares in the United Provinces and that of Bettiah in the Province of Behar. His Estate comprises 362 villages—232 in the district of Gorakhpur and 130 in the Behar Province. Tamkohi Raj dates its origin long before the Mohammadan rule in India, though recognition of titles and *mansabs* was made during the reigns of the Emperors of Delhi and recognition of the same from the British Government was made during the regime of Raja Kharag Bahadur Sahi, the great-grandfather of the present Raja.



Raja Indrajit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, C.I.E., of Tamkohi Raj.

The present Raja Sahib takes great interest in public education, as is evidenced by his generous yearly subscriptions to educational institutions, schools and *pathshalas*, including the magnificent contribution to the St. Andrews College of Gorakhpur, together with annual scholarships in thousands to school and college students in and outside the Estate, besides the opening of a free *pathshala* and a public library at Tamkohi and establishment of compulsory education in villages round the headquarters. He received a silver medal at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1911, and a *Sanad* from the War Board and a Sword of Honour from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of U. P. in recognition of his splendid War services in men, money and loans. At the Peace celebration he was selected by Government to lead the elephant procession along with the Commissioner of the Division. He proved immensely helpful to Government during the Non-co-operation movement. In connection with the Chauri Chaura incident he further proved his loyalty, along with philanthropy, in no small measure by giving help in men and money and contributing handsomely for the sufferers. He is also a keen industrialist.

His political and public relations are also manifold. He is President, Zamindars' Association, Gorakhpur; Vice-President, Allahabad Zamindars' Association; Member, Behar Zamindar and All-India Zamindar Associations; Co-operative Bank, District and Provincial Advisory Committee, etc., etc. He was on the Legislative Council for three consecutive terms but had to discontinue his connection owing to requisition of the Estate business. He has been the elected Chairman of the District Board, Gorakhpur, for three terms in continuation.

Since he assumed charge his Estate has remarkably developed in all aspects—morally, materially, educationally and financially. He has increased its income to a great extent by reconciliation, enhancement or by amicable settlement. He has been spending a lot for the education of his *Rayyats*. He is thinking of running shortly some home industries in the Estate for the betterment of the condition of his tenantry. He owes a private agricultural farm run by improved methods and holds annual agricultural cattle shows to demonstrate seeds, improved implements and well-bred cattle. All his practical solicitude for the moral and economical welfare of his tenants has endeared him to his *Rayyats*.

For his various useful public services he is held in high esteem by the general public of Gorakhpur. For the facility of visitors to Tamkohi he has got a well-furnished guest house with gardens, tennis lawns and a small reserved forest for shoot or recreation. He received the title of C.I.E. in 1936.

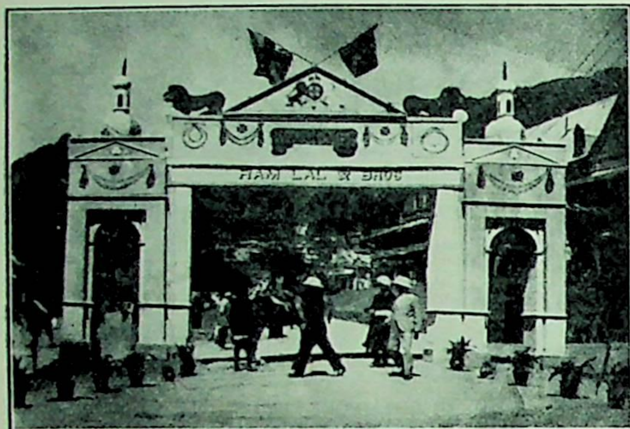
Raja Sahib is a renowned big game shot.



KHAN SAHIB SAIYID TAHAWAR HUSSAIN, Circle Inspector, Police, Etawah District, resident of Pilibhit, Rohilkhund Division. Born 1886. Belongs to the noble Saiyid family of Baraha. Record of service uniformly excellent. Remembered in Farrukhabad District for arresting Bahadur Singh, a notorious armed dacoit, at great risk of life. Energetically combatted Civil Disobedience. Khan Sahib 1932. Silver Jubilee Medal 1935.



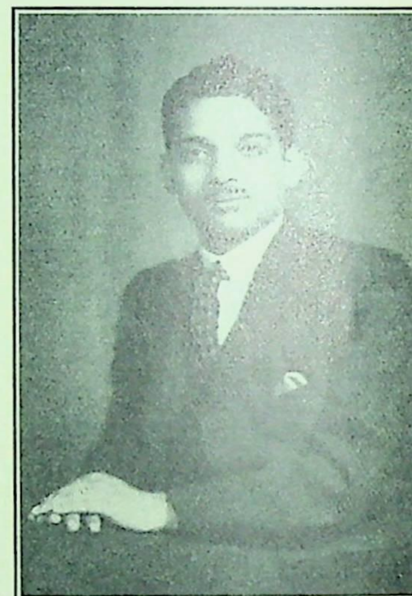
K. S. Saiyid Tahawar Hussain, Circle Inspector of Police, Etawah District.



The most beautiful arch put up by M/S. Ram Lal Brothers, the leading and oldest drapers of Nainital at the occasion of Silver Jubilee. It was much appreciated and considered to be the best.



BANWARI LAL TANDON, B.SC., of Messrs. Ram Lal Brothers, Hazratgunj, Lucknow. Born 1912. Permanent residence Naini Tal. Had a brilliant educational career. Is a businessman of provincial repute. Helped to maintain law and order during Civil Disobedience movement. Subscribed to Viceroy's Behar and Quetta Earthquake Relief Funds and Silver Jubilee Fund. Was youngest member of Provincial Jubilee Committee.



Banwari Lal Tandon, B.Sc., Hazratgunj, Lucknow.



Braj Kishore Tandon, Taluqdar, Mauziddinpur Estate, Sitapur.



BRAJ KISHORE TANDON, Taluqdar, Mauziddinpur Estate, Thompsonganj, Sitapur, was born in 1899 in an illustrious family and is the grandson of late Seth Jaidayal, K. I. H. After matriculating he joined the Benares Hindu University but owing to important litigation on behalf of his wife, Shrimati Minto Bibi, he had to discontinue his studies. He won the case securing extensive landed property and thus establishing a custom for Khatri daughters to secure their fathers' property. He is a man of literary taste. He has built a palatial building known as Braj Niwas. Being of intensely charitable disposition he spares neither pains nor money for the relief of human distress irrespective of caste and creed. His purse is always open for the poor and the needy. He enjoys in an eminent degree the affection of the public and esteem of the officials for his many qualities of head and heart.



RAI BAHADUR SETH ONKAR NATH TANDON, Taluqdar, Honorary Special Magistrate, 1st Class, Honorary Munsif and ex-Chairman, Municipal Road, Thompsonganj, Sitapur. Is a renowned public speaker, born journalist and public-spirited politician. Is Member, Lucknow University Court; of Indian Empire Society, London; of Indian Defence League, London; of Executive Committee, British Indian Association, Oudh; and Leader, National Agriculturist Party, Oudh.

His hospitality is proverbial. He has an inspiring personality. He is the tower of strength for all that is good and decent. His vast experience of affairs of Indian States, wide acquaintance with the Princes, administrative capacity and above all unswerving loyalty are a theme of unstinted admiration.

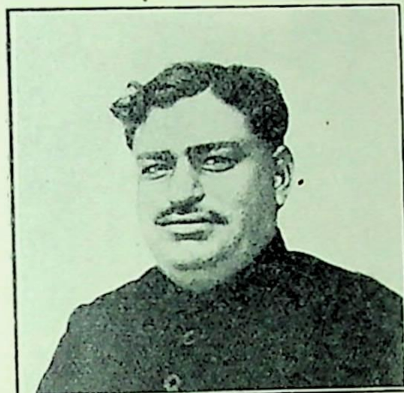
He has written four books, "The Topics of the Day," "The British Rule in India," "The Latest Work," and "A Tribute to British Character." The last he dedicated to Sir Malcolm Hailey, ex-Governor, U. P.



Rai Bahadur Seth Onkar Nath Tandon, Taluqdar, Sitapur.

He was made Rai Bahadur in 1933. While decorating, H. E. the Governor paid him glowing tribute. His youngest brother, Seth Roop Kishore, is studying Law. He has four sons, Keshonath, Narindranath, Brindranath and Devendranath, and three daughters—Nirmal Kanti, Sushil Kumari and Sarat Kumari.

RAM NATH TANDON, Rais, Honorary Magistrate and Chairman, Municipal Board, Etawah, U. P., was born in October, 1890. He came into active career in 1909 on the death of his father, late Lala Rup Kishore. During Great War he served as Honorary Secretary, Indian Relief Fund, and Assistant Honorary District Recruiting Officer. The family invested about Rs. 50,000 in War Loans and supplied hay. He was elected Member, District Board, 1916; Chairman, Municipal Board, 1934, and again 1936; appointed Honorary Magistrate, 1912; awarded Coronation Medal, 1912; Jubilee Medal, 1935. The family pays Rs. 35,000 as annual land revenue. He donated Rs. 25,000 to Benares Hindu University, Rs. 15,000 to Brij Kishore Ram Nath Tandon Ward in the Civil Hospital, Etawah, besides about Rs. 30,000 to other institutions of public utility. He has always stood firmly by the British Government. He has two promising sons—Messrs. Raj Nath, B.A., and Hari Nath.



Shyam Kishore Tandon, Taluqdar, Thompsonganj, Sitapur.

SHYAM KISHORE TANDON, Taluqdar, grandson of late Seth Jaydayal and brother of Rai Bahadur Seth Onkarnath, Thompsonganj, Sitapur. Born 1902. After matriculating devoted himself to Zamindari work and has established reputation as an expert Taluqdar. Under his able management the estate has flourished considerably. He has earned good-will and gratitude of ryots. Throughout the district his opinions over the Zemindari problems carry much weight. He is also an excellent businessman and banker. He is extremely loyal to the Government. Has three sons—Rajendra Kishore, Surendra Kishore and Ravendra Kishore, and two daughters—Kamal Kumari and Bimal Kumari.



Tasadduq Ali, Deputy Inspector of Mohammadan Schools, Meerut.

TASADDUQ ALI, Deputy Inspector of Mohammadan Schools, I Circle, Meerut. Permanent residence Budaon, where he has landed property. Received certificate for " Our Day " work during War and *Sanad* for services in Locust Operations. Work in connection with Dalton Plan in Vernacular Schools highly appreciated. In recognition of above services awarded *Sanad* by Education Department and Silver Jubilee Medal.



Jai Datt Tewary, U. P.

JAI DATT TEWARY, Superintendent, U. P. Secretariat, P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch, Lucknow. Born 1885. Entered Government service in Military Department, 1904. Entered Civil Department, 1908. Owns landed and house property in Naini Tal district and house property in Lucknow.



Surat Narayan Mani Tirpathi, M.A., LL.B., Visharad, Special Manager, Court of Wards Estates, Gonda, Oudh.

SURAT NARAYAN MANI TIRPATHI, M.A., LL.B., Visharad, Special Manager, Court of Wards Estates, Gonda, Oudh, was born on the 1st February, 1903. He graduated in 1923 from the Central College and took M.A. and LL.B. degrees in 1925 from the Allahabad University. During his scholastic career he was Secretary of Oriental Society; Member of University Magazine Committee; Secretary of Hindu Boarding House Assembly; Member of the Law Society and Vice-President of the University Union. He was also awarded the Government High School scholarship in 1917. He joined the Gorakhpur Bar in 1925 and was appointed Deputy Collector as a result of a competitive examination the same year. He has also served as Publicity Officer for about three years. He was Secretary, Silver Jubilee Committee in Sultanpur.



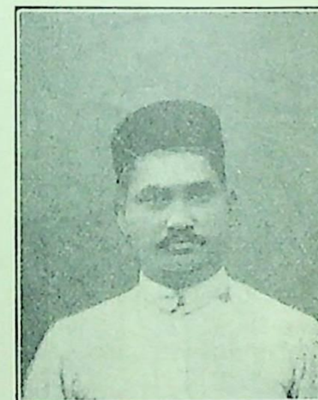
S. Gurbakhsh Singh Thapar, Proprietor, R. B. Salig Ram & Sons, Government and Railway Contractors, Lucknow.

SARDAR GURBAKHSH SINGH THAPAR, Proprietor, Rai Bahadur Salig Ram & Sons, Government and Railway Contractors, Lucknow. Born 1896. Eldest son of Rai Bahadur Lala Salig Ram. Represents the well-known Chowdhri family of Ludhiana. During War recruited about 2,500 for Mesopotamia and East Africa at urgent demand of Railway. Maintaining charitable institutions, established by his late father, namely, two "kshetras" at Hardwar and Ludhiana; has himself started charitable dispensary at Lucknow recognised by the Government. Lavishly contributing towards almost all public institutions and Government funds. Has constructed a bridge at Hardwar at Har-ki-Pauri and a public library at his home, Ludhiana. Staunch supporter of mass education, both male and female. Contributed Rs. 2,500 to Royal Silver Jubilee Fund. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. Amongst his notable works are:—Locomotive Workshops at Lucknow, highly praised by the Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway, and Punjab Iron Works, Lucknow, of which he is proprietor. Has got four sons and two daughters.



Har Bhajan Singh, eldest s/o S. Gurbakhsh Singh Thapar, Lucknow, U. P.

TIRWA.—MAJOR RAJA DURGA NARAIN SINGH of Tirwa, District Farrukhabad, U.P. Born 1896. Family enjoys hereditary title of Raja conferred by Emperor Shah Alam. Estate was under Court of Wards in 1907—17; Raja Sahib was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer; was M. L. C., 1923—27; founded Tirwana High School; President, Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha; Secretary, National Agriculturist Party; Vice-President, Agra Province Zamindars' Association. Made Captain, 1924; Major, 1936.



Janki Saran Tiwari, M.A., Head Master, K. G. High School, Gorakhpur.

JANKI SARAN TIWARI, M.A., Head Master, K. G. High School, Barhaj Bazar, Gorakhpur, U. P. Born 1892. Head Master since 1917; did much to raise the school status; celebrated Silver Jubilee; awarded certificate for loyalty and meritorious services; held in high esteem by officials and public alike.



R. B. Manmatha Nath Upadhyay, B.A., LL.B., District and Sessions Judge, Sitapur.

RAI BAHADUR MANMATHA NATH UPADHYAY, B.A., LL.B., District and Sessions Judge, Sitapur. Born 1883. Had a brilliant academic career, won Murray Gold Medal for best English Essay from General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta. Joined service as Munsiff in Oudh, 1913; became Subordinate Judge; appointed first Registrar, Oudh Chief Court, 1925; District and Sessions Judge since 1935. Made Rai Bahadur 1930.

RAI SAHIB PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH UPRETI, B.A., Superintendent, U. P. Secretariat. Born 2nd September, 1887. After graduation from Allahabad University remained attached to the Government Secretariat, United Provinces, where rendered meritorious services for which received title of Rai Sahib, 1931; awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

RAI BAHADUR BABU VAIDYA NATH DAS, B.A., Rais, Banker and Zamindar, Benares, was educated at Queen's College, Benares. He is a scion of an ancient and highly respected Agarwal family. He is remarkably proficient in business and management. While carrying on banking on a large and effective scale, he has added extensive Zamindari to the existing estate.



R. B. Babu Vaidya Nath Das, B.A., Rais, Banker and Zamindar, Benares.

A man of sterling character, congenial temperament, equally held in high esteem by European and Indian officials and non-officials, he has rendered manifold services to the King and the country. He and his family have always been most loyal to the benign Government. He has taken keen interest in social, educational, religious and political activities as well as in combatting anti-Government movements.

He is Durbari; Rai Bahadur; Member, Benares District Court of Wards Advisory Committee; non-official Visitor, District Jail; and twice returned to the District Board, Benares. He is also President, Benares District Zamindars' Association; Benares District National Agriculturists' Party; Bankers' Association, Benares; and Vice-Chairman, Managing Committee, Agra Provincial Zamindars' Association, Allahabad.

Ever since he entered public life after taking his degree he has been devoting his energies to the educational and social uplift of the Agarwal community. He has organised the Agarwal Samaj and has started schools for Agarwal boys and girls which are now flourishing.

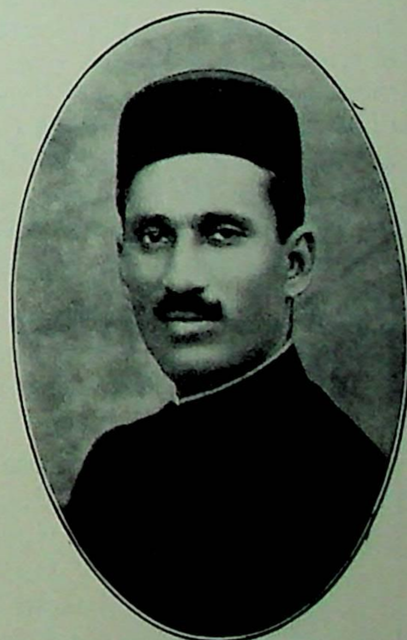
His donations are all-embracing, namely, for King's Silver Jubilee, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit to Benares; Pensioners' Camp, Benares; War Fund, Peace celebrations, U. P.; Orissa Flood Reliefs; Behar and Quetta earthquakes and hundreds of other funds, charitable and educational.

He is blessed with a worthy son, Mr. Anand Prasad Agarwal, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Honorary Munsiff, Benares.

Though advanced in years Rai Bahadur is always ready to work for the Government and the public and has occupied himself energetically with the uplift of Zamindars and tenants.

He is a keen educationist and an effective orator, having delivered impressive speeches on various subjects.

RAM NARAIN VAISH, Landlord and Rais, Lucknow, was born in 1900. He is a worthy scion of a respectable Vaish family of the United Provinces noted for its loyalty and public spirit. He is a young philanthropist who is always ready with his purse on all occasions calling forth monetary assistance to the Government, public, and the community. He was a Member of the Cantonment Board, 1931—33. Is an Honorary Magistrate since 1932. Patron of the U. P. Flying Club, Ltd. Is President of the All-India Tarun Kesharwani Vaish Mahasabha. He built a stone temple "Ganesh Puri" after the name of his revered father in the city of Lucknow, which counts amongst the best of its kind. He is the author of the All-India Kesharwani Vaish Directory, which contains a complete description of the members of the community and will be distributed free of charge. For his many estimable qualities of head and heart he is held in great esteem both in official and non-official circles.



Ram Narain Vaish, Landlord and Rais, Lucknow.



R.B. Dr. Baij Nath Vyas, M.B., Physician, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.

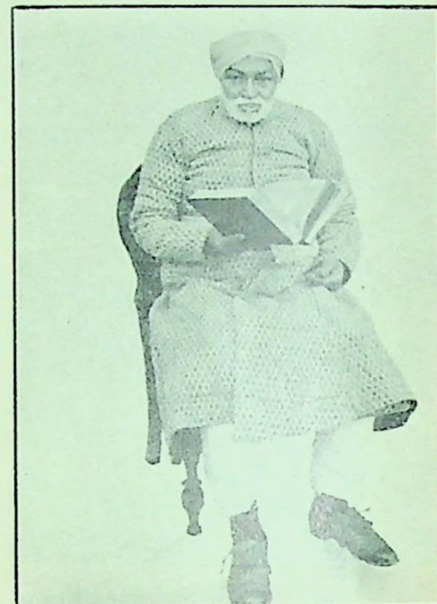
RAI BAHADUR DR. BAIJ NATH VYAS, M.B., Reader, Head of Department of Physiology and Physician, King George's Medical College, Lucknow, comes of Gujrati Nagar Brahmin family. Born at Benares, 1876. Educated at Agra College. Took M.B. degree in 1898 with distinction from Lahore Medical College. Was Lecturer in Medicine, Agra Medical College, 1907—10. Chief Plague Officer from 1917 to 1921. Title of Rai Bahadur conferred, 1917. Was H.A.S. to the Viceroy for 5 years.



SYED AHMED ABBAS ZAIDI, Taluqdar, Unao, comes of a family which has all along been loyal to the British Government since the time of the East India Company. His father, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Syed Mohammad Mah, Taluqdar, served Government in various capacities and rendered valuable services during the famine of 1897 for which he was awarded a *Sanad* in 1898. He worked as Special Magistrate from 1910 till 1929 when he retired as a Life Magistrate of I Class; he also gave away a considerable area of land without compensation for Government and public purposes; in recognition of the above two services he received a *Sanad* from the Local Government in 1911 on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. During the Great War he rendered valuable services towards recruiting and War Loans for which he was awarded a *Sanad* in 1919. He received the title of Khan Bahadur in 1930 and was awarded the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. He died in November, 1935, leaving behind three sons —Ch. Syed Ahmad Abbas, Taluqdar, Syed Abul Qasim, Munsiff, and Syed Wasi Haider, M.A., and two nephews, Syed Qasim Husain, B.A., LL.B., and Syed Rafi Haider, sons of Ch. Syed Talib Ali, his predeceased brother, who was also a Taluqdar with him and who also served Government in various ways.



Syed Ahmad Abbas Zaidi, Taluqdar, Unao.



K. B. Ch. Syed Mohammad Mah.

Following his family traditions Ch. Syed Ahmad Abbas started his career by serving the Government and the public since 1912, when he was elected a Member of the Local Board and continued till 1928; was appointed Assistant Recruiting Officer in 1916 and secured recruits and the War Loans during the Great War; worked as Aman Sabha Member in 1920; was appointed a Bench Magistrate in 1922 and worked as such till 1929, when he was made a Special Magistrate, II Class, in which position he still continues. He was elected Chairman of the Municipal Board of Unao for the first time in 1929, for the second time in 1932 and for the third time in 1936; has been a Member of the Court of Wards Advisory Committee since 1927; worked as the Chairman of the Excise Advisory Committee from 1933 to 1935; was awarded a *Sanad* by the Local Government on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee in 1935; and is also working as a Member of the Rural Development Committee, of the Atal Behari High School Trustees' Committee, Unao, and of the Controlling Authority of the Traffic Area of the Lucknow Division. His first cousin, Syed Qasim Husain Zaidi, also started his career by serving the public as Municipal Commissioner, as Member of the District Mohammadan Educational Committee, as Member of the Flood Relief Committee and as Member of the Landholders' Association of Unao District.



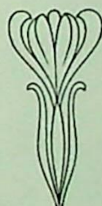
KHAN BAHADUR SAIYID ZAMIN HUSAIN, B.A., Secretary, Husainabad Trust and Wasika Officer, Lucknow, son of Saiyid Rahat Ali, resident of village Bijhar Muinuddinpur, District Azamgarh. Born in 1873 in a respectable family. Graduated from Canning College, Lucknow. Entered Government service in the Agricultural Department and rose from non-gazetted rank to the highest post given to Indians in the Department *viz.* Assistant Director. Subsequently transferred to the U. P. Government, Revenue Department, as Deputy Collector. Worked as Assistant Record Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer in Basti and Saharanpur Districts. Officiated as Collector of Jaunpur and Benares Districts. Retired from Government Service in 1928. Appointed as Hony. Special Magistrate 1st Class with summary powers and an Assistant Collector in the Azamgarh District. Received the title of Khan Sahib in recognition of his meritorious services. Selected Secretary, U. P. Muslim Waqfs Committee, in 1929. Selected as the Secretary, Husainabad Endowment, and appointed Wasika Officer, Lucknow, in 1930. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him in recognition of his good services as Secretary, U. P. Muslim Waqfs Committee, and as Secretary, Husainabad Endowment, in 1934. Is also Life Magistrate. Is held in high esteem in official and social circles.



K. B. S. Zamin Husain, B.A., Secretary, Husainabad Trust and Wasika Officer, Lucknow.

The Indian Empire

Leading Officials and Non-officials,
Ministers, Members of Legislatures,
Zamindars and other Personages.



PUNJAB, N.-W.F.P., DELHI & BALUCHISTAN.

Section 7



His Excellency Sir Herbert William Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E., Governor of the Punjab.



His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ralph Edwin Hotchkin Griffith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Governor of the North-West Frontier Province.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERBERT WILLIAM EMERSON, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E., Governor of the Punjab. Born 1st June, 1881. Educated at Caldey Grange Grammar School and Magdalen College, Cambridge. Joined Indian Civil Service in 1905. Served as Manager, Bashahr State, 1911—14; Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Mandi State, 1915; Punjab, 1917; Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Punjab, 1917; Deputy Commissioner, 1922; Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, 1927-28; Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1930—32; assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab, April, 1933.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR RALPH EDWIN HOTCHKIN GRIFFITH, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of the North-West Frontier Province, Peshawar. Born 4th March, 1882. Educated at Blundells School and Royal Military College, Sandhurst.


The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, K.C.I.E., Peshawar.

THE HON'BLE NAWAB SIR SAHIBZADA ABDUL QAIYUM, K.C.I.E., Minister, Transferred Departments, N.-W. F. P., Peshawar, was born in 1866. He served in Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, and also as Political Agent; served Khyber Black Mountain Expedition, 1888; mentioned in Despatches; Samana Expedition, 1891; Tirah Expedition, 1897-98; mentioned in Despatches and made Khan Bahadur; Zakkakhel Expedition, 1908, awarded C.I.E.; on Indo-Afghan Boundary Commission, 1894-95. Made Nawab, 1915; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1929. Is Founder and Life Hon. Secretary, Islamia College, Peshawar. Has been Member, Legislative Assembly, since 1923. Was Member, Round Table Conference. Is First Minister, N.-W.F.P. Appointed Premier, N.-W.F.P., April, 1937.

KHAN BAHADUR DR. KHWAJA ABDUR RAHMAN, O.B.E., M.B., CH.B. (Edin.) D.P.H. (Lond.), Director of Public Health, Punjab, 6 Tollinton Road, Lahore. Born 1881. Permanent residence Ludhiana. First non-I.M.S. Punjabi appointed as Director, Public Health, Punjab. Was also an M.L.C. and Member, Standing Committee, Punjab Legislative Council, on Public Health. Was Professor of Hygiene, King Edward Medical College, Lahore, for a number of years and Examiner in Hygiene in the Universities of the Punjab, Lucknow and Patna. Is Fellow of the Punjab University and Member of the Syndicate. Elected by the University as its first representative to the Indian Medical Council. Is also a Member, Punjab Medical Council; Secretary, Punjab Sanitary Board, and Technical Committee, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Punjab Branch.

Has been Chairman, Punjab Public Health Association, and is President, Anti-Tuberculosis Sub-Committee, Punjab. Has three sons and three daughters.


K. B. Dr. Khwaja Abdur Rahman, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Lond.), Director of Public Health, Punjab, Lahore.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SIR JAMES ADDISON, M.A., B.SC., Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore. Born 13th November, 1879. Educated at Bauff Academy, Aberdeen University and University College, London. Entered I.C.S., 1902. Served as District Judge, Delhi, 1909—11; Special Land Acquisition Officer, New Delhi, 1912—15; Judge, Small Causes Court, Simla, 1917—20; District and Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi, 1920—24; Additional Judge, Lahore High Court, 1925 and Puisne Judge, 1927. Acted as Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, 1935.

LT.-COL. F. A. BARKER, I.M.S., M.A., M.D., B.C. (Cantab), Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, Lahore. Born 17th October, 1882. Educated at Repton School, Cambridge, and Guy's Hospital. Joined Indian Medical Service in July, 1907. During the Great War served in Egypt, Mediterranean Expedition Force, Palestine; S.M.O., Andamans, 1920—25; I.-G. Prisons, C. P., 1925-26; I.-G. Prisons, Punjab, 1927—35; Offg. D.D.G., I.M.S., 1935. Made Military O.B.E. and mentioned in Despatches, 1919.



The Hon'ble Sir Donald James Boyd, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member, Executive Council, Punjab.

THE HON'BLE SIR DONALD JAMES BOYD, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab, Lahore. Has been on active service for more than 31 years and was appointed to the present post in May, 1934.

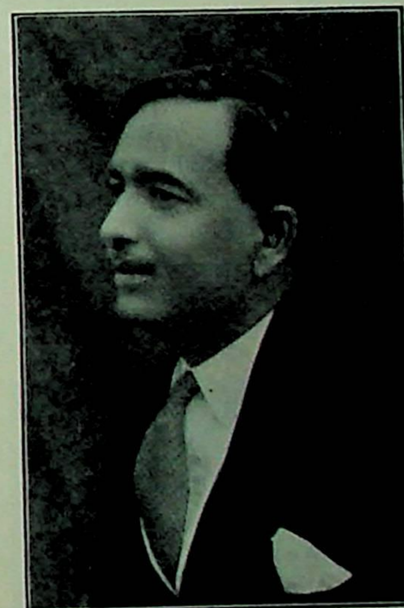
FRANK LUGARD BRAYNE, C.I.E., M.C., Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, Lahore. Born 6th January, 1882. Educated at Monkton Combe School and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1905; Military service in France, Palestine, etc., 1915—19. Awarded Military Cross in 1918. Made C.I.E., February, 1937.

THE HON'BLE SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, B.A. (Oxon.), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Home Member, Executive Council, North-West Frontier Province, and Governor-designate of the N.-W.F.P., Peshawar. Born 23rd March, 1888. Educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh and Magdalen College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1911. Served on North-West Frontier, 1914—25; Counseller, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-26; Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926—31.

KHAN SAHIB SHEIKH FAZAL ILAHI, Director, Information Bureau, Punjab, Lahore. Born at Bhera, District Shahpur, on 29th June, 1894. Father, Sheikh Sadr-ud-Din Piresh, a big landlord and Zamindar of Bhera, died in May, 1913.

Educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh, where passed M.A. (previous) in Mathematics and LL. B. (previous) in 1916 and the same year came out successful in the P. C. S. competitive examination. Joined as probationer Extra Assistant Commissioner on 15th January, 1917, for training at Dera Ghazi Khan. Served as E. A. C. in Rohtak, Jullundur, Montgomery, Rawalpindi, Gujrat and Jhang and as S. D. O. at Pind Dadan Khan. In 1930 he was put on special duty in the Information Bureau Office for one year. Since 1932 he has been serving as Director, Information Bureau, Punjab, except for a period of six months in 1932, when he went to Government of India as Under-Secretary in the Finance Department. Mentioned in the *Government of India Gazette* for valuable War services.

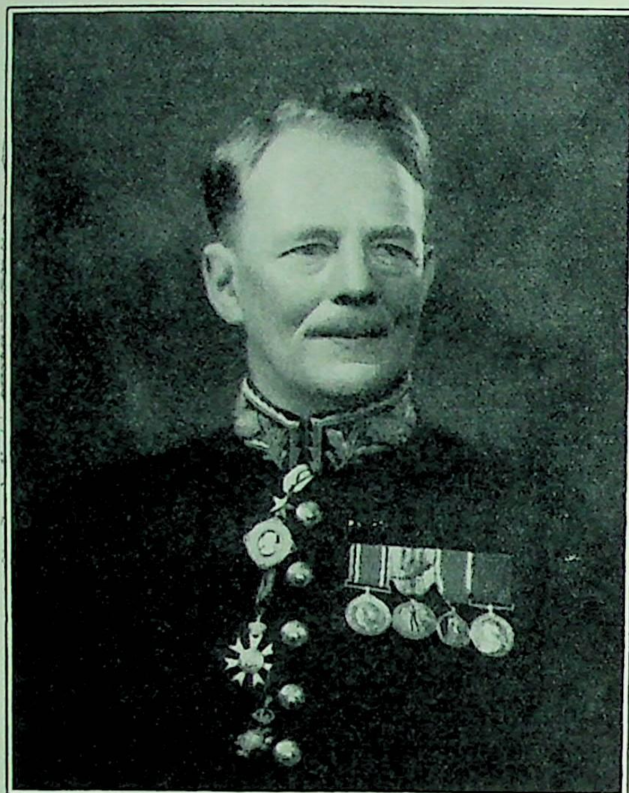
Younger brother, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Fazal Haq, B.A., is an elected Member, Central Legislative Assembly, Jagirdar, an Honorary Magistrate and President, Bhera Municipal Committee.



K. S. Sheikh Fazal Ilahi, Director, Information Bureau, Punjab.

COLIN CAMPBELL GARBETT, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E., Commissioner, Multan Division. Born 22nd May, 1881. Educated at King William's College, Isle of Man; Victor Ludorum Jesus College; Cambridge Senior Scholar; graduated with 1st Class Honours; Classics, 1903; LL.B. (2nd Class), 1904; I.C.S., 1904; Assistant Censor 1915; Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and also Administrator, Agricultural Development Scheme (Military), 1917; Mentioned in Despatches twice; Assistant Secretary, India Office; Member, Foreign Office Delegation, Turkish Peace Treaty, 1919-20; Secretary to the High Commissioner, Iraq, 1920—22; returned to India, 1922; Deputy Commissioner, Attock, 1925—29;

Rawalpindi, 1929; Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1931—35, and Commissioner, Multan Division, 1935. Created C.I.E., 1917; C.M.G. 1922, and C.S.I., 1935.



Colin Campbell Garbett, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E., Commissioner, Multan Division



Alma Latifi, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.A., LL.M., LL.D., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

ALMA LATIFI, C.I.E., 1932; O.B.E., 1919; M.A., LL.M. (Cantab); LL.D. (Dublin); Bar-at-Law; I.C.S.; Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab, since 1934. Born 12th November, 1879. Joined as Assistant Commissioner in Punjab, January, 1903; since held administrative, Judicial, Secretariat and Political offices; inquired into Punjab Industries, 1909-10; duty with Press Camp, Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1911 (medal); Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State, 1913—16; received Recruiting Badge and was mentioned in 'Gazette of India' for valuable War services; Member, Council of State, November, 1927; Delegate, International Law Conference, The Hague, 1930; substitute delegate and Adviser, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1930; Delegate, Inter-Parliamentary Conference, London, 1930; duty with 1st. 2nd and 3rd Indian Round Table Conference, London. *Publications*: "Effects of War on Property," being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908; "Industrial Punjab," 1911, "The All-India Alphabet: A Step towards Federation," 1934. *Address*: Secretariat, Lahore.



Frederick Hale Puckle, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary, Government, Punjab.

FREDERICK HALE PUCKLE, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore. Has been on active service for the last 22 years. Appointed to the present post in February, 1935.

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR CHAUDHRI SIR SHAHAB-UD-DIN, KT., B.A., LL.B., ex-Minister for Education, Punjab, 3 Durand Road, Lahore. Educated at Government College and Law College, Lahore. Started "Criminal Law Journal of India" in 1904 and "Indian Cases" in 1909. Elected Member, Lahore Municipality, 1913; President of the



The Hon'ble K. B. Ch. Sir Shahab-ud-Din, Kt., B.A., LL.B., Lahore.

Committee, 1922, and re-elected President, 1924. Member, Legislative Assembly, for three years; elected President, Punjab Legislative Council, and re-elected President in January, 1927. Appointed Minister for Education, 1936, and Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly, April, 1937.



The Hon'ble Captain Sardar Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Lahore.

THE HON'BLE CAPTAIN SARDAR SIR SIKANDAR HAYAT KHAN, ex-Acting Governor, Punjab, Premier, Punjab Government, Lahore. Born 5th June, 1892. Educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and University College, London. Served on N.-W. F. and in the third Afghan War. Appointed to Brigade Headquarters Staff; was the first Indian to command a company. Elected to Punjab Legislative Council by landholders' constituency; non-official Member of Police Enquiry Committee, 1926; Personal Assistant to Mela Officer during H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit; Chairman, Provincial Simon Committee; appointed Revenue Member, Punjab Government, for three months in 1929 and became permanent Revenue Member, 1930; appointed to act as Governor, Punjab, July to October, 1932, and again from 15th February to 9th June, 1934; appointed Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, 1934; resigned, 1936, and appointed Acting Revenue Member, Punjab, 1936. Appointed Premier of the Punjab under the new Constitution, April, 1937. Was connected with the Boards of 11 Companies including Punjab Portland Cement Co., Wah Stone and Lime Company; North India Constructional Engineers, Frontier Mining Syndicate and Messrs. Owen Roberts.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FRANK WHITTINGHAM SKEMP, M.A. (Manc.), B.A. (Hist. Honours), I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore. Born 13th December, 1880. Educated at University of Manchester; Peterhouse, Cambridge. Entered Indian Civil Service (Punjab Commission) 1904; officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1910—13; Sessions Judge, 1918—27; Additional Judge, Lahore High Court, 1927, and Puisne Judge, 1933.

THE HON'BLE SARDAR BAHADUR SIR SUNDAR SINGH MAJITHIA, KT., C.I.E., Minister of Revenue, Punjab, "Majitha House," Albert Road, Amritsar. Born 17th February, 1872. Educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College and Government College, Lahore. Worked as Honorary Secretary, Chief Khalsa Dewan, representative body of the Sikhs, from its inception in 1902 to the close of 1920; was Honorary Secretary, Khalsa College, Amritsar, for 11 years and was Revenue Member, Government of the Punjab. Has been President, Khalsa College Committee, since 1920. Was appointed Minister of Revenue under the new Constitution, April, 1937. Was made C.I.E., 1920; Knighted, 1926, and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN DOUGLAS YOUNG, KT., B.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Lahore. Has been in the Judicial Department of the United Provinces and was Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court, 1929—34. Appointed Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, May, 1934. Knighted 1935.

KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH ABDUL GAFFOOR, Army Contractor, Ambala, was born in 1883 at Nasirabad. He occupies a prominent position among the Military purveyors and is as much well-known for his business acumen as for his princely munificence. After the Mutiny of 1857 his grandfather shifted his residence to Nasirabad and permanently settled there. The Khan Bahadur is an entirely self-made man and has risen by dint of his own exertion. He started his career in 1906 with small beginnings at Ahmednagar in Deccan and the present proud position and prosperous condition of his business bears ample testimony to his ability, wisdom, knowledge, keen insight and various activities in that line.



Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Gaffoor, Army Contractor, Ambala.

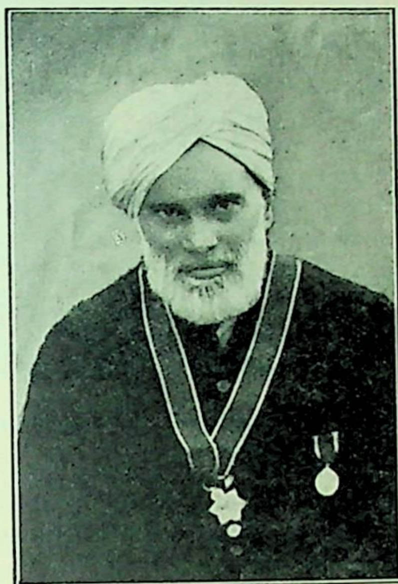
The Khan Bahadur's devotion and unflinching loyalty to the British Government has been repeatedly proved and has won the commendation of high officers, both military and civil. During the late Great War, whilst he was stationed at Madras, at the greatest personal risk, he stood firm and co-operated with the authorities with exemplary loyalty and devotion.

During the last tour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (now H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor) in India he was presented to the Prince by the Officer Commanding the Regiment. During this long period of more than 31 years' activity wherever his business took him he has made his personality felt not to the officers of the Regiments alone but to everyone who came in contact with him. It is, indeed, impossible to record in brief all his good work. Suffice it to say that he has always been a leading light both in his business career as well as in private life.

His list of charities and contributions to useful public funds are equally too lengthy to be detailed. While at Poona, he had contracts of no less than three Regiments in hand. He contributed Rs. 1,000 for the construction of Wilson Pavilion in the Muslim Gymkhana and Rs. 1,000 to a Muslim Orphanage besides many other large-hearted contributions to numerous institutions. He has always encouraged cultivation of sportsmanship in the Regiments and there are many trophies of silver and gold which are eagerly sought forward by the sporting sides. On the 15th January, 1937, he forwarded a cheque for the sum of Rs. 70,000 to the Commissioner of Ajmer to utilise the same in the erection of Charitable Eye, Male and Female Hospitals at Nasirabad (Rajputana). In appreciation of sterling services both to the Crown and the country he was awarded the title of Khan Sahib in June, 1922, and that of Khan Bahadur in January, 1931.



KHAN SAHIB MIRZA ABDUL GHAFFAR BEG, Rais, Hansi, District Hissar, is a worthy scion of an ancient and respectable family, members of which originally came from Persia with Zahir-ud-Din Babar. He is one of the most prominent, useful and influential men of the District and is highly esteemed in official and non-official circles. He is noted for his honesty, broad-mindedness and munificence. He is one of the biggest landlords of the District and also owns 10 squares of land in the Montgomery and Lyallpur Districts awarded by the Government. During the Great War he served the Crown with exemplary loyalty and devotion by supplying a considerable number of recruits and subscribing liberally to different War Funds. In recognition of his loyal and meritorious services he received many *Sanads* and certificates and was made an Honoray Magistrate, Khan Sahib, Divisional Durbari, Inam Khar and a Member of the Canal Advisory Committee. He has also been associated with many public-spirited activities and was a prominent Member of the Hissar District Board for six years and of the Hansi Municipal Committee for twenty-four years. He served also as President of the Municipal Committee, Hansi.



K. S. Mirza Abdul Ghaffar Beg, Rais, Hansi, Distt. Hissar.

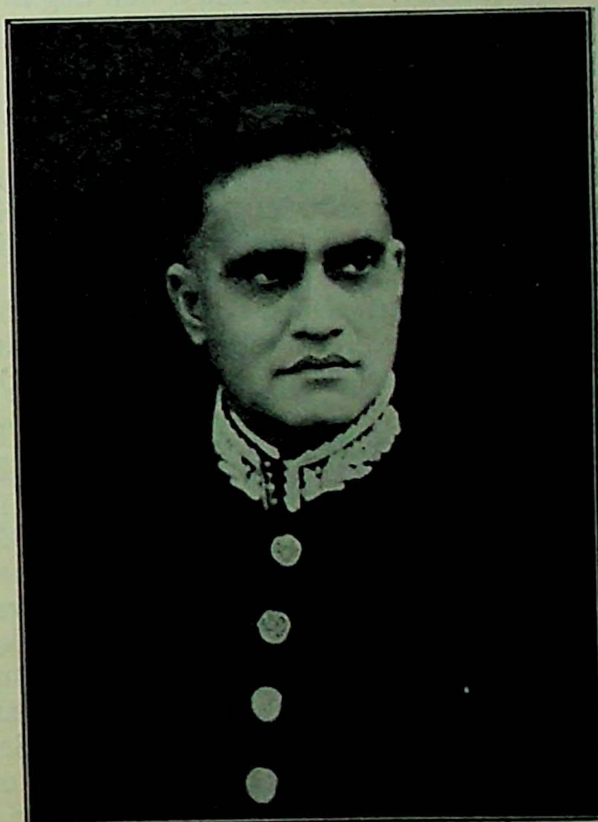
On the happy occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee in 1935, in spite of his advancing age and ill health he did admirable work as Vice-President of the Hissar District Silver Jubilee Committee and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. He contributed Rs. 500 to the Silver Jubilee Fund, and also tpent Rs. 1,000 on staging a free drama of "Silver King" on the nights of 9th and 10th May, 1935, at his residence at Hansi, in which his son, Mohammad At-har Beg, and his nephew, Mohammad Shariff Beg, Sarbarah Inam Khar, and his other friends entertained the public and the officials of the District by playing the chief parts of the drama.

The sad death of His Majesty was genuinely mourned by him and his family.

He has one son, Mohammad At-har Beg, a nominated Member of the Municipal Committee, Hansi, and two grandsons, Mohammad Azhar Beg and Mohammad Tahir Beg.



THE HON'BLE MIAN ABDUL HAYE, B.A., LL.B., Minister of Education, Punjab, Lahore. Born October, 1888. Educated at Forman Christian College, Lahore. Took LL.B. degree in 1910; started practice at Ludhiana and was elected Member of Ludhiana Municipality the same year; elected Junior Vice-President, Ludhiana Municipality, in 1911, which office he held till 1921 when he was elected Senior Vice-President. Elected President, Ludhiana Municipality, 1922. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, in 1923 and was again returned unopposed in 1926; is a zealous promoter of Muslim education; Trustee, Anjuman Iraqqia Talim, Amritsar; Member, College Committee, Anjuman Himayat Islam, Lahore; President, All-India Awan Conference and Muslim Club, Lahore. Director, Muslim India Insurance Co., Ltd. and Northern India Insurauce Co., Ltd., Lahore. Elected Member, first Punjab Legislative Assembly, and appointed Minister of Education, Punjab, April 1937.



The Hon'ble Mian Abdul Haye, B.A., LL.B., Minister of Education, Punjab, Lahore.



KHAN SAHIB KHWAJA ABDUL MAJID., M.B.E., Deputy Commissioner, Karnal. Permanent residence Bhera, District Shahpur. Served twice as Director, Land Records, and Inspector-General, Registration. Was official Member, Council of State. Received *Khillat*, Medal and *Sanads* for War services. Contributed to War Loan, 1918, by a fixed monthly deduction from pay. Services against Civil Disobedience acknowledged by Government. Identified closely with Co-operative movement. M. B. E. 1919. Khan Sahib 1920. Acknowledged as 'Amir-i-Qaum' (Head of the community) by his people at Bhera.



Munshi Abdul Majid Azel, retired Superintendent, Mozang, Lahore.

MUNSHI ABDUL MAJID AZEL, retired Superintendent, Mozang, Lahore. Born 1880. Retired after 36 years' meritorious service in Irrigation Branch, Punjab. Working as Hony. Secretary, Co-operative Credit Society, Bela Basti Ram, for last sixteen years. Awarded *Sanad* for literary services in the Great War, a gold watch for good work on Sutlej Valley Project and King's Silver Jubilee Medal.



Ch. Abdul Rahim, Sufaidposh, Member, District Board, Maingri, District Gurdaspur.

CHAUDHRI ABDUL RAHIM, Sufaidposh, Member, District Board, Manager, Ghulam Din High School, Maingri, District Gurdaspur, was born on April 14, 1909. He owns substantial landed property, paying one thousand rupees annually as land revenue. Having finished his school career he preferred a life of public service and has since been serving the public in various ways. The family which he so worthily represents is an old and respectable one well known for its public spirit and philanthropy. His uncle Khan Bahadur Babu Mohammad Ibrahim, M.L.C., Burma, spent over one lakh of rupees for the relief of human distress on account of the Pegu Earthquake and has given big amounts to many useful public institutions including Rs. 2,000 to the Coronation Club, Gurdaspur. Another uncle, Khan Bahadur Babu Wali Mohammad, M.L.C., Burma, has made a gift of Rs. 60,000 to the Rangoon University. During the Great War he served the Empire with men and money to the best of his ability and means. His brother, Chaudhri Abdul Rauf, Sufaidposh, M.D.B., Gurdaspur, has given Rs. 2,000 for the D. B. Dispensary, Maingri, as well as land for the building. He has also given handsome amounts to numerous institutions for public good.

Chaudhri Abdul Rahim has inherited all the noble qualities of the family including its munificence. He has had a well dug in the compound of the Kot-Maingri Dispensary at a cost of Rs. 600. His important public subscriptions include decent amounts to the Earthquake Fund and the Prisoners' Aid Society and Rs. 1,300 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.

KHAWJA MOHAMMAD ABDUL SATTAR ANSARI, Durbari, Assessor and Lambardar, Mohalla Ansar, Panipat, was born in 1885. He is keenly interested in agricultural development, and has been successful in inducing the local agriculturists to grow fruits and vegetables of improved varieties. During Great War he helped in recruiting and was rewarded. He combatted Civil Disobedience movement. His services for maintenance of peace during *Bakrid* disturbances of 1930 and 1936, etc., were appreciated by the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police. He has been helping the Public Health Department during the outbreak of epidemics. He holds numerous certificates and *Sanads* from high Government officials appreciating his loyalty to the Crown and selfless devotion to public service.



Seth Kishan Lal Aggarwal, Rais and Landlord, Fazilka, District Ferozepore.

SETH KISHAN LAL AGGARWAL, Rais and Landlord, Fazilka, District Ferozepore, represents the richest Aggarwal family in the District. His grandfather, Seth Sheo Sahai Mal, settled in the town when Fazilka was founded. He helped the authorities in the establishment of the town, for which he was granted a *Sanad* by the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar.

Seth Sohanlal, father of Seth Kishan Lal, received a certificate from District War Association for recruiting work during the Great War and liberal War Loan contribution.

Seth Kishan Lal is very influential and is keenly interested in works of public utility. He is an Assessor. He was awarded a certificate for meritorious Silver Jubilee work.

PANDIT DINA NATH AGNIHOTRI, B.A., B.T., S.A.V., District Inspector of Schools, Kangra. Born 1889. He has to his credit a brilliant record of services to the Crown and the country as an Educationist since 1911. Has been associated with the Scout movement since 1924 and for public-spirited activities in this connection was awarded Scout Medal of Merit, 1932, and Certificate of Merit for distinction at Kurukshetra Mela, 1933. Was also awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Honorary Lieut. Thakur Abhai Chand, Provincial Durbari, ex-Wazir, Lahoul.



THAKUR ABHAI CHAND, Provincial Durbari, ex-Wazir, Lahoul, represents a historic family which has maintained its sway over a part of Lahoul for twenty-six generations. His great-grandfather, Thakur Tara Chand, was granted Kothi Kolang as *Jagir* together with Judicial powers over the whole of Lahoul and hereditary title of Wazir of Lahoul in recognition of conspicuous services to Government. His father, Rai Bahadur Thakur Amar Chand, supplied many recruits to 6th Labour Corps, himself accompanying them to Mesopotamia, and 80 recruits, including two nephews, to 2/30 Punjabis and 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners. In his recruiting work he was greatly helped by his younger brother, Thakur Mangal Chand, who is at present Revenue Assistant at Lahoul.



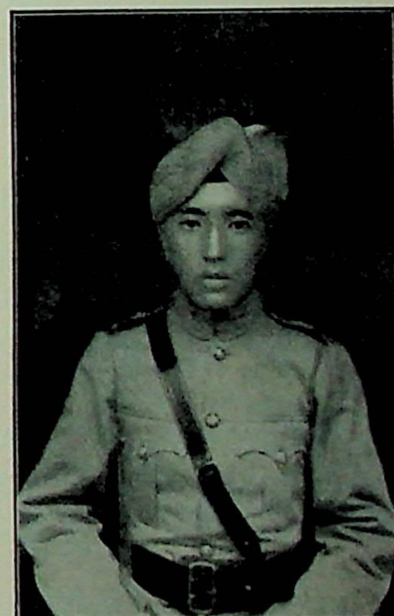
Late Rai Bahadur Thakur Amar Chand, Wazir of Lahoul.

Thakur Abhai Chand is in every way a worthy member of this distinguished family. He is a Provincial Durbari. He was Wazir of Lahoul and Hon. Lt. in 11/17 Dogra Regiment, Jullundur Cantt. In 1929 on account of his sickness he was compelled to leave the Army and the Wazirat as well. In his place his younger brother, Thakur Pratap Chand, is now acting as Wazir of Lahoul. He is also Lieut. in the 11/17 Dogra Regiment.



Lt. Thakur Partap Chand, Wazir of Lahoul.

Thakur Abhai Chand during his service in the army recruited one platoon of Lahoulas and his cousin, Thakur Nil Chand, who is Hon. Lt., recruited one platoon from Kulu. Nowadays Thakur Pratap Chand has got two platoons from Lahoul and one platoon from Kulu under him. He enlisted in the Army in 1929 and in a short period rose to the high position of Lieut. by his ability and devotion to duty. He has got one son, Thakur Mohindar Chand. Thakur Prithi Chand, the youngest son of R. B. Thakur Amar Chand, is Jamadar in the 11/17 Dogra Regiment.



Thakur Prithi Chand, Rais of Lahoul.

Thakur Prem Chand, Jagirdar, and Thakur Tara Chand are related to this family. Thakur Fateh Chand, Jagirdar of Gondhla, is brother-in-law of Thakur Abhai Chand.

RBAB HAJI AHMAD ALI JAN (MAHMAND), P.C.S., Landlord of Landi Yarghajo, Peshawar, was born on March 3, 1895. He is well up in English, Urdu, Persian and Pashto. He wields considerable influence in Landi and has a notable personality. The Arbab family is one of the oldest in the Province and is noted for its exemplary loyalty to the Crown. General J. Nicholson certified in 1856 that Arbab Fateh Mohammad Khan (grandfather of the subject of this sketch) served under him in the last Sikh War and behaved well. In the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857 two of his brothers went with 60 horsemen raised by the family to help the British.



Arbab Haji Ahmad Ali Jan (Mahmand), P.C.S., Landlord of Landi Yarghajo, Peshawar.

K. S. H. Arbab Ghulam Haider Khan, father of Haji Ahmad Ali Jan, was Divisional Durbari, Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff, and served the Government in various ways. During the Great War he subscribed to different War Funds and enlisted recruits, for which he was awarded the Recruiting Badge. He died in 1920, leaving behind his only son, Arbab Haji Ahmad Ali Jan. In 1917 Haji Ahmad Ali Jan was given the post of Munsiff while reading in the college.

In the very beginning of his service, while he was working as a Munsiff at Kohat, His Excellency Sir Ralph Griffith, Governor of the North-West Frontier Province (then Deputy Commissioner), in a certificate dated 20th May, 1920, in commending his work of arbitration in civil cases and his reputation among Mohammadans and Hindus alike for strict impartiality, made the following prophecy regarding his future career :—" I am sure that he will do well wherever his duties may take him." That prophecy has been amply fulfilled in his later life. He served in different responsible capacities such as Munsiff, Magistrate 1st Class, Revenue Assistant Election Officer, Election Commissioner and as Officer-in-charge of Royal Guests. For sometime he was given a chance to work in the Political Department. The work of all these important duties was carried on by him admirably. There are numerous appreciative remarks of his officers regarding his good services in connection with disturbances, the Civil Disobedience and Red Shirt movements, etc.

He worked as Reforms Officer in 1931, when for the first time the Reforms were introduced in Frontier Municipal Committees. He took much pains to draft the Rules and carry out the reforms successfully. His work in this connection was liked and appreciated by the Government and the public alike.

He is a big Landlord of his district and owns landed property at Lyallpur (Punjab) also. He is universally respected for his high character, wide culture and innate nobility of soul. His work in connection with the Royal Silver Jubilee was singularly praiseworthy. He was one of the spokesmen on radio on the Jubilee day. He was awarded the Jubilee Medal. He is blessed with two sons—Arbab Fateh Mohammad Khan and Mohammad Akbar Khan. He has also worked admirably to make the Coronation Day a great success in Mardan on 12th May, 1937.

IR AHMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB, Tahsildar, Sonepat, comes of the very well-known and famous " Syed " family of Delhi. A detailed account of this distinguished family is given in " Ma-a-Sirne Umra," Volume I.

Syed Ahmad Hussain Khan has been serving the Government very loyally for about thirty years. He greatly helped the Government during the Great War by recruits, loans and subscriptions and was awarded an Our-day *Sanad*, *Khilat* and a gold watch. Government very much appreciated his services during famine and Census in Gurgaon district, as well as his meritorious services in connection with the Royal Silver Jubilee. He is a God-fearing man, very popular with the people of his Ilaqa.

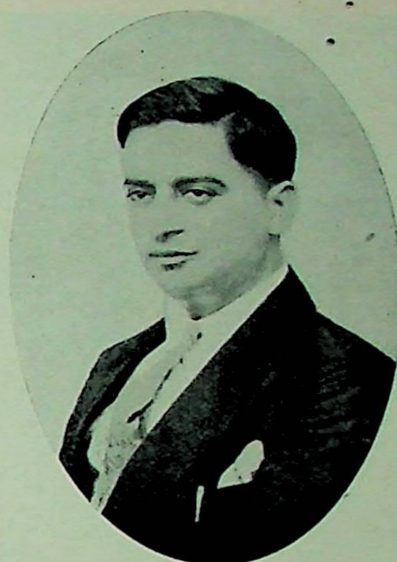


Mir Ahmad Hussain, Tehsildar, Sonepat.

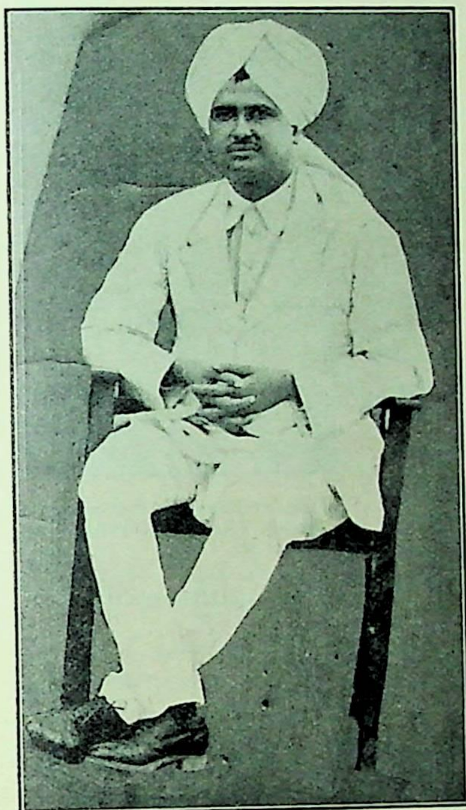
UNDAN LAL AHUJA, Managing Director, Ganesh Cotton Factory, Ltd., and President, Municipal Committee, Abohar, District Ferozepur, Punjab, is a worthy scion of an aristocratic family, which is well known for its loyalty to the Crown and

innumerable selfless public services. He owns extensive landed and house property in Ferozepur and Hissar districts. During the Great War his family subscribed one lac of rupees towards the War Loans and supplied as many as 900 combatants without any compensation from the Government.

Lala Kundan Lal's character, courteous manners, genial temperament and benevolent nature are well known to the public and have endeared him to all classes of people. He was elected Member of the Abohar Municipality at the early age of 22 in 1930 and was unanimously elected President in 1934. He is also President, Sahitya Sadan, a very popular institution of the town and a Director, Abohar Electric Supply Co., Ltd. He is always eager to serve the Government and is held in high esteem by the officials.



Kundan Lal Ahuja, Managing Director, Ganesh Cotton Factory, Ltd., Abohar, District Ferozepur.



Milkh Raj Ahuja, Rais, Landlord, Merchant, Municipal Commissioner. Abohar, Punjab.

MILKH RAJ AHUJA, Rais, Landlord, Merchant, Municipal Commissioner, Abohar, District Ferozepore, Punjab. Born 1902. Passed Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University. Owner of cotton-ginning press, ice and oil factories, house and landed property. Was awarded *Sanad* for good Municipal administration and anti-Congress work. Subscribed liberally to the Punjab Flood Relief Fund, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund and all other local institutions. Respected by all classes of people for his many high qualities of head and heart. Father, L. Niamat Rai, was a Municipal Commissioner for about 30 years and was universally respected for his high character and earnest public spirit.

RAIZADA MUKAND LAL AHUJA, Member and ex-President, Municipal Committee, Fazilka, Ferozepur, Punjab, worthily represents an old and respectable family. He was born in 1904. His father, late Rai Sahib Bal Chand, was an Honorary Magistrate for a number of years and subscribed Rupees one lac towards War Loan and supplied recruits.



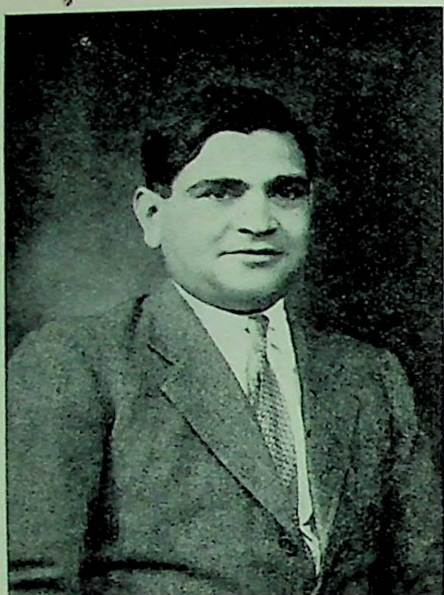
Raizada Mukand Lal Ahuja, Member, Municipal Committee, Fazilka.

Raizada Mukand Lal remained President of Municipality, 1931—34, and is a Member up till now. He has to his credit a record of excellent services rendered during Civil Disobedience movement. He owns extensive landed property. He donated Rs. 250 towards Jubilee Fund and Rs. 300 towards Behar Earthquake Relief. He is blessed with two promising sons.



Mahant Ajudhia Nath, Durbari & Municipal Commissioner, Gurdaspur.

MAHANT AJUDHIA NATH, Durbari and Municipal Commissioner, Mahant of Sarkar Kalan, Gurdaspur, is a worthy scion of a well-known and respectable family of Sawal Brahmans of Gurdaspur. His great-grandfather, Mahant Badri Nath, rendered very valuable services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857. Mahant Ajudhia Nath is 37 years if age and is noted for his loyalty to the Crown. He has always whole-heartedly placed himself at the disposal of the District authorities wherever his services were required by them. His personality and influence helped very much in checking the spread of the



Akhtar Hussain, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore.

Non-co-operation movement. He contributed handsomely to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund and fed thousands of poor and destitute on the Silver Jubilee day. He has been President, League of Amn-o-Azadi, Gurdaspur City Branch, and was a Member of the Tahsil Sub-Committee of the Silver Jubilee celebrations and Quetta Relief Fund. He is now Patron of the Hindu Yuvak Sabha and Brahmin Sabha, Gurdaspur, and is also actively associated with many public-spirited activities.



AKHTAR HUSSAIN, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore. Has been on active service for more than ten years. Was appointed to the present rank in March, 1933. Was responsible to a great extent in making the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary a success in Ferozepore District.



RISALDAR THAKUR ALBEL SINGH, village Saloh, P. O. Randoga, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab, was born in 1861. He belongs to a respectable Raja Jaswal family of Rajputs. He served with distinction in the Army from 1882 to 1916. He gave about hundred recruits during War and a costly horse to Army. When at Sialkot he saved the life of Major Whitely at a critical moment, for which he was awarded a *Sanad*. He is *Sarpanch*; Member, Jury; President, Co-operative Society; and Member, Co-operative Union; was Sub Registrar, Una, 1924—34. He contributed to District Health Association and Silver Jubilee Fund. He combated Akali movement. Being of intensely charitable disposition he spares neither pains nor money for the relief of human distress. Has constructed two wells, one *sarai* and one tank. He was awarded 2 medals, one silver watch and 2 squares of land in recognition of War services. He is blessed with one son.



Risaldar Thakur Albel Singh, Saloh, Distt. Hoshiarpur.



M. ALI AHMAD, M.A., LL.B., Superintendent, Reclamation and Criminal Tribes Office, Lahore. Born 1906. Creditable record of promoting scouting, Red Cross, Panchayat and rural uplift work among members of criminal tribes. Combated Civil Disobedience. Members of family enlisted in the Punjabi Double Company during the Great War. Contributed to Behar and Quetta Earthquake Relief Funds, Hari Singh Scholarship Fund and Silver Jubilee Fund. Received Silver Jubilee Medal.



Subedar Allah Bakhsh, 1/12th Infantry (retired), Dhaunkal.



SUBEDAR ALLAH BAKHSH, 1/12th Infantry (retired), a resident of village Dhaunkal, Tahsil Wazirabad, District Gujranwala, represents an old and respectable family wielding considerable influence in the Ilaqa. His uncle, Chaudhri Fateh Ali, and father, Chaudhri Khuda Bakhsh, rendered various meritorious services to Government and were highly rewarded for the same. Subedar Allah Bakhsh has a highly creditable record of military services to his credit. He served with distinction in the Great War with his own regiment as well as with the 89th Punjabis and 3/154th infantry. In view of his distinguished services and high character he was recommended for Honorary Magistrateship by various high military and political officers. His high military officers wrote of him :—"*He is not only an Indian officer but a personal friend.*"

SHEIKH ALLAH DITTA, Rais, Municipal Commissioner, Military Contractor, the leading hide merchant, Multan City, was born in 1885. He has got contracts for supply of meat to the military authorities at Quetta, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Multan. He has been a military contractor at a big military station like Quetta since 1918 with the exceptin of only two years. The contracts run in the names of Sheikhs Allah Ditta and Abdul Karim, the latter being his younger brother. Another firm dealing with hide, wool, etc., goes by the name of Messrs. Allah Ditta Mohammad Iqbal, (Sheikh Mohammad Iqbal being the son of the subject of this sketch). Sheikh Allah Ditta has got *Sanads* and certificates from high military officers for his efficient contract work. To Sheikh Sahib also belongs the distinction of being a pioneer in Multan of direct trade in leather and hides with Europe and America. It was solely on account of his enterprise that the market in Multan for the hide trade occupies the first place in the Punjab. The remarkable success of Sheikh Sahib in business is due exclusively to his gifted brain and the reputation of his firms for honesty and integrity. In addition to Rs. 5,500 he pays yearly as income-tax, Sheikh Sahib owns some gardens, wells and substantial house property.



Sheikh Allah Ditta, Rais and Municipal Commissioner, Multan City.

He is popular with both the Government and the public for his loyalty to the Crown and earnest public spirit. He is President of his *Biradri* (clan), Vice-President of the Hide and Skin Merchants' Association, and Member of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Multan. In all these responsible capacities he has been giving a highly creditable account of himself. He takes keen interest in all movements for public good and subscribes liberally to all useful funds whether started by Government or the public. For his high character, generosity and nobility of manners he enjoys the esteem and affection of all classes of people.

During the Great War Sheikh Sahib served the Empire with marked energy and devotion. His recruiting and War Loan services were appreciated in proper quarters.

He took a prominent part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations of 1935. He did splendid work for the success of the celebrations at Multan and contributed Rs. 500 to the Jubilee Fund. In recognition of these distinguished services he received certificates from high officers.

He is blessed with three sons—Sh. Fazal Karim, Sh. Zafar-ul-Islam and Sh. Mohammad Iqbal.

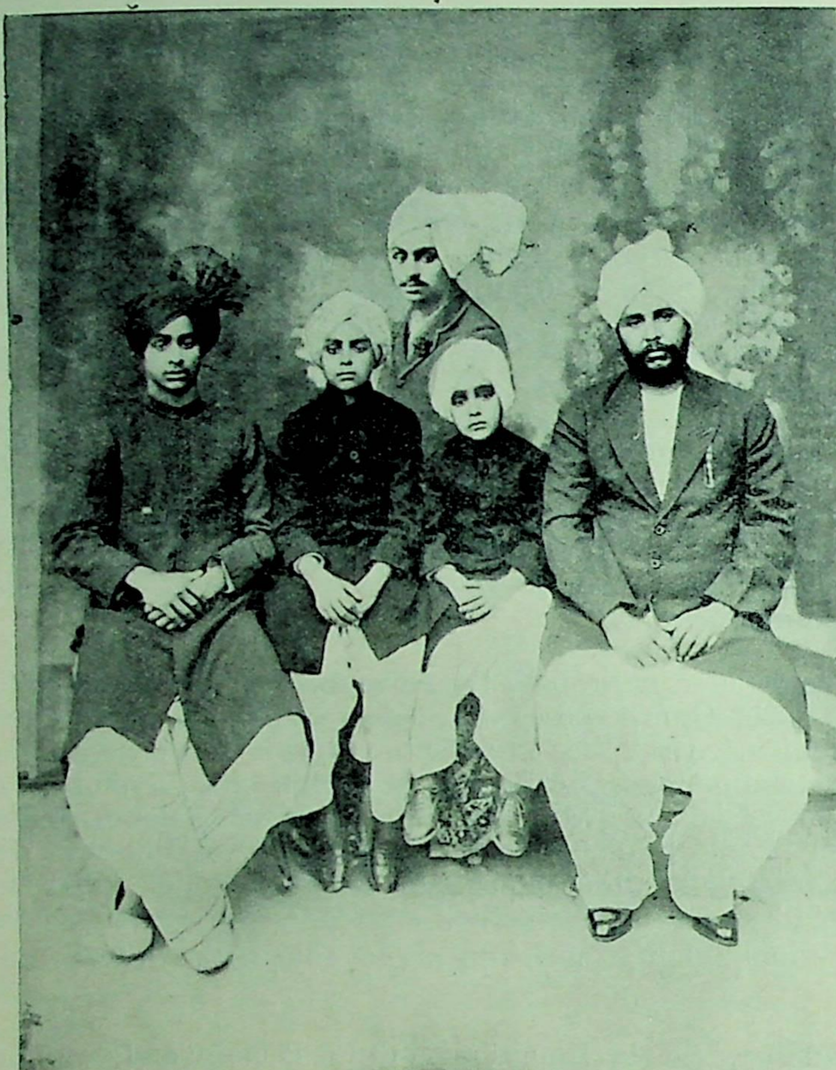
KHAN SAHIB HAJI MALIK ALLAH RAKHA, Honorary Magistrate, Military Contractor, Mehtab Manzil, Tibbi Street, Sialkot, was born in 1870. He has been serving for the last forty years with singular distinction and success as Army Contractor to His Majesty's British Forces. He pays four thousand rupees annually as income-tax. He was also Municipal Commissioner for twelve consecutive years, giving in that capacity a highly creditable account of himself. His services during the Rustam Expedition in 1914-15 and the Afghan War of 1919 were highly appreciated. He proved immensely helpful to Government in Lahore and Peshawar during the Rowlatt Act disturbances of 1919. For his loyal services he was awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in 1931 and the title of Khan Sahib in 1933.



K. S. Haji Malik Allah Rakha, Honorary Magistrate, Sialkot.

He is Vice-Chairman, Anjuman-i-Islamia, Sialkot. He has constructed rooms in the Islamia High School at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

He has two sons—Malik Sardar Ali and Malik Muzaffar Ali.



Guru Amar Singh, Rais, Landlord, Divisional Durbari, Assessor, Guru Har Sahai, District Ferozepur, and his sons.

GURU AMAR SINGH, Rais, Landlord, Divisional Durbari, Assessor, Guru Har Sahai, District Ferozepur, was born in 1893. He is a worthy scion of an illustrious family, which is mentioned in the *Punjab Chiefs*. He was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He possesses about 8,000 acres of land in Ferozepur and Lahore Districts and pays about Rs 3,500 yearly as land revenue. During the Great War he advertised that he would pay Rs. 30 per recruit from his own pocket and thus was able to secure 30 recruits. He invested Rs. 13,000 in War Loans. Being of an intensely charitable disposition, he spares neither pains nor money for the relief of human distress, irrespective of race and creed. His important charitable public subscriptions include Rs. 100 to Behar Earthquake Relief; Rs. 250 to Sari Jari, Ferozepur; Rs. 250 to Silver Jubilee Fund; Rs. 250 to Red Cross Society and Rs. 1,000 to Northern India Flying Club.

He enjoys in an eminent degree the affection of the public and the esteem of the officials. He rendered valuable services to the authorities to suppress the Civil Disobedience movement.

He is a Member of the Model Town Co-operative Society, Lahore. He is blessed with four promising sons and one daughter.

MIAN AMIR SINGH, Jagirdar, Zaildar and retired Tahsildar of Duhak, Tahsil Palampur, District Kangra, was born in 1878. He joined service as Naib-Tahsildar in 1905 and was appointed Tahsildar in 1921. During this time he rendered valuable services to the administration, particularly during the Great European War and the Non-co-operation movement.

He is a big landlord and hails from a respectable family of Jamwal Rajputs well known for its steadfast loyalty to the Crown and distinguished services to Government. The family is further conspicuous for its matrimonial alliances with royal families. Mian Jalar Dev, the head of the family, migrated from Dhagor (Jammu State) and finally settled at Kauna. Most of his ancestors had the privilege of being employed as Wazirs to the Katoch Rajas, whence the family is known as "Wazir family." Wazir Jog Raj, Wazir to Raja Sansar Chand, lost his life fighting bravely against the Gurkhas in 1801. Mian Ranjit Singh (grandfather) rendered conspicuous services to Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and was appointed Subedar and subsequently Zaildar and Divisional Darbari. Rai Bahadur Mian Amar Singh (father) had a distinguished career as a Tahsildar and Manager of Bilaspur and Keonthal States, Simla District. He was granted many *Khillats, Sanads* and titles along with four squares of land in recognition of his loyal services. The family holds a *Jagir* of Rs. 596/6/0 out of which Mian Amir Singh gets Rs. 50 in excess of his share as head of the family. His younger brother, Mian Kushal Singh, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner and his cousin, Mian Rup Singh, is a Naib-Tahsildar.



Mian Amir Singh, Zaildar, Duhak.



Risaldar Sardar Amar Singh, Rais and Zaildar, Mahmudpur, District. Lahore.

RISALDAR SARDAR AMAR SINGH, Rais, Zaildar, Honorary Magistrate, Mahmudpur, Tahsil Kasur, District Lahore, represents an old and distinguished family. Lalu Bhullar Korey, founder of the family, was a contemporary of sixth Guru Hargovind and wielded considerable influence in his time. There were constant feuds between the Bhullar family and the Siddhu family. The Siddhus approached Guru Hargovind for a settlement. The Guru tried his best, but the Bhullars would not yield. Thereupon the Guru uttered a curse to the effect that the time would come when the Bhullars would have to bend. The Ilaqa is still called Bhullar Ilaqa. Dehni Raj, sixth in descent from Bhullar, snatched Mahmudpur from Pathans. Sardar Amar Singh's great-grandfather, Sardar Mewa Singh, descended directly from Dehni Raj. His father, Sardar Jiwan Singh, was a popular Zaildar and was intensely loyal to the Crown. As mentioned in a letter from Colonel Parson, Deputy Commissioner, papers had been sent for a befitting title for him, but in the meantime he was killed in the service of Government. His elder son, Sardar Bhag Singh, succeeded him as Zaildar. He died in 1914 and Sardar Amar Singh succeeded him as Zaildar. During the Great War he supplied a large number of recruits. He was recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, for District Commission Risaldar and was attached to 22nd Biloch Corps, Ferozepur Cantonment, subsequently transferred to Ambala on camel puchase duty. He was Vice-President, District Board, and for some time Sub-Registrar. He is now Member, District Board; Vice-Governor, Horse Breeding Society, Amritsar, Lahore and Ferozepore; and Member, Advisory Committee, Canal, Mahmudpur. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935.

PIRZADA ANWAR-UL-HAQ, the present Manager of Behk Estate, comes of an ancient stock of Arabian adventurers who came in the wake of early Mohammadan invaders in this country. His ancestors, distinguished as they were for their undaunted courage and ardent proselytising spirit, gradually underwent a congenial change in the temperate climate of Northern India and came to be recognised as great spiritual leaders. They were held in deep reverence even by the Moghal Emperors. The names of Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Quddos of Gangoh and Hazrat Maulana Rashid Ahmad still command spiritual allegiance from hundreds of thousands of Indian Mussalmans. With the British advent in the Punjab the names of members of Pirzada Anwar-ul-Haq's family are closely associated. They have faithfully served the British Government for about a century in positions of trust in Revenue, Education and Police Departments. Pirzada was born in Hoshiarpur in 1868, entered Government service as Naib-Tahsildar in 1891 and rose to Tahsildarship in 1899. He has a proud record of multifarious services to Government, especially during the Great War and times of unrest, in addition to brilliant work as Revenue Officer. During the Great War he contributed through his efforts about 4½ lakhs of rupees to the War Loans. Since April 1929 he has been serving as



Pirzada Anwar-ul-Haq, Manager of Behk Estate.

Manager, Behk Estate in the District of Ferozepur, under the Court of Wards. The improvement of the Estate, economically and agriculturally, due to his untiring endeavours bespeaks of his tact and ability as well as of his mental alertness and solicitude on behalf of the Estate.



R. B. Pandit Janki Nath Atal, retired Deputy Commissioner.

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT JANKI NATH ATAL, retired Deputy Commissioner, Kangra District. Born 16th September, 1881. Educated at St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi, and Government College, Lahore. Joined service as E.A.C., 1908 ; on special duty under Reforms Commissioner, 1920 ; Fodder Controller from 21st December, 1920 ; Director, Land Records, Punjab, 1931-32 ; became Permanent Deputy Commissioner, 1931-32. *Permanent address* :—90-c Model Town, Lahore.

MAHANT ATAR SINGH, Dera Baba Mastan Singh, Muktsar, District Ferozepore.

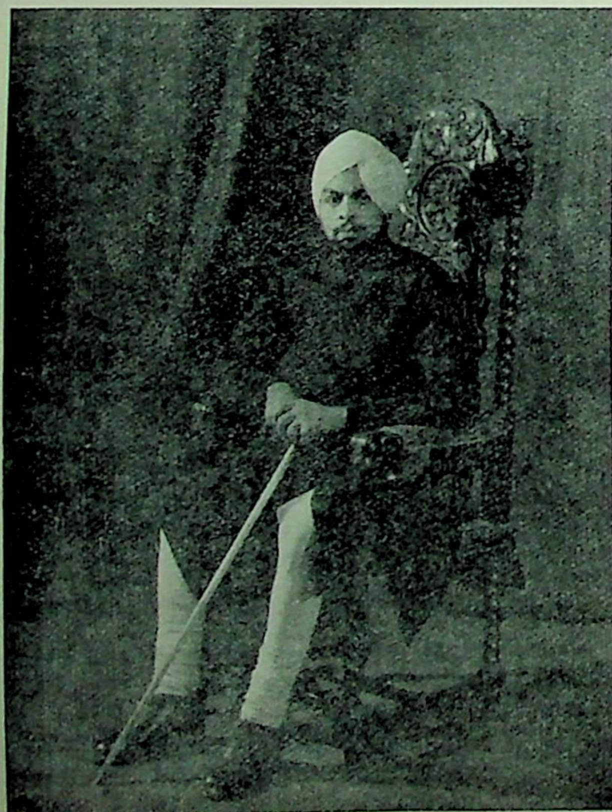


R. S. Atar Chand, retd. Senior Assistant, Office of Sanitary Commissioner, District Hoshiarpur.

RAI SAHIB ATAR CHAND, retired Senior Assistant, Office of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and hereditary land-owner, Bajwara, Distt. Hoshiarpur. Born 1866. Belongs to an old and respectable Qanungoe family of Bajwara. Some of his ancestors, notably Dewan Ramdas, Rai Kinnardas and Lala Sobharam, held distinguished offices during Mohammadan and Sikh regimes. Family conspicuous by its loyalty to the Crown.

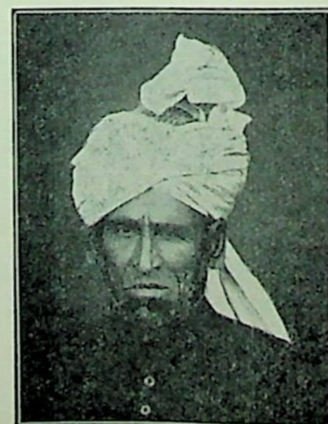
Rai Sahib retired in 1915 after twenty-six years' distinguished service. Work with Imperial Jail and Leprosy Commissions (1888—91) most meritorious. During the last ten years of service was tour Superintendent with Heads of Imperial Medical and Sanitary Departments. Made Rai Sahib at Delhi Durbar, 1911. Co-operated with Government during Great War and in measures organised for the welfare of children and families of Indian troops. Took active part in various beneficient activities and subscribed to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund.

Has two sons—Ram Sarup, aged 20, engaged in general business, and Krishan Sarup, aged 15, a Matric student. His nephew, Lala Bishandas, is Lambardar of Qanungoe Patti.



Sodhi Avtar Singh, Rais, Sultankhanwala, District Ferozepur.

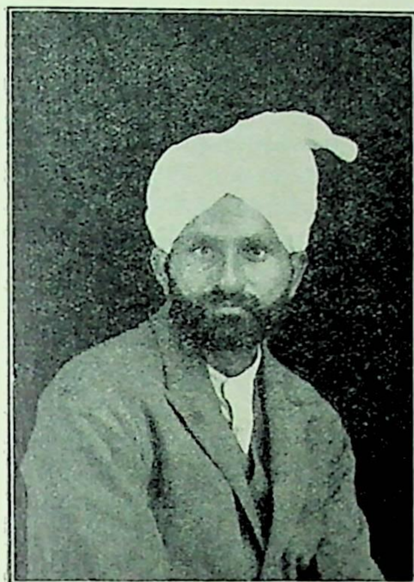
SODHI AVTAR SINGH, Rais, Sultankhanwala, District Ferozepur. Born February 10, 1911. Son of late Sodhi Sadhu Singh, Rais-i-Azam, Jagirdar, Provincial Durbari, Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge. Educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Is one of the biggest landlords of the district. Immensely interested in agriculture, having travelled all over the Province to be in touch with latest developments in that sphere. Has introduced scientific methods of agriculture among his tenants and is very keen on promoting village welfare schemes, education and health systems, etc. Has made their position financially and socially very strong, thereby winning their sincere affection. His father served the Empire with exemplary devotion and subscribed Rs. 35,000 to the War Loans.



Malik Ahmad Khan Awan, Zaildar, 1st Grade, Chak 8/11L. District Montgomery.

MALIK AHMAD KHAN AWAN, Zaildar, 1st Grade, District Durbari, Chak 8/11L, District Montgomery, originally of

village Wasnal, District Jhelum. Born 1882. Pays Rs. 1,000 as land revenue. During Great War supplied recruits, contributed to various funds and enrolled his son, Karam Hussain, in the Army. Was Member, District Board, for 14 years. Father served in Mutiny.



Ch. Faqir Hussain Awan, Heriditary Zaildar, Marakiwal Distt. Sialkot.

CH. FAQIR HUSSAIN AWAN, Hereditary Zaildar, Member, District Board, and Honorary Sub-Inspector, Co-operative Societies, Marakiwal, Sialkot, Punjab. Holds Recruiting, Voluntary War Workers' badges, one *Sanad* from His Excellency the Viceroy, two from Punjab Government. Services acknowledged in *Government of India Gazette*, 3rd June, 1918. Rewarded *Muafi*, rectangle, Silver Jubilee Medal.

BABU RAM, S.E.S., Overseer, Rupar Head Works, District Ambala. Born February 13, 1890. Permanent residence at Mullanpur, Tehsil Khera, District Ambala. Passed Sub-Overseer class from Roorkee with higher certificate and prize in accounts. Twenty-five years' active service on construction of Mangla Head Works, Upper Jhelum Canal, 1910—18; Sirhind Canal, 1919—21; Ferozepur Head Works S. V. C., 1922—28; Panjnad Head Works S.V.C. 1928—33, and Rupar Head Works, 1934-35. Presented with a silver watch by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, in 1915 for good work on Upper Jhelum Canal; a gold watch by H. E. the Viceroy on 25th October, 1927, for good work on Sutlej Valley Project, Ferozepur Weir, along with two advance increments for good work on Ferozepore Wier by Punjab Government, a gold watch by H. E. the Viceroy in November, 1932, for good work on Sutlej Valley Project, Panjnad Weir, and two advance increments by Punjab for good work on Punjnad Weir. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal on 6th May, 1935, in appreciation of good services. Contributed to Behar Relief Fund, Quetta Relief Fund and Silver Jubilee Fund.



Babu Ram, S.E.S., Overseer, Rupar Head Works, Distt. Ambala.



R. S. Kanwar Bhan Bagai, Rais, Landlord and Government Contractor, Bannu.

RAI SAHIB KANWAR BHAN BAGAI, Rais, Landlord and Government Contractor, Bannu, was born in December, 1900. After Matriculation he gave up academic studies in obedience to his natural proclivity and inherent aptitude for business, in which he has prospered remarkably. As Government contractor and as Proprietor of the Bagai Motor Service he has given universal satisfaction and has flourished deservedly. He pays Rs. 42,000 as income-tax and about Rs. 1,200 as land revenue.

He is equally respected by the public and officials for his earnest public spirit and sincere loyalty to Government. As Senior Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Bannu, he has been giving a creditable account of himself.

He took a leading part in the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Jubilee Fund and established a Silver Jubilee Scholarship. After the Quetta Earthquake he supplied thirty lorries free of charge and hire for the removal of debris and relief of sufferers.

In recognition of his various loyal and public services he was awarded the title of Rai Sahib in 1935.

Rai Sahib's purse is always open for the poor and destitute.

He is blessed with four sons and two daughters. One of his sons is receiving education in England.

HIS HOLINESS BHAI SAHIB SARDAR BAHADUR BHAYEE ARJAN SINGH SAHIB, O.B.E., Chief of Bagrian, District Ludhiana, was born in 1874. He is the head of the famous family of spiritual guides of the Sikh Ruling Princes and the Sikhs in Malwa. An exhaustive account of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note." The family descends from Raja Bhartu, a Khokhar Rajput, founder of Bharatpur. Raja Bhartu's grandson, Raja Badhan, owing to certain social and political feuds, migrated to the Punjab, settled down at Kaljharani near Bhatinda, and established there an independent principality of his own. Sindhu, sixth in descent from him, and his son Rup Chand received baptism direct from Guru Arjan Dev and Guru Har Gobind Sahib respectively. In recognition of his services to the Sikh cause Guru Har Gobind Sahib called Bhai Rup Chand his own brother. Hence the family name Bhaika. The high respect and honour in which the family is held by the Sikh Princes, Chiefs and people is also due to the fact that it was laid down by the last Guru that the descendants of Bhai Rup Singh were to be looked upon as his own descendants. Bagrian, the present head-quarters of the family, was presented in 1754 by the Moghul Governor to Bhai Gudar Singh, great-grandfather of Bhai Rup Singh. The Estate of Bagrian now consists of twenty-nine villages with an annual gross income of about a lakh of rupees.



His Holiness Bhai Sahib Sardar Bahadur Bhayee Arjan Singh Sahib, O.B.E., Chief of Bagrian, with his son, Tikka Ardaman Singh Bhayee, and grandson, Haridhan Singh Bhayee.

Bhai Sampuran Singh, grandfather of the present Chief, rendered great material help to the British during the Kabul War of 1848 and in the dark days of the Mutiny. He remained under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana with a body of horse and foot maintained at his personal cost. These services were rewarded by the remittance of a year's revenue and the reduction of his commutation charge to one anna per rupee. He was also made Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge.

The present enlightened Chief succeeded to the *Gaddi* in 1889. His Holiness is well known for his munificence and piety. He has established various educational institutions and maintains two langars. He has spent thousands of rupees for public welfare. Every fund for public good, whether started by the Government or the public, can count upon his ready and earnest support. He has subscribed in thousands to various deserving causes such as Khalsa College, Amritsar; Clock Tower and Water Works, Ludhiana; and handsome amounts to Victoria Memorial, King Edward Memorial, King George Memorial, Earthquake Relief and Royal Silver Jubilee Funds.

During the Great War his services were unique as a spiritual leader of the Sikh community. Out of the Sikh recruits supplied by the Punjab Sikh States about 25,000 were those baptised to Sikhism by His Holiness. He also got many of his own relatives and retainers enlisted. He also subscribed Rs. 50,000 to the War Loans and different War Funds and also served as member of various War Committees. His great services were rewarded with a Sword of Honour, the title of Sardar Bahadur (1916), O.B.E. (1919), a *Khil'at* of gold watch, besides many *Sanads* including those from the Viceroy, the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, and above all with the unique honour of visits, one after another, by the Commissioner, H. E. the Governor and H. E.

the Viceroy to an out-of-the-way place like Bagrian to personally express their appreciation of the same—a fact strikingly illustrative of the spiritual eminence of His Holiness and the importance of his services. In a public Durbar at Bagrian on January 22nd, 1917, Mr. C. J. Hallifax, I.C.S., Commissioner, in the course of a long and inspiring speech said :—

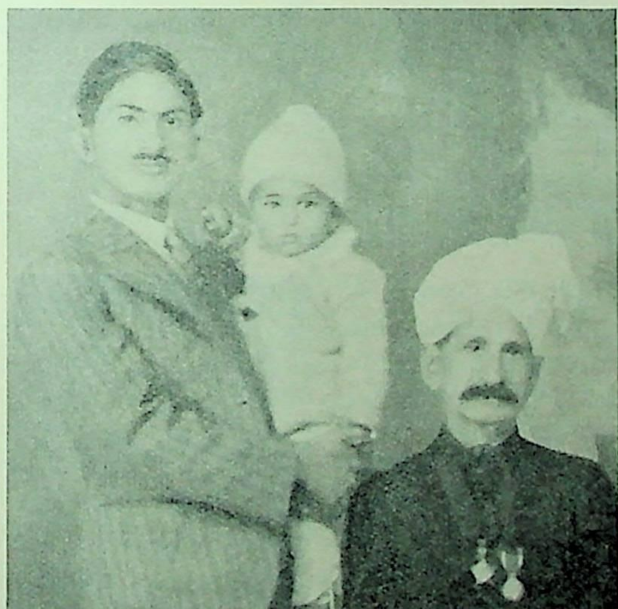
"He occupies such a place in Sikh society that his example and advice can help Government very materially, and his family also helped Government during the Mutiny and the Kabul Wars, and on other occasions of military necessity and in the present War, the greatest in history. He has given thousands of rupees to the Imperial Relief Fund, the Aeroplane Fund, and for the provision of comforts to troops."

Speaking in the Durbar Hall, Bagrian, on February 25, 1919, His Honor Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., paid the following glowing tribute :—

"Your family has given proof of the Sikh spirit and of devoted loyalty to the British Raj, and in this War your influence has been most valuable in opposing the movements of the disaffected emigrants who had been led astray in other countries, in spreading a spirit of loyalty and devotion among the Sikhs, in helping recruiting and forwarding all movements in connection with the War. The Sikhs have supplied over 1,00,000 soldiers to the Indian Forces and it is very creditable that several thousands of these were baptised by you."

His Holiness has been President of the Chief Khalsa Dewan as well as the Central Khalsa Dewan. He has served on the Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee. He has been President of the Khalsa Religious Committee and has been prominently connected with various other Panthic organisations. He is also Honorary Sub-Judge and Magistrate 1st Class. He is exempted from the operations of the Arms Act and attendance in Court and is a Provincial Durbari.

Of His Holiness' three sons, the second and the third are unfortunately no more. His eldest son, Tikka Ardaman Singh Bhayee, born in 1899, took his B. A. degree in 1919. He is Honorary Magistrate and is prominently associated with various Panthic and public institutions and movements. His Holiness is blessed with three grandsons—Kunwar Haridhan Singh Bhayee, Kunwar Ashok Singh Bhayee and a baby.



Chaudhri Bahawal Bakhsh, Zaildar and Honorary Magistrate, Mangowal, District Gujrat, with his son and grandson.

CHAUDHRI BAHAWAL BAKHSH, Zaildar and Honorary Magistrate, Mangowal, District Gujrat, is a direct descendant of Nawab Zain-ul-Abidin of the Mughal reign and Chaudhri Mubarak, the only independent Chief in the Gujrat District during the Sikh times. He is Provincial Durbari ; Honorary Magistrate 2nd Class ; Honorary Panchayat Officer ; Member, District Board, and Life President of the All-India Muslim Mula-Jat Conference. He was elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923.

For excellent and meritorious services he was awarded a recruiting badge along with the Punjab Government and Government of India *Sanads*. In connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations he rendered valuable services befitting his past record and loyalty and was granted Silver Jubilee Medal. He holds numerous certificates of high officials bestowed on him for services rendered in connection with the Great War, propaganda against Congress, Civil Disobedience movement, Silver Jubilee celebrations, etc. A copy of His Majesty the King-Emperor's despatch in reply to his message of congratulations is reproduced below :—

"The King-Emperor is graciously pleased to express his thanks for the greetings addressed to His Imperial Majesty on the occasion of His Silver Jubilee, and much appreciates the sentiments of loyalty and good-will which prompted this message."

He is blessed with a worthy son, Chaudhri Mohammad Ahsan, B.A., LL.B., who has been nominated as Tehsildar. He is married to Rashida Zaka Ullah, B.A., granddaughter of the late Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Sultan Ahmad, retired Deputy Commissioner, and has a son, I'jaz Ahsan.

RAI SAHIB KARAM NARAIN BAGAI, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Landlord and Rais, Multan, was born on 3rd August, 1888, and comes of the premier Hindu Rais family of the Multan Division, an old Zamindar family holding lands since the time of Rai Sahib's great-grandfather and well known for its earnest public spirit and steadfast loyalty and meritorious services to the Crown. A successful leading lawyer, an influential citizen and an experienced Municipal Commissioner, Rai Sahib possesses large landed and house property in the Multan and Kabirwala Tahsils. He commands great respect amongst officials and the public and has been rendering conspicuous services to the Administration for the last 20 years. In recognition of his various valuable services to the Government and the public he was granted the title of Rai Sahib in 1935. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal for excellent work in connection with the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations. He rendered great help to the sufferers in the Quetta Earthquake which was highly appreciated by the officers. He has been awarded a gold medal for splendid work in connection with the celebration of Their Majesties' Coronation in May, 1937. He is a Member of the Multan Municipal Committee and Vice-President of the Bar Association.



R. S. Karam Narain Bagai, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Multan.

His father, R. S. L. Parma Nand, was a gentleman of great renown in the Province for high ability and exemplary integrity. He was also well known for his philanthropy, having donated large sums for charitable purposes. He rendered meritorious services to the Government during the Great War. He did splendid work as Vice-President of the District Recruiting Committee and contributed Rs. 40,000 to the War Loan. He was the most influential Hindu of his time in Multan. He once saved the Police from an attack by a mob at village Rappar and was granted Punjab Government *Sanad* for his useful help rendered to the Administration in the riots of 1922. He was later on decorated with a title.

His grandfather, Rai Asa Nand, retired as an E. A. C. after 38 years' service in the Frontier. He was highly spoken of by Sir Mackworth Young, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Captain H. P. P. Leigh. He was made Provincial Durbari on his retirement. His uncle, Munshi Hukam Chand, E. A. C., served for 38 years with distinction and was also a Wazir of the Suket State for some time. His brother, Mr. Vishan Bhagwan, M.A., P.C.S., is an Additional District Magistrate of Amritsar.

He has got two sons—Mr. Prem Narain Bagai, B.SC. and Mr. Brij Lal.

LOK NATH BAJAJ, M.I.C.E. (Ind.), District Engineer, Kangra District, was born on 20th October, 1891, in a loyal and respectable Bajaj family of Dera Ismail Khan. Took Sub-Engineer's diploma from Thomason College, Roorkee. Served as Sub-Divisional Officer in the Military Works Services as well as Military Engineer Services at Chaklala and in Wazir Force. Holds the present post since 1924 with distinction and possesses numerous certificates depicting his ability, integrity and hard work. He took active part in Silver Jubilee celebrations for which he won thanks of Deputy Commissioner and H. E. the Governor, Punjab. Was awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Lok Nath Bajaj, M.I.C.E. (Ind.), District Engineer, Kangra District.

SARDARS BALBHADAR SINGH, RAGHBIR SINGH & BAGICHA SINGH, sons of Sardar Parduman Singh, Rais, Landlord and Contractor, Baddon, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab. Belongs to an old and respectable family well known for public spirit and loyalty to Government. All the three brothers, like their distinguished father, are successful contractors. Also own substantial landed property in the district. Managing a Khalsa High School as well as a Girls' School at Baddon. Family has also handed over large property to the District Board as a free gift for a charitable dispensary. Father was Member, District War Association, during War. Family contributed Rs. 25,000 to War Loans.


S. BAKSHISH SINGH comes of a prominent loyal family of olden times. His great-grandfather, Sarkar Dal Singh, was a Jagirdar and ruler of Mouza Tehang and the surrounding ten villages of Tehsil Phillaur.

His father, S. Bishan Singh, was adopted son of his maternal grandfather, S. Sada Singh, Jagirdar of Raipur Daba in Nawanshahr.

His ancestors obtained innumerable commendation certificates and notes penned by responsible officers for their services to the British Empire. They served the British Empire in the days of Mutiny, Kabul War against Ayub Khan, Great War, Akali movement and the Congress Non-co-operation, and maintained the British prestige with their life and blood.

In the days of Mutiny his real grandfather, S. Uttar Singh, with his real brother, laid their lives while fighting for the British Raj. His real uncle, S. Ishar Singh, was killed in Kabul War. His father, S. Bishen Singh, was a Zaildar of Raipur Daba for sixty years. In the Great War of 1914—18 he got enlisted his own kith and kin in the Army, *e.g.*, his own son-in-law, S. Arjan Singh, Jagirdar, and his grandsons, Attar Singh and Jaswant Singh. He got enlisted many other recruits and got subscribed to the War Bond Rs. 70,000 from his Zail. He helped the Government in Babar Akali movement for which Mr. D. FitzGerald, Superintendent of Police, remarks:—"S. Bishen Singh is always a well-wisher of Government and he was down on the Babar List to be murdered. He has an excellent record of services." Remarks of Major Burlton, D.C., of Jullundur, are also noteworthy. He remarks: "S. Bishen Singh is one of the few prominent men. I would add that he is a loyal member of a loyal ancient family whose influence and position it is to the Government interest to maintain."


S. Bakhshish Singh, Naib Tehsildar, Nathana Sub-Tehsil, District Ferozepore, with some of his family members.

In the public sphere he served the public devotedly and honestly during the terrible plague epidemic and his services were very much appreciated by Mr. H. Calvert, then Plague Officer.

His late son, S. Amrao Singh, during the short span of his life earned good many recommendation certificates and helped in the suppression of the Akali movement. But unfortunately the youth is no more on the seashore of the living world.

He is a Senior Naib-Tahsildar of 28 years' standing at present stationed at Nathana, District Ferozepore. He has won the admiration of his superiors and popularity in the public due to his honesty of purpose and devotion to duty. He, with his cousin, S. Harnam Singh, jointly owns about 3,200 *kanals* of land in different villages, namely, Raipur Dabba and Tehang in District Jullundur, Raniwala, Mundapind and Chak Badanwan in District Amritsar and Chak No. 40 and 110 in District Montgomery, paying about Rs. 800 as annual land revenue. During the celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee the work done by him in Abohar Sub-Tahsil is not unknown to anybody and the Silver Jubilee Memorial Hospital, Abohar, is a testimony to it. He too has acquired a good many commendation certificates for the services he has rendered to the Government.



SARDAR BAKHSHISH SINGH, Sardar, Rais, Landlord, Jagirdar, Divisional Durbari, Butala (S. Jhanda Singh), District Gujranwala, was born in April, 1877. He own 5,000 acres of land and pays Rs. 4,000 as land revenue. The *Jagir* he enjoys is valued at about Rs. 4,000. He is entitled to receive land revenue from village Nanakkote for himself. He possesses a certificate including him in the category of Sardars and Jagirdars.



S. Bakhshish Singh, Rais, Butala.

The family which he so worthily represents is noted for its public spirit, munificence and loyalty to the Crown. His grandfather, late S. Jhanda Singh, by whose name the village Butala is called, variously assisted the British during the first Kabul campaign as Governor for Attock and during the Multan rebellion of 1848. He was a great philanthropist.

During the Great War his father, late S. Mool Singh, recruited a considerable number of men, as Member, District War League, and made good collections for War Funds. He paid Rs. 6,000 to the War Loans. His offer for Aeroplane Fleet was graciously accepted. Sardar Mool Singh served as Tahsildar and Revenue Officer for 25 years.

Sardar Bakhshish Singh rendered much monetary help during the Great War. He was made the patron of District Sikh Sudhar Committee, Gujranwala, in 1925. Helped with money the Flood Relief Fund 1929-30 through Red Cross Society, Punjab, receiving a first-class *Sanad*. Erected Gurdwaras at Butala, Bhalwal, Gujranwala, Kot Nanak and Lyallpur. Established Primary and Middle girls' and boys' schools at Butala and Nanakkote. Rendered monetary help to the village hospitals.



S. Mahabir Singh, son of S. Bakhshish Singh.

He contributed Rs. 500 to the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund, 1922, and Rs. 400 to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund, 1935. He has subscribed liberally to various funds for public good and relief of human distress. He pays Rs. 600 annually to the hospitals at Nanakkote.

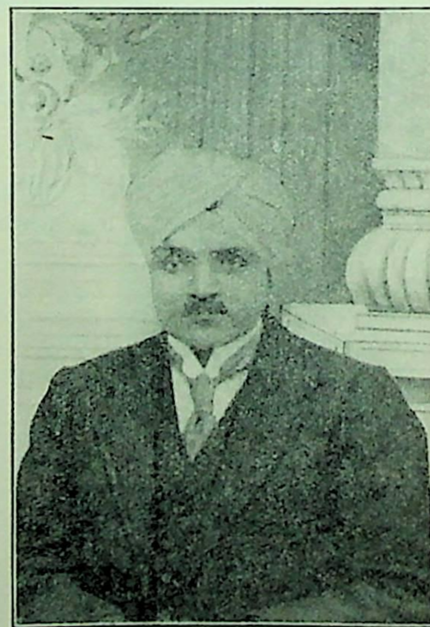
Awarded title of Sardar, 1921, seat in Divisional Durbar, 1922; and a *Sanad* from Punjab Government for assistance to the cause of education, 1923. Enrolled as Life Member, Red Cross Society, for humanitarian services. Has two sons, S. Moti Singh and S. Mahabir Singh.



S. Moti Singh, son of S. Bakhshish Singh.

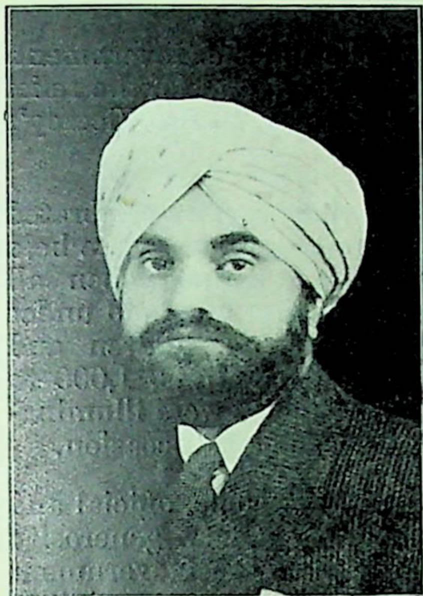


RAI BAHADUR CHAUDHRI BANSGOPAL, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Karnal. Born 1890. Belongs to prominent Man clan of Jat community and comes of a leading Zamindar family of Karnal District. Father, late Chaudhri Kanhaya Lal, was a well-known figure in Arya Samajist circles. Rai Bahadur had a brilliant educational career, under guidance of his saintly uncle, Chaudhri Jahangir Singh Man, Deputy Collector. Joined Bar in 1914. One of the early pioneers who strove to improve educational, social and political condition of their own community in particular and rural population in general. As member of Executive of Punjab Central Zamindars' Association waited on H. E. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu in 1917. Returned to first Council of reformed regime unopposed and worked with distinction as Council Secretary and Member of several Sub-Committees and Boards. Always associated in one capacity or other with nearly all beneficent activities of the District and non-official organisations. His valuable assistance to administration as Senior Vice-Chairman, District Board, and Honorary Secretary, Karnal Central Co-operative Bank, recognised by grant of land and title of Rai Sahib in 1929 and that of Rai Bahadur in 1935. Was Hony. Secretary, Flood Relief Committee, 1933, and Hon. Joint Secretary, Karnal Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, 1935. Awarded King's Silver Jubilee Medal.

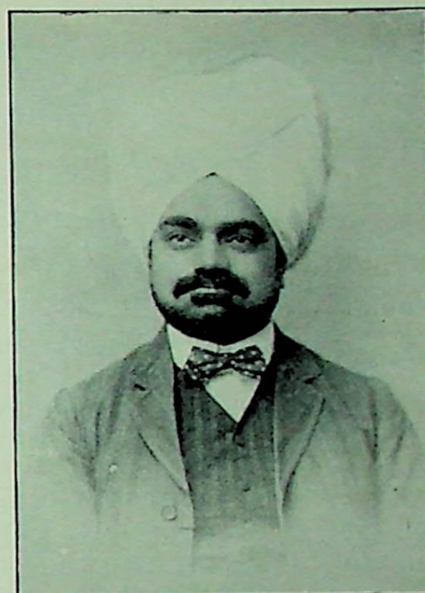


R. B. Chaudhri Bansgopal, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Karnal.

ARDAR BALWANT SINGH, Rais and Landlord, Siranwali, District Sialkot, was born in 1901. He is the eldest son of the late Sardar Shivdev Singh, Rais, Honorary Magistrate, Subordinate Judge and Senior Provincial Durbari, Siranwali. Sardar Balwant Singh's ancestors were closely related to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. S. Lal Singh, his great grandfather, married his daughter to Prince Kharak Singh at Amritsar in 1815. Sardar Mangal Singh, son of Sardar Lal Singh, occupied many high offices during the Sikh reign and rose to be a great favourite of Shahzada Kharak Singh. He was awarded good many *jagirs* which amounted to over two lakhs of rupees. He breathed his last in June, 1864, leaving behind four widows and one child. The Government granted a pension of Rs. 200 annually to each widow. The child, S. Rachhpal Singh, remained under the care of Court of Wards till 1868. In 1870 he was awarded the title of Sirdar and was made Provincial Durbari. In 1884 he was nominated President of District Board, Sialkot, the first non-official Indian to occupy such a position. In the same year he was made Honorary Magistrate. For full eighteen years he magnificently discharged his duties and won a great reputation in the Ilaqa. In 1902 he resigned from the post and his worthy son, Sardar Shivdev Singh, took over the charge. Endowed with eminent qualities of head and heart, he gave so early in his life a highly creditable account of himself in the discharge of the various onerous duties of his public life. He was awarded a certificate by H. E. the Governor-General in-Council on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi for good services rendered as Honorary Magistrate and Member, District Board, Sialkot.



Sardar Balwant Singh, Rais, Siranwali.

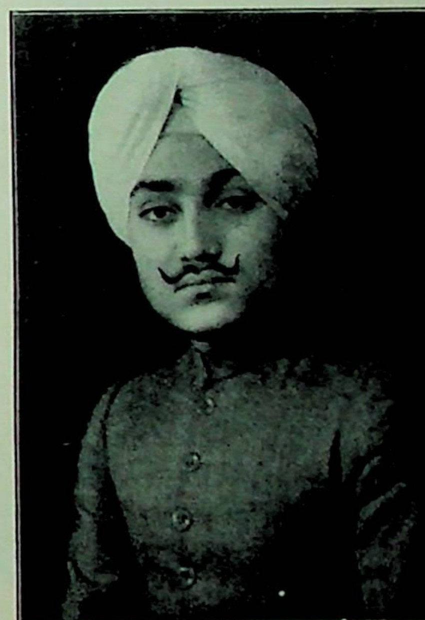


Late Sardar Shivdev Singh, Rais, Siranwali.

During the Great War he supplied 100 recruits and contributed Rs. 25,000 as War Loan; was awarded a *Sanad* with a gold watch and Recruiting Badge. He also received many *Sanads* and certificates from local and district officials and a certificate from Government for valuable services during the disturbances of 1920.



Sardar Raghuwant Singh, Siranwali.



Sardar Jagjit Singh, Siranwali.

He was immensely popular with all classes of people for his high character and earnest public spirit. He was noted for his exemplary loyalty to the Crown. He never missed an opportunity of serving the Government and the public in every useful direction. He was of an intensely charitable disposition. His heart always bled for the poor and the needy. He contributed Rs. 1,000 to St. John Ambulance Society in 1917. He also contributed Rs. 500 to Prince of Wales' Reception Fund in 1921 and received a certificate from Government for valuable services rendered on the Prince of Wales' visit to Sialkot District. Sardar Sahib prematurely died at the age of 56 at Mussoorie Hill Station from heart failure.

He left behind three promising sons in S. Balwant Singh, S. Raghuwant Singh and S. Jagjit Singh. All the three brothers were educated at home by expert private tutors. They have inherited all the good qualities of their worthy father.

They own vast landed and house property in various districts and have their own Electric Power House in their magnificent residence at Siranwali. They pay Rs. 20,000 annually as revenue and water-rate.

Sardar Sahib spares neither pains nor money to serve both the public and the Government. They are extremely kind-hearted and their purse is always open for public good and for the relief of human distress, irrespective of race and creed. They donated Rs. 1,050 to H. E. the Viceroy's Bihar Earthquake Fund.

The Royal Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King-Emperor was right royally celebrated by Sardar Sahib at Siranwali. On 6th May, in the morning, Thanksgiving services were held in the Park attached to the Kothi of S. Balwant Singh. A free *lungar* remained open all the day. Sports and games were held by school-boys. In the evening a meeting was held under the Presidentship of Sardar Balwant Singh, where sweets were distributed among children and prizes were given to winners in sports and games. Sardar Balwant Singh donated Rs. 1,000 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund. At night all the buildings and private houses were illuminated. It was a very pretty sight and a splendid way of commemorating this auspicious occasion.

Sardar Balwant Singh is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people, official and non-official, for his selfless public spirit, innate nobility, genial temperament, exemplary generosity and steadfast loyalty to the Crown. He has never missed an opportunity to serve the Government and the public whenever occasion arose for such help. All district officers are graciously pleased with his philanthropic spirit. He is a very good host. He was awarded a Jubilee Medal in June, 1935, for his selfless services rendered in commemoration of this great occasion.



Banarsi Das, Rais and Hony. Magistrate, Ambala Cantt.

BANARSI DAS, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Ambala Cantonment, son of late Lala Hargolal, is the Proprietor of the largest and oldest scientific firm of India known as "Hargolal & Sons, The Science Apparatus Workshop," Ambala. The charities of his firm amount to three lacs. Two institutions alone, namely, Hargolal Rest House (Dharamsala) and Hargolal High School for girls cost over two lacs of rupees. He paid heavy donations to War Hospital in the days of the Great War and on similar other occasions. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties he showed exceptional interest, organised a grand function, and further donated Rs. 500. He has also contributed Rs. 250 towards King George Memorial Fund. He is Life Member of Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association. He has contributed Rs. 300 towards Punjab Boys' Scout Association and Rs. 200 towards Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

He was nominated as Member of S. B. Municipal Committee in October, 1934. He is Vice-President of the Sanatan Dharm Sabha and Director of the Ambala Commercial Bank Ltd., Ambala Cantonment. He owns huge and magnificent property and pays about Rs. 6,000 on account of Income-tax and other taxes.

He is a very popular, philanthropic, public-spirited and influential personage in Ambala Cantonment. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of all classes of people.

He is Senior Vice-President of the Sudder Bazar Municipal Committee, Ambala Cantonment, and a non-official visitor to the Ambala District Jail. He was appointed Honorary Magistrate on the 11th December, 1935. He holds meritorious certificates from high officials.

He was awarded King's Silver Jubilee Medal on the 6th May, 1935.

RAI BAHADUR LALA BENARSI DASS, the foremost citizen of Ambala Cantonment, a leading Rais, Banker, Millowner, far-famed philanthropist and an outstanding figure in the public life of the Punjab in the most comprehensive sense of the term, was born on October 15, 1871. He is the present head of an old banking firm of pre-Mutiny days and the sole proprietor of one of the largest Steam Roller Flour Mills in India, an up-to-date Ice Factory and a large Agricultural Farm in the District of Saharanpur. But he is best known, not only in the Punjab but far beyond the confines of the Province, for his numerous public benefactions regardless of expenditure and embracing not a few of the many outstanding aspects of human progress and happiness.



R. B. Lala Benarsi Das, Rais, Banker and Millowner, Ambala Cantt.

Rai Bahadur's father, Lala Ganeshi Lall, was a Viceregal Durbari and a Member of the Saddar Bazar Committee and wielded immense influence in his time. He had helped the Government in various ways, especially in the dark days of the Mutiny. According to Captain E. Howard, the then Cantonment Magistrate, "he supplied Government with money most willingly when demanded from him" and also raised a temporary loan for Government from residents of the Saddar Bazar. He was also immensely helpful during the famine of 1861 in contributing and collecting money for the destitute.

Rai Bahadur Benarsi Das has not only thoroughly maintained but considerably advanced the traditions of his family for charity, public spirit and loyalty to the Crown. The place of eminence that he enjoys in public estimation, both in his own Province and beyond, is due as much to his numerous estimable qualities of head and heart as to his large-hearted philanthropy and boundless munificence. It is impossible within the brief compass of this sketch to describe in detail his numerous services to the public and the Government. We will just refer to a few of the more notable ones.

He founded a High School in Ambala Cantonment in 1913 and endowed it with a sum of Rs. 2,50,000. The school has a fine up-to-date building, a magnificent hostel and excellent play-grounds. It has about a thousand scholars on its roll and is admittedly one of the best conducted schools in the Province. This great act of public usefulness has been highly appreciated by the Government and the public. As His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer, in his capacity as Lieutenant-Governor, so aptly put in the school log book, "the school meets a real want in the Cantonment."

Another crying need of Ambala, namely, a Women's Hospital, was met by Rai Bahadur in 1923 with a characteristically liberal hand. As Shakespeare has rightly said, "sweet mercy is nobility's true badge." This efficiently equipped Women's Hospital, founded at a cost of 3½ lakhs and opened by Her Excellency Lady Maclagan, was an outcome of his compassion for the suffering womenfolk in the ordinary run of life. It provides free medical service to women and children, irrespective of race and creed, and free food and lodging to poor patients. A lady

M.B., B.S. is in charge of it assisted by a House Surgeon and a number of qualified nurses. It costs Rai Bahadur Rs. 24,000 annually to maintain it. In July, 1932, Col. G.P. Goil, I.M.S., very favourably reviewed the working of this hospital and profusely congratulated Rai Bahadur.

Not the least noteworthy of his many golden deeds is the Rai Bahadur Benarsi Dass Trust at Lahore. In December, 1932, in thankfulness to God for his narrow escape from a diabolical attack on his life by a set of adventurers, he gave out, for the benefit of the Hindu community, a large property consisting of Oil Mills, Cotton Baling Press and Ice Factory and a block of buildings worth seven lakhs of rupees. This property is under the management of an influential Trust.

As a Member of the Cantonment Committee for years he has rendered valuable public services. Col. Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, paid him a glowing tribute in this connection.

As Ruskin so incisively puts it, " everybody likes to be good, but not one in a hundred finds this out." Rai Bahadur Lala Benarsi Dass is one of those blessed few. It is always his best endeavour to make his wealth a blessing to his brethren. Besides maintaining, at his own expense, a first-class High School, a magnificent Women's Hospital and an up-to-date Library and Reading Room, he contributes generously to every fund raised by the Government or the public for the relief of human distress. His services during the plague epidemics of 1903 and 1904, both in his personal capacity and as Vice-President of the Plague Committee, are unforgettable. Again, during the influenza epidemic of 1918 he started an Influenza Hospital where medicines and milk were given free to the poor. For the relief of middle class people who felt shy of going to hospital he organised itinerant services through two Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The Cantonment Committee, in a special resolution, eulogised this " good and philanthropic work."

Tender-hearted by nature, he was extremely pained to hear the shocking news of the Behar Earthquake. To afford some immediate relief to sufferers he sent two waggon loads of *atta* worth Rs. 2,000. This generous act of his was highly appreciated by His Excellency the Viceroy.

As Vice-President of the Kurukshetra Restoration Society, formed in 1918, Rai Bahadur Lala Benarsi Dass has to his credit an achievement which has entitled him to the blessing and gratitude of all Hindu India. The holy tank of Kurukshetra, one of the largest historical tanks in Northern India, had become absolutely dry. To fill it up Rai Bahadur brought a stream of water from Ladwa, 16 miles from the great lake, which was styled after him as Benarsi Dass Kurukshetra Chautang Channel. Thanks to his generosity and noble-mindedness, this sacred tank is now serving as a fresh bathing tank to millions of Hindu pilgrims from all parts of India.

A well with a pump on it has been constructed by Rai Bahadur in the compound of Gitabhawan which supplies very sweet cold water to thousands of pilgrims visiting the most illustrious institution in the holy land.

To help the noble cause of the promulgation of Gita philosophy undertaken by the Society he gave a gold medal to be awarded to the best competitor in Gita exposition and contributes liberally towards the monthly expenses of the Primary School maintained by the Society.

As Emerson says, " the manly part is to do, with might and main, what you can do." The record of Rai Bahadur's public services may well be said to be a striking illustration of this great saying. His total charities with endowments amount to over twenty lakhs of rupees.

Rai Bahadur has always proved, by word and deed, a devotedly loyal subject of the Crown. He built Lord Roberts' Pavilion at Ambala in 1915 at a cost of Rs. 20,000 in memory of His Lordship's friendship with his revered father. On the outbreak of the Great War he offered a loan of two lakhs of rupees free of interest. He invested Rs. 1,51,000 in the War Loans, the largest individual subscription in the District. He placed his Benarsi Das Steam Roller Flour Mills at the disposal of Government for helping military supplies and did a lot of commendable work as Vice-President, St. John Ambulance Committee; Member, War Loan Committee, Ambala; and as a chief promoter of all the movements connected with the War. His War services were highly appreciated by Government.



Bawa Barkat Singh, B.A., P.E.S., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Lahore.

BAWA BARKAT SINGH, B.A., P.E.S., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Lahore Division, was born in 1887. He is a worthy scion of an old and distinguished family of Jagirdars noted for its traditional loyalty to the Crown and held in great esteem both in official and non-official circles. After finishing his brilliant scholastic career he joined service in 1913 as a teacher in Government High School, Sialkot, and was appointed Assistant District Inspector of Schools the same year. Served as District Inspector of Schools in Amritsar and Lahore, 1923—31, and was promoted Deputy Inspector of Schools in 1931. For admirable work was especially mentioned in the Provincial Annual Report on the progress of education. Has one son and four daughters.

JOG DHIAN AND JEWAN DAS BATRA, Landlords and Raises, Mitha Tiwana, District Shahpur. Born 1875 and 1883 respectively. Lala Jog Dhian is District Durbari. They own about 7,000 *bighas* of land, paying Rs. 1,000 yearly as land revenue and *abiana*. They pay nearly Rs. 1,500 as income tax.

During the Great War supplied five recruits, gave a decent amount as reward for recruits, subscribed to War Loans and War Funds. Awarded *Sanad* on 3rd December, 1918, for services in 2nd Indian War Loans by Deputy Commissioner and a certificate for assistance in the Settlement, 1913-14.

They also subscribed liberally to Indian Relief Fund, the Aeroplane Fleet, Prince of Wales Reception Fund and the Dispensary at Mitha Tiwana.

Lala Jog Dhian Batra was awarded the District War Loan *Sanad* on 7th May, 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur and various certificates from S. D. Os., D. Cs., and various other officers for loyal services. *Sanad* for assistance in the assessment of Haiseyat Tax. Certificate for helping in getting land for the Road Khushab to Mianwali through his influence. Letter of thanks from D. C. for subscription to the Flood Relief Fund. Certificate from the Haiseyat Tax Officer for help in the Haiseyat in the villages of Roda, Giroti and Mitha Tiwana in 1931. *Sanad* from the Organising Secretary to the Indian Red Cross Society. *Sanad* from D. C. of Shahpur in appreciation of the assistance he rendered and the part he played in celebration and success of Silver Jubilee. *Sanad* from Education Department by D. C.

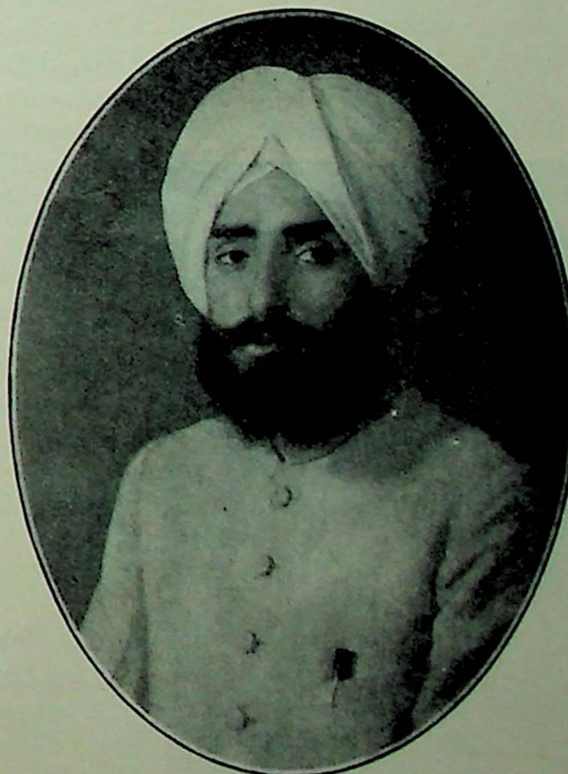
Subscriptions:—Rs. 50 for celebration of Sheep and Goat Fair 28th October, 1926; Rs. 100 for Flood Relief Fund on 5th October, 1928; Rs. 100 for His Excellency the Governor's visit; Rs. 100 to Silver Jubilee Fund; Rs. 50 to the Punjab Boy Scouts' Association Fund on 14th May, 1936, and Rs. 100 for Behar Earthquake Fund on 1st May, 1934. Besides this various small amounts of subscriptions were also given.

Awarded also a *Sanad* by Punjab Government for assistance in the administration.

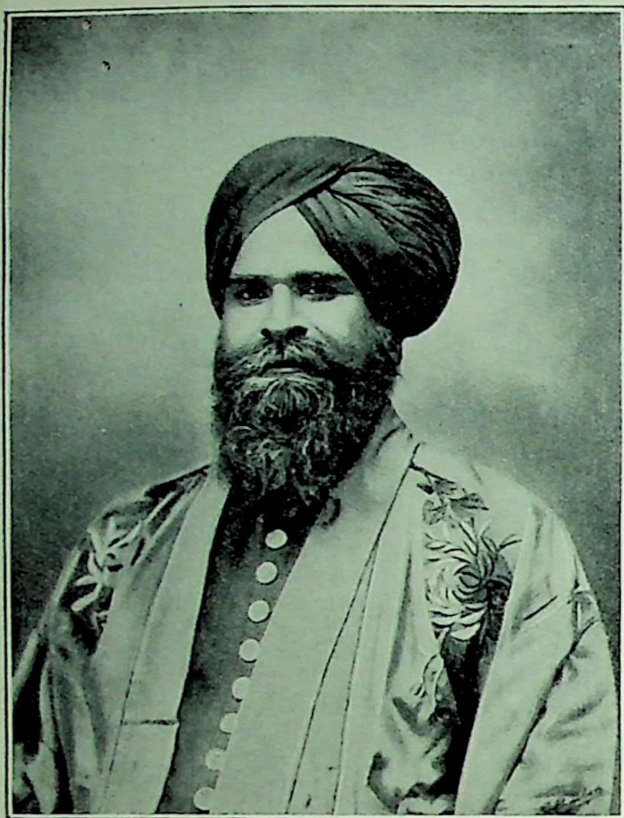
Malik Bhagat Ram, B.A., son of Malik Jewan Das, is rendering the Government good services faithfully. He has also got Silver Jubilee *Sanad* from D. C., Shahpur District. He has also received a certificate for donation to the Punjab Boy Scouts' Association and other certificates from various officers.

Note.—L. Jog Dhian and M. Bhagat Ram Batra recently gave Rs. 250 as subscription to the George V. Memorial Fund for the Women Hospital of the District to the D. C.

TIKA SURENDAR SINGH BEDI, Hon. Magistrate, Hon. Sub-Judge and Hon. Recruiting Officer, Kalar, Distt. Rawalpindi. Born 1897 and educated at Gordon College, Rawalpindi. Lineal descendant of Guru Nanak. Family history recorded in Punjab Chiefs. Father 1st kursi-nashin and called to Kabul by Nadir Shah. Attached to various regiments from 1921 to 1929. Went to Jail with Loyal Jatha. Preached in villages in Rawalpindi Division and N.-W. Frontier Province. Founded a Jubilee garden at



Tika Surendar Singh Bedi, Hony. Magistrate, Hony. Sub-Judge and Hony. Recruiting Officer, Kalar, Distt. Rawalpindi.



Sardar Ladha Singh Bedi, Rais, Gujranwala.

Kalar and distributed numerous fruit trees among the people, also planting a fruit tree at every home in his village. On Jubilee day got every house illuminated at Kalar and distributed sweets and fruits among school-boys. Awarded Silver Medal by Commissioner.

ARDAR LADHA SINGH BEDI, originally of Nowshehra Virkan, District Gujranwala, now resident of Gujranwala proper. Born 1878. Detcendant of well-know Baba Mohar Singh of the times of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and son of late Sardar Jawahar Singh Bedi. Owns coal mines in Bengal and does great construction work for the railways. Among great works constructed by him are Hardinge Bridge in District Pabna, Bengal, Demodar Bridge near Hazaribagh, Mahanadi Bridge and Tel River Bridge in Raipur District, Central Provinces. These works were all completed before agreed time. Keenly interested in education. Gujranwala Khalsa College and Khalsa School owe much to his generosity. He is a Director, Eastern Federal Union Insurance Company, Limited, while Messrs. Ladha Singh Bedi and Sons are Managing Agents of Universal Protector Insurance Company, Limited. His wife is well-known for her philanthropic disposition and feeling heart. She constantly helps girls' schools. Has three worthy sons—Sardars Malook Singh, Anoop Singh and Iqbal Singh. First two have joined their father in business.

RAI BHAGWANT SINGH SAHIB, Jagirdar, Provincial Durbari, Rupi, Kulu, District Kangra, was born in October, 1907. He belongs to an ancient family mentioned in "Punjab Chiefs". He is 7th in descent to Raja Thadi Singh. He was educated at Chiefs' College, Lahore. He succeeded to his father, Rai Megh Singh, in 1930. He holds annual *jagir* of Rs. 24,000 and pays Rs. 2,000 as land revenue. He is President, Sanatan Dharma Sabha, and was President-elect of Kulu Rural Uplift Conference, 1934. During the Great War he supplied 400 recruits, invested Rs. 2,000 in War Loans, and donated Rs. 1,000 to War Funds. He contributed Rs. 220 to the Silver Jubilee Fund.

He has retained and enhanced the prestige of his house, and his zeal on behalf of Government and his public activities for the welfare of the people have been acknowleged by high officials. He holds letters of appreciation from Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.

His character, courteous manners, genial temperament and benevolent nature are well known to the public and have endeared him to all classes of people. He is blessed with two sons.



Rai Bhagwant Singh Sahib, Jagirdar, Provincial Durbari, Rupi, Kulu, District Kangra.



Dhani Ram Bhalla, Proprietor, Bhalla Shoe Co., Lahore.

HANI RAM BHALLA. Born 5th March, 1888. Shoe Magnate of India; pioneer amongst Hindus in shoes and leather trade; started business in 1907, Proprietor, the Bhalla Shoe Co., Lahore, Cawnpore and Calcutta, chief agent for renowned Flex foot-wear for India, Burma and Ceylon, having more than 800 Bhalla Flex agencies; Member, U.P. Chamber of Commerce, and Director of various successful industrial and banking concerns. Sweet and hospitable by nature, Mahatma Gandhi and Poet Tagore were his guests in Lahore. Recently built an Ashram for learned Sadhus at the cost of Rs. 50,000 at Hoshiarpur, his native place.

Permanent address :—Bhalla Ghar, Multan Road, Lahore.



Pandit Devi Sharan Bhardwaj, B.Sc., LL.B., Pleader, Gurdaspur.

PANDIT DEVI SHARAN BHARDWAJ, B.SC., LL.B., Pleader, Gurdaspur. Born 1896 in a highly respected Brahman family of Kalanaur in Gurdaspur District. Father and grandfather were Sanskrit scholars of wide repute. Brilliant career as a student, also as a lawyer and public man. Is well respected. Formerly President, Gurdaspur Arya Samaj; Vice-Chairman, Local Hindu Sabha; Manager, Worseley Arya High School, Dinanagar; Secretary, Worseley Co-operative Thrift and Saving Society, Gurdaspur; and Secretary, Aman-o-Azadi League, now-a-days Honorary Secretary, Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association; Quetta Relief Committee, and Boy Scouts Association of the District; also General Secretary, District Brahman Sabha; President, Local Brahman Sabha and Local Hindu Widow Remarriage Society; Honorary Treasurer, Penny Olympic Association of the District; and Member, Executive Committee of District Prisoners' Aid Society and Rural Community Council. Edited the journal "Piam-i-Rasti," for over three years with success. Also Vice-Chairman, Worseley Co-operative Thrift and Saving Society and Anjuman-i-Zia-i-Adab, Gurdaspur. In fact has been taking a leading part in every movement in the District during last fifteen years. Has made Red Cross movement very popular in the District. Also keenly interested in rural uplift work. During last Civil Disobedience Movement did very useful propaganda work from the stage and through the "Piam-i-Rasti," of which he was editor. In the words of a high official, "He is proving extremely useful to all branches of the Administration". Granted Punjab Government *Sanad* in 1931 for assisting the Administration and Red Cross *Sanad* for doing distinguished flood relief work in 1929. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal by command of H. M. King-Emperor in 1935 and Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal in 1937.

HARISH CHANDRA BHATNAGAR, M.A., LL.B., Pleader and Lambardar, Raghunivas, Ambala Cantonment. Born 28th August 1907. Educated at Forman College. Called to Bar in 1934. Belongs to U. P. Kayastha aristocratic family. Hargopal 'Tafta,' Ghalib's pupil, was his grandfather's uncle. His forefathers were Diwans of Mughal Empire. In 1903 ten squares of land was granted to his grandfather, Rai Sahib Raghunandan Lal. At 19 Mr. Harish Chandra was Symons Club Secretary. Is Member of All-India Bhatnagar Sabha Executive. Possesses landed property in Sheikhupura and Bulandshahr (U. P.). Takes keen interest in advancement of agriculture and rural reconstruction.



Harish Chandra Bhatnagar, M.A., LL.B., Pleader, Raghunivas, Ambala Cantt.



Bhawani Das, Zaildar, Dharamsala, Punjab.

BHAWANI DAS, Zaildar, Member, District Board and Soldiers' Board, District Durbari and Assessor, Dharamsala, Punjab, is held in high esteem by officials and public alike for his qualities of head and heart. He rendered meritorious services during Great War and supplied over 100 recruits. He holds numerous certificates and *Sanads* from high Government officials, which are a proof of his exemplary loyalty to the Crown. He was an invitee to Coronation Durbar, Delhi, 1911. He contributed liberally to War Funds, Quetta Earthquake Relief, Royal Silver Jubilee, King's Memorial Funds. Was Divisional Durbari for more than 3 years. Has three sons, two serving in Army.



Captain Sardar Mohammad Hyat Khan Biloch, Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class, Sahiwal, District Shahpur (Punjab).

CAPTAIN SARDAR MOHAMMAD HYAT KHAN BILOCH, Honorary Magistrate 2nd Class, President, Sahiwal, District Shah pur, Punjab. Born 1905. Served in 11th 1st Punjab Regiment. Helping Administration in all Departments. Elder brother, S. Abdul Rahman Khan, served in France and Mesopotamia during Great War. Uncle, S. Fateh Khan, was awarded a square of land for recruiting services.

RAI BAHADUR BINDA SARAN, an outstanding figure in the public life of the Punjab, was born on the 7th March, 1893. He descended from a line of ancestors who originally migrated from Delhi to Lahore in 1862. He is the head of the famous firm of Dinanath Sheopershad. The founder of the firm was Lala Sheopershad, who first started the business in the name of his father, Lala Dinanath. He was also doing private banking business and acquiring and building house property. In 1889 he joined Sir David Masson in founding the Punjab Banking Co., Ltd. He was elected its first Director. After his death in 1897 his son, Rai Bahadur Narsingdas, was elected in his place. Rai Bahadur Narsingdas nursed and developed the estate left by his father and added very largely to its extent by acquiring more lands and properties. He was appointed by the Government of India as Treasury Contractor to the Postal and Railway Department. Before his death in 1930 he constructed the magnificent building known as Masson Narsingdas Building in partnership with his friend, Mr. W. Muir Masson. He left behind three sons, Lala Binda Saran, Radha Saran and Ganda Saran. In 1931 his sons, in accordance with his wishes, built a beautiful temple in his sacred memory at a considerable cost.



Late Rai Bahadur Narsing Dass. Rai Bahadur Binda Saran.

Lala Binda Saran carried on the business with his brothers in the same manner as it was being done during the lifetime of his father. For his various public services he was made Rai Bahadur in 1934. Besides being Treasurer to the Postal Department for the Punjab, N.W.F., Kashmir, Delhi, United Provinces, Sind and Karachi circles and North-Western Railway, he was also appointed treasurer to the Imperial Bank of India in 1934. He is owner of immense property in Lahore and elsewhere. He is Managing Director of the Kangra Valley Slate Co., Ltd. He also takes a good deal of interest in public affairs. His public activities embrace a wide range of usefulness. He is Chairman to the Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Honorary Financial Secretary to Sanatan Dharam College and School Society, Vice-President to the Sanatan Dharam Pritinidhi Sabha, Honorary General Secretary to George Gaoshala Committee, Member of the Executive Committee to the Punjab Hindu Sabha, and Vice-President to the Kangra Temple Restoration and Administration Committee.

Rai Bahadur Binda Saran may well be said to be one of the supporting pillars of Hindu society in the Punjab. There never was a more sincere, a more selfless and a more influential worker in the cause of the Hindu community. His public spirit is on a par with his loyalty to the Crown. He is always ready to serve in every way both the public and the Administration. He always subscribes liberally to all useful funds. He subscribed a decent amount to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund. He was elected Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, in 1937.

KHAN BAHADUR HONORARY RISALDAR MALIK MOHAMMAD AMIR KHAN BOSAN, Rais, Zaildar, Assessor, Senior Vice-President, District Board, Multan, was born in 1875. The village of his residence is called after his family name Bosan. The family which he so worthily represents is one of the oldest and most respectable in the North-West Punjab. Khan Bahadur makes with his cousins and nephews a big and model joint family possessing considerable landed property in the Multan, Montgomery and Lyallpur Districts and in the Bahawalpur State. A remarkable fact about this family is that it has been living jointly and in perfect harmony and happiness for the last six generations, perhaps a rare instance of the kind in the Punjab. The joint family pays about Rs. 25,000 as land revenue and water-rate.



Khan Bahadur Honorary Risaldar Malik Mohammad Amir Khan Bosan, Rais, Zaildar and Assessor, Multan.

Khan Bahadur received a sound Oriental education and came to be reputed and respected early in life for his culture, nobility of manners, high character and selfless public spirit. He was also, as he still is, immensely popular with the officials for his sincere and steadfast loyalty to the Crown and earnest assistance to the administration on every necessary occasion. He was appointed Honorary Risaldar in 1912 and was variously honoured for his military services. During the Great War he served the Empire with exemplary devotion and energy. He knew neither rest nor respite in the performnace of what he sincerely and rightly considered a sacred duty. He rendered valuable help to recruiting officers and furnished a decent number of recruits on his own account. By tireless exertion he also succeeded in supplying a large number of Sarwans. He contributed liberally to the War Loans and the various War Funds and by his influence and popularity with all classes of people succeeded in collecting for the same large amounts from two Zails of his family. These conspicuous services during that greatest crisis of the Empire received enthusiastic appreciation from officials, high and low, and due recognition from Government. He was awarded the title of Khan Sahib in 1920 and was given a land grant in 1921. He was made Divisional Durbari in 1924. He was further made Khan Bahadur in 1934 in recognition of his proud record of multifarious services to the Government and the public covering a pretty long period of over a quarter of a century. Khan Bahadur holds numerous certificates and *Sanads* for services rendered to different departments of Government, especially to the Police.

All through his public career the Khan Bahadur has been an outstanding figure in the public life of his district, his public activities in various responsible capacities embracing a wide range of usefulness. He is at present Zaildar; Assessor; President of the Zamindars' Association, Multan; Member of the Canal Advisory Committee, Multan; Member of the Soldiers' Board, Khanewal, Multan; Vice-President of the District Board, Multan, since 1932, etc. etc. In all these differen t spheres of responsible work the Khan Bahadur has been giving a highly creditable account of himself.

The Khan Bahadur took a leading part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations. As Vice-Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Committee he did splendid work in collecting funds and his record of work in connection with the Lucky Bag was praiseworthy. He personally contributed Rs. 500 to the Jubilee Fund. He received the Jubilee Medal along with approbation and congratulations from all quarters including His Excellency the Governor.

The Khan Bahadur is blessed with a worthy son in Malik Mohammad Akram Khan. He is fairly well versed in Urdu and English. He is helping his father in the management of his vast estate and is also working as Sarbarah Zaildar, Multaniwala, in his father's place. He promises to be a worthy son of his worthy father.

The Khan Bahadur's other near relatives also have been loyally serving the Government. His cousin, late Malik Nur Mohammad Khan, was Honorary Magistrate, whose son, Malik Ahmad Khan, is Zaildar, Bosan, Assessor and District Durbari, holding *Sanads* and certificates from local officials for his loyal services. Another cousin of Khan Bahadur, Malik Nazar Mohammad Khan, is Lamberdar and District Durbari. His nephew, Malik Mohammad Bakhsh, is Lamberdar, Assessor (English Juror), District Durbari and Member, District Boards, Multan and Montgomery. Another nephew, Malik Allah Yar Khan, is Lamberdar, District Durbari and Member, District Board, Multan. All of them hold *Sanads* and certificates for their loyal services.



Syed Shabbir Hussain Bokharee, B.A., B.T., Principal, C. M. Zamindar High School, Gujrat, Punjab.

SYED SHABBIR HUSSAIN BOKHAREE, B.A., B.T., Principal, C. M. Zamindar High School, Gujrat, Punjab (on deputation). Born in 1904. Belongs to Gurdaspur District. Takes keen interest in the District's social and uplift work. His indefatigable labours as Secretary, Silver Jubilee Mela Committee, constituted the main factor in the remarkable success of the function.

PRITAM SINGH BRAR, Superintendent of Police, Ambala, was born in 1900. He is a worthy scion of a noted family of Ferozepur District. His father, Sardar Bahadur Captain Hira Singh Brar, M.B.E., served in the Indian Army; was A. D. C. to three Governors; Member, Legislative Assembly, for nine years; Honorary Magistrate; Sub-Registrar; Member, Ferozepur District Board; and Member, Moga Municipality. His grandfather, Sardar Bahadur Subedar-Major Anokha Singh, I.O.M., first fought against the British in Sikh Wars and then for the British in the siege of Lucknow.



Pritam Singh Brar, Superintendent of Police, Ambala.

Mr. Brar was educated at Ranchi Zilla School, Government College, Lahore, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. Joined service in Indian Imperial Police, 1921. Has served as Superintendent of Police at Multan, Jullundur, Mianwali and Muzaffargarh. Captured notorious outlaws at Mianwali. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal for conspicuous work in Multan riots of 1935. Married in 1923 and has one son and one daughter studying in Doon School and Queen Mary College, respectively.

The family holds extensive landed property both in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

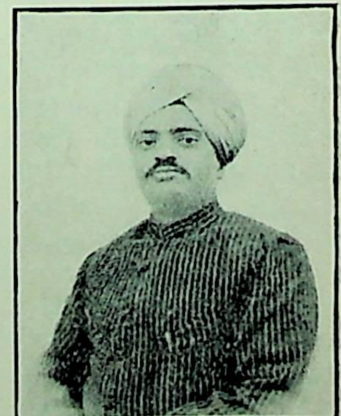


R. S. B. Budhi Singh, Government Pensioner, Tuti Kandi, Simla.

RAI SAHIB B. BUDHI SINGH, Government Pensioner, Tuti Kandi, Simla, was born in July, 1868. He is the proprietor of a considerable house and landed property in Simla District. His father was in 1st Gurkha Regiment and fought with distinction during Sikh Wars, Mutiny of 1857, N. W. Frontier Expedition 1867-68, etc. Rai Sahib took up Government Service in Army Head Quarters in 1887 and retired in 1923. In recognition of long and meritorious services during different expeditions and wars, title of "Rai Sahib" was conferred on him in 1922.

Rai Sahib is well known for his philanthropic nature. His hands are always open for welfare of orphans and widows. He is an exponent of female education.

BANSI LAL BUTAIL, Proprietor, Bundla Tea Estate, Palampur, District Kangra; President, Kangra Valley Tea Planters' Association; President, Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Palampur, and Member, All-India Village Industries Association.



Bansi Lal Butail, Proprietor, Bundla Tea Estate, Palampur.

The Bundla Tea Estate, which Lala Bansi Lal owns with his elder brother, Lala Kanhaya Lal Butail, was founded in 1860 and is one of the leading tea estates of the Kangra Valley. It possesses a well-equipped modern factory for the manufacture of black and green teas and as the result of their energy and perseverence the Proprietors now have the satisfaction of being the possessors of thriving tea gardens whose produce has obtained a desirable reputation for its first-class quality which is liked by all including Europeans.

The various processes of manufacture are carried out by qualified employees who are under the direct supervision of the Proprietors. The produce of Bundla Tea Estate not only goes to every nook and corner of India but much of it is also exported to foreign countries. The Estate comprises a compact area of over 1,000 acres of which 260 acres are covered with tea.

Lalas Bansi lal and Kanhaya Lal belong to leading families of the district and have been using hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. They subscribed handsomely to Behar and Quetta Earthquake Relief Funds. Their ancestors rendered meritorious services to the public, bringing water from far-off places and building *mandirs*, bridges and *dharmshalas* which cost them over Rs. 3,00,000. Their ancestors also subscribed Rs. 15,000 to War Loans at Simla and Palampur and supplied recruits.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL, M.L.A., Lahore. Born 1892. Educated at Convent, Murree; Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi; called to Bar from Middle Temple; took Honours Degree in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917. Returned to India in 1920 and joined as Assistant Editor the "Bombay Chronicle;" founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923—30; Adviser, Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925; Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1928; Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929—31; resigned from Legislative Assembly on Tariff issue; Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference Bureau, 1932; elected Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937. Is President of various Unions of postmen, telegraphmen and railwaymen.



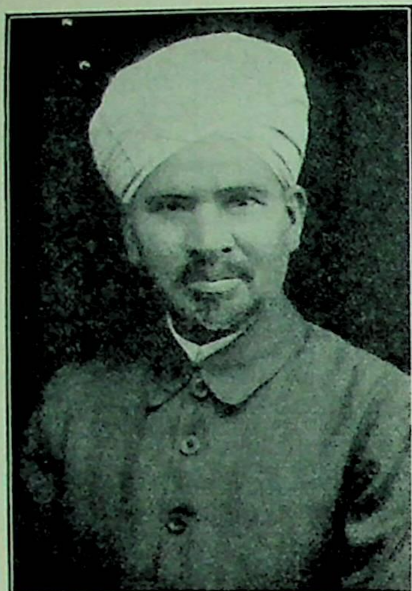
S. S. Chowdhri Chambel Singh, Superintendent of Police, Sri Ganganagar, Bikaner State.

SARDAR SAHIB CHOWDHRI CHAMBEL SINGH, retired Inspector of Police, Punjab; now Superintendent of Police, Sri Ganganagar, Bikaner State. Born 1883. Permanent residence at village Kaunla in the Ambala District. Joined Police Department, Punjab, in 1902 as foot constable and retired in 1933 as Inspector of Police. During the Great War supplied two recruits and subscribed to War Loans, also buying cash certificates. In 1923-24 rendered meritorious services in arresting Babbar Akalis and suppressing Akali movement in Hoshiarpur district. For these and other services granted a square of land in Lyallpur District, a large number of cash rewards, *Sanads* and commendation certificates and title of Sardar Sahib. Also rendered valuable services during the Civil Disobedience movement as City Inspector of Police, Ferozepur City, for which was recommended for title of Sardar Bahadur. Owns about 1,100 bighas of land in Lyallpur, Ambala and Karnal Districts. Has two worthy sons, Sat Gurdial Singh, M.A., LL.B., and Bikram Parkash Singh, B.A.

R. P. CHATTERJEE, Journalist, Lahore. In early youth joined the editorial staff of the *Tribune* and was Senior Assistant Editor for eight years, acting as Editor several times. Some of his writings in the *Tribune* and in a new English daily in Lahore, *Light*, were honoured with special recognition by eminent journalists like Mr. N. N. Ghose in the *Indian Nation* and Sri Aurobinda Ghose in *Bande Mataram*. Was prominently connected with the *Punjabee* of Lahore in its glorious days. Was in charge of the *Arya Patrika* in its historic campaign against the People's Bank in 1912. Edited the English *Bulletin* of Messrs. Khosla Brothers, Lahore, during the Great War. Some of his philosophical articles in the *Mahashakti*, an English weekly of Benares, of which he was Editor for three years, earned unstinted appreciation of eminent *Savants* like Professor Samaddar of the Patna University, Mr. Hirendra Nath Datt, M.A., B.L., of Calcutta and Mr. N. C. Kelkar of Poona. Was Editor of the *Hindu Herald*, Lahore, for five years. His work in that capacity was appreciatively referred to by Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee in his Bengali magazine *Prabasi* of July, 1928. "You have a message and a vision," wrote Sadhu Vaswani. Some of his writings in the *Hindu Herald* attracted notice in learned circles far beyond the confines of India. Certain articles of his were specially mentioned in the opening address of the President at the annual Conference of the Spiritualist Union of South Africa at Johannesburg in May, 1928. In the words of Mr. P. S. Joshi, the well-known Indian leader in South Africa, "the Secretary declared that it would be very fine if the local papers expressed such high thoughts through their editorials instead of the usual rubbish." An article of his entitled "Unity as a Bargain" evoked high praise from the renowned internationalist Dr. Taraknath Das, A.M., PH.D., then in Munich, Germany, now in America. Mr. Chatterjee has been connected with the Imperial Publishing Company, Lahore, for seventeen long years. He has one son, Kamalaksh Chatterjee, who is being educated.



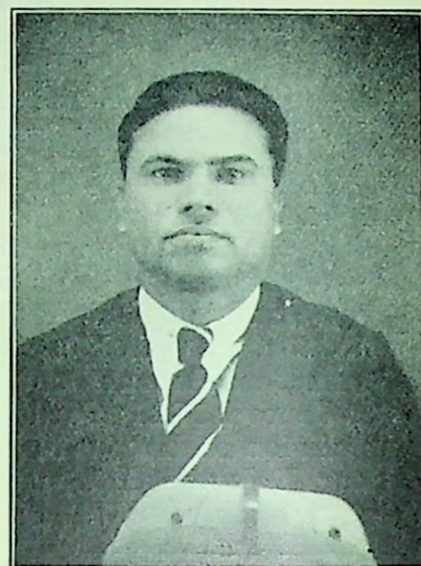
R. P. Chatterjee, Journalist, Lahore. (*Photo taken when on the Editorial Staff of the "Tribune."*)



Sufi Charagh Din, Rais and Government Contractor, Ludhiana.

UFI CHARAGH DIN, Rais and Government Contractor, Ludhiana, was born in 1881. His father, Sufi Saifur Rahman, was a well-known Pir. He and his numerous followers ever remained loyal and served the benign Government in various ways.

Sufi Charagh Din, who has been steadfast in his loyalty to British Government, possesses valuable qualities of head and heart. He has a gifted business brain over his shoulders and is the owner of a large property. He has recently built a magnificent residential building at a very large cost and named it after his own name "Charagh Din Mansions," which stands as a striking monument to show his place and position in life and adds distinctively to the grandeur of the town.



Sufi Ghulam Mahbub Subhani, B.A. (Alig.), LL.B., Pleader, Ludhiana.

He is blessed with a worthy son, Sufi Ghulam Mahbub Subhani, B.A. (Alig.), LL.B., Pleader, who is very popular amongst local officers and the public. He has recently been elected a Member of the local Municipal Committee. He is a keen sportsman and is the Honorary General Secretary of Ludhiana Cricket Club.

"He has considerable influence in the town," as remarked by the D.C. and other officers in their certificates granted to him for his valuable services for public good.



S. B. Captain Sardar Sant Singh Chimney Bahadur, Hony. Magistrate and Sub-Registrar, Gujranwala.

ARDAR BAHADUR CAPTAIN SARDAR SANT SINGH CHIMNEY BAHADUR, Hony. Magistrate and Sub-Registrar, Gujranwala. Born 1877. Fought for the King-Emperor in various theatres of the Great War with singular distinction and devotion throughout. Lt.-Colonel E.M. Taylor, V.C., 22nd Cavalry, writes:—"His power of organisation and recruiting energy enabled regiments to keep its numbers at the front including draft to regiments in France. He has always maintained a good spirit in all ranks. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all ranks. He made energetic and successful efforts to obtain recruits of good class. Recruits of good stamp were obtained when recruits were very difficult to get." Brigadier-General H. L. Richardson, Commanding Jhelum Brigade, enumerates his services during disturbances in the following words:—"In April last, during the disturbances in the Punjab, Sant Singh was a source of strength to me as he knew and was in touch with many sources of information. Collected Rs. 50,000 for the War Loan including his own contribution." Major A. J. Cock, Commanding 22nd Cavalry, writes as follows:—"This Indian Officer has been most energetic and successful in obtaining Sikh recruits since the beginning of the War at the time when Sikhs of good stamp were not at all easy to get." Possesses various *Sanads* and certificates in appreciation of War services. Appointed

Hony. Captain in 1921. Awarded title of Sardar Bahadur and also 12 squares of land on two different occasions. Owns a very large house and landed property. Out of various subscriptions may be mentioned Rs. 500 to Child Welfare and Maternity Centre, Gujranwala; Rs. 250 to Flood Relief Fund and Rs. 250 to the Silver Jubilee Fund. Proceeded to London to join the Coronation ceremony held in 1911, by order of the Government. Is the head of renowned Chimney family. Has a bright history as revealed in the book styled "Chiefs and Noted Families in the Punjab."

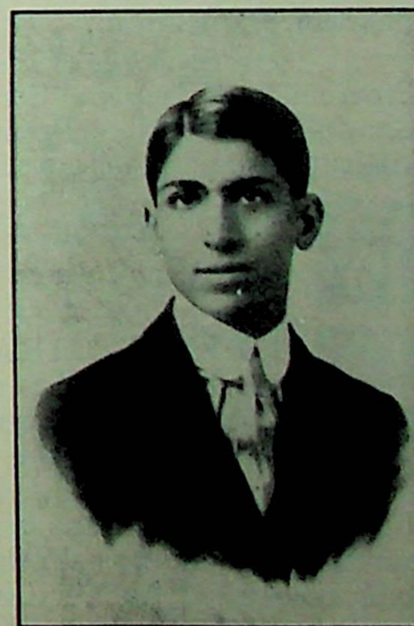


Captain Sardar Bakhshish Singh Chimni, R.I.A.S.C., Gujranwala.

CAPTAIN SARDAR BAKHSHISH SINGH CHIMNI, R.I.A.S.C. Born 28th August, 1904. Is a worthy scion of the historic Chimni family of Gujranwala with high martial traditions extending over generations. Family agnomen Chimni began with his heroic great-great-grandfather, Sirdar Hukma Singh, with reference to whose gallant deeds Maharaja Ranjit Singh had once expressed his surprise that such a *chimna* of a man should be more courageous than men twice his size. His great-grandfather, Sirdar Sher Singh, died fighting bravely at Sobraon. His grandfather, Sirdar Lehna Singh, was on the personal staff of Maharaja Dalip Singh and from 1872 till his death was Municipal President and Hony. Magistrate at Gujranwala. Father, Captain Sirdar Sant Singh, served in 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry from 1896 to 1921, joining with a direct Commission. He saw service in Mesopotamia during the Great War. Since retirement he has been an Hony. Magistrate and Sub-Registrar at Gujranwala. Full history of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Punjab Chiefs."

Captain Sirdar Bakhshish Singh was educated at Khalsa High School, Gujranwala, Government College, Lahore, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He won a scholarship in the Matriculation, and King's India Cadetship at Sandhurst, where he stood first amongst Indian cadets. A King's Commission was granted to him by H. M. King George the V on 30th August, 1924. He was attached on first appointment to the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Transferred to Indian Army and posted to 5th Royal Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry a year later. Transferred to R. I. A. S. C., in January, 1934. Served in Mohmand operations, 1935, receiving the Indian General Service Medal with Clasp. Was promoted Lieutenant 30th November, 1926, and Captain 30th August, 1933. Officiated as Deputy Assistant Director, Supplies and Transport, 1937. Has recently obtained a competitive vacancy at the Staff College, Quetta. Is blessed with five sons.

C. N. CHANDRA, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot. Has been on active service for more than fourteen years. Appointed to the present rank in April, 1933.



C. N. Chandra, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot.

RAI SAHIB CH. CHET RAM, Zaildar, P. O. Oklana Mandi, District Hissar.

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR CHAUDHRI SIR CHHOTU RAM, Minister of Development, Punjab, under the new Constitution, Lahore. Born November, 1883. Educated at St. Stephen's High School and St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Served as Assistant Secretary to the Raja of Kalakankar in Oudh and as a teacher in Rangmahal High School, Lahore, and St. John's Mission High School, Agra; passed Final Examination in Law in 1911 and practised for some time. Worked as Honorary Secretary, District Recruiting Committee, during the Great War; was the first President, Rohtak District Congress Committee, but resigned from the Congress in 1920; elected to the Punjab Legislative Council, 1923; Minister to the Punjab Government, September, 1924, to January, 1927; Leader of the Unionist Party in the Punjab Legislative Council, January, 1926, to October, 1936; elected President, Legislative Council, October, 1936, and appointed Minister of Development, Government of the Punjab, under new Reforms, April, 1937. Knighted, May, 1937.

DR. KAHAN SINGH CHOWDHURY, M.A., PH.D., LL.D., Advocate of various High Courts of Judicature and Supreme Courts of His Britannic Majesty and Privy Council (England), born 28th April 1889, is a leading Barrister-at-Law of Rawalpindi. On his return from England after passing the Civil Service Examination, and having been called to the Bar, he was in 1921 appointed an Assistant Commissioner at Rawalpindi for his probation period, where he successfully completed this period, but he preferred legal practice and was allowed to resign by the Secretary of State and, as is well known, has made his mark in the line. He is now on the approved list of High Court Judges and Secretariat of League of Nations (Geneva) on Communal and later on National basis. He represents one of the oldest and noblest landlords' families in the Punjab. His great-grandfather, Chowdhury Guchhe Shah, was a Suba (Governor) under Sikh rule. His father, late Sardar Atma Singh Chowdhury of Kahuta (Rawalpindi), was treated and respected like a Chief.


Dr. Kahan Singh Chowdhury, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.

Dr. Chowdhury has an international experience and reputation, having served in the Political Department in Baluchistan 1906—10, and having been seven times to Europe and having twice toured round the world last time with his wife. He has visited practically all the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandates and practised even in Foreign Courts.

During the Great War Dr. Chowdhury served with distinction as an officer. During that critical period he and his whole family rendered exemplary loyal services both with men and money and his family holds many privileges as mark of honour and respect. Its services are recorded in "Who's Who and India and the War."

Dr. Chowdhury has been a Notary Public, Commiisioner for Oaths, Executive Member of the Indian National Congress and Deputy President of the Central Council in Uganda (British East Africa). During the great disturbance at Shanghai he was appointed Enquiry Commissioner by the Shanghai Government and on the completion of the Enquiry he received from the public such an honour in 1928 as had never been extended to an Indian before. He was carried in a procession two miles in length.

Dr. Chowdhury married second time in Europe Miss Mary Alexandra of Isle-de-France (born in 1909), now Chandravati Chowdhury, a Lady Doctor of eminence, who, after taking her M.B.B.S., Post-graduated as L.M. at Rotunda, Dublin.

His eldest son, Lieutenant Pritam Singh Chowdhury, stood first in Officers' Training Corps in England and passed with a most brilliant record and career at Sandhurst and is now Company Commander with the 5th Battalion (Duke of Connaught's Own) 11th Sikh Regiment at Chaman, Baluchistan.

Over a dozen of his real nephews (all England-returned) are holding important posts in Provincial and Imperial Services in India, a few of them also holding King's Commission. Dr. Chowdhury is Patron, President, Manager and General Secretary, etc., of many Sikh and social institutions and much loved and respected by all who ever come in contact with him.


R. S. P. CHINTAMANI PANT, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Simla.


LATE KHAN BAHADUR C. CURSETJEE of Jullundur, one of the Punjab's oldest and most prominent merchant-residents, had a singularly romantic career. Born in Bombay of an humble Parsee family he started life in his early teens on his own and was on the front in the Kabul War before the age of twenty. Fate, however, drifted him down south where in the nineties he made a modest beginning of his present successful business in Jullundur. His tact and genial personality not only soon made him a very successful businessman but endeared him to both the European and Indian communities. The Government also before long recognised his services in the interest of the Cantonment and in 1895 nominated him an Income-tax Assessor and Chief Member of the Bazar Committee. In 1900 and again in 1905 serious Hindu-Muslim tensions were averted through his pupularity and influence. For invaluable services in connection with Plague between 1900 and 1902 he was awarded a *Sanad* by the

Government and in 1907 was personally thanked by General Pollock for meritorious services in connection with small-pox. For his various public services he was made Khan Sahib in 1913.



Late K. B. C. Cursetjee, Jullundur.

In 1915 he was especially appointed by Government a Delegate to the Parsee Matrimonial Court to adjudicate cases arising out of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act in the Punjab.

During the Great War he rendered splendid services as Honorary Secretary, Punjab Branch of the Indian War Relief Fund and the Punjab Armoured Aeroplane Fund, and persenally subscribed to the War Loans 57 per cent. of the entire subscriptions from Jullundur Cantonment. He was awarded a *Sanad* for these services and another *Sanad* for valuable "Our Day" work.

In 1921 he was appointed Member of the Central Committee of Earl Haig's Ex-Services Association (Northern Command Branch) and in 1929 was created a Khan Bahadur.

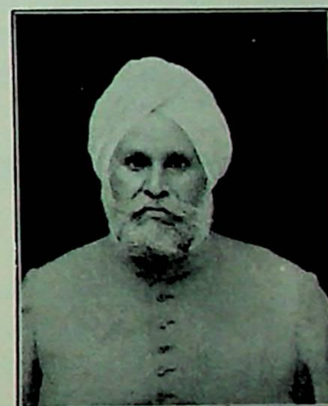
He has been the only member nominated by the Government to the Cantonment Board who has been in office continuously for the last 33 yenrs. He has been righly called one of the happiest links between the rulers and the ruled.

He has very charitable ideas and is a distinguished Freemason, having been initiated 54 years back. He ranks to-day as one of the few oldest Masons not only in the Punjab but throughout the country, and amongst the many degrees he holds is the high order of P. Dy. D. G. M. (Punjab). He is also an Officer of the Grand Lodge of England.

During the King's Silver Jubilee he was on the committee and implemented the succesful celebrations in Jullundur to a great extent. He spared no exertions or money for the success of the function and has been awarded the Jubilee Medal.

He died on 20th March 1937. He leaves behind four sons and five daughters.

SARDAR DALIP SINGH, Rais, Divisional Durbari, Ladhran, District Ludhiana. Awarded a *Sanad* from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for recruiting work during Great War and a *Sanad* from Punjab Government for services against Ghadar Party, 1914-16. Also did good work during Akali movement. Was given 8 rectangles of land as a Gentry Grant in Multan District and made Divisional Durbari, 1928. Appointed Sub-Registrar, Samrala, 1931. Is Member, District Board, Ludhiana, and President, Khalsa High School and Khalsa girl Middle School, Jaspalon, District Ludhiana. Subscribed Rs. 4,000 to various public funds, Rs. 2,000 to War Loan and War Funds and Rs. 100 to Jubilee Fund, 1935. H.E. the Governor was pleased to see the excellent record of his services.



S. Dalip Singh, Rais, Divisional Durbari, Ladhran.

DHANPAT MAL DEWAN CHAND, Giddarbaha, District Ferozepore.



Dewan Dilbagh Rai, Honorary Magistrate, Fatehgarh, District Gurdaspur (Punjab).

DEWAN DILBAGH RAI, Honorary Magistrate, Member, District Board, and Divisional Durbari, Fatehgarh, District Gurdaspur (Punjab). Born 1900. Owns extensive landed and house property. Estate under Court of Wards, 1901—22; subscribed Rs. 1,000 to Jubilee Fund, Rs. 2,200 to King George Silver Jubilee Hindu Girls' School, Fatehgarh, Rs. 500 to Dewan Dilbagh Rai King George Silver Jubilee Parishad, Batala. Has one son, Dewan Kunwal Kishore.

DIWAN CHAND, Banker, Giddarbaha, District Ferozepore.

DIWAN CHAND of Arah, District Gujrat. Born January, 1884. Served as Kanungo in Patiala State, 1901—8; joined British Government service in 1917. Holds many *Sanads* and certificates from various Government officials for good work and loyalty to the Crown.

LATE KHAN SAHIB RISALDAR KHAN DAURAN KHAN, Honorary Magistrate, Zaildar, Sangla Hill, District Sheikhupura, was the worthy head of one of the best known historic families in the Punjab noted for its prowess, public spirit and steadfast loyalty to the Crown. He was a leading representative of the famous Bhatti Rajput clan who have their headquarters at Pindi Bhattian in the district of Gujranwala. The ancient Bhatneer, now called Bikaneer, was the original home of the Bhatti Rajputs. During some dynastic revolution they found it necessary to leave their native land and settled in the Punjab. Mian Wilayat Khan (grandfather of Khan Sahib) and his brother, Mian Fatteh Khan, considerably helped the British with provisions and personal services during the Sikh Wars.



Late K. S. Risaldar Khan Dauran Khan, of Sangla Hill, District Sheikhupura.

During the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 both brothers were equally conspicuous in their fidelity and allegiance to Government. In token of his "loyal and faithful conduct to the State" Mian Wilayat Khan was honoured with a pair of Gold Bracelets by Government, and Mian Fatteh Khan was glowingly praised by high officers for his heroic help in the expedition to Bulla in the Karnal district in those dark days for the collection of revenue and for his gallant conduct at the head of his *Risala* at Delhi. The certificates granted to them from time to time during the period from 1863 to 1864 for valuable services rendered to Government are too numerous to be mentioned in detail.

Khan Sahib's father, Khan Mohammad Murad Bux, took scrupulous care, both in his private and public dealings, to tread in his illustrious father's footsteps. He had, in the words of Col. Popham Young, C.I.E., "a high reputation for honesty," and was equally respected by the public and the officials for his high character and loyalty to Government.

Khan Sahib Risaldar Khan Dauran Khan had to his credit a proud record of services both to the Government and the public. As early in his life as in 1898 he was recipient of a *Sanad* for meritorious services in the Malakand Field Force. In 1901 he was made Zaildar and was granted the same year a special certificate for valuable assistance to the Criminal Administration of the district and subsequently many other *Sanads* and testimonials for "useful assistance to Government officials in all Departments." He was described in 1902 by Mr. R. D. Spencer, District Superintendent of Police, Sheikhupura, as "one of the best Zaildars in the district." During the intense excitement and agitation in the Lyallpur district in 1907 over the Colony Bill he worked splendidly in allaying the fears and apprehensions of the Zamindars and thereby averting what portended to be a serious disturbance. He received various certificates from high officers for this valuable service.

As is well known, his public spirit had ever been on a par with his loyalty to Government. He served the public with singular devotion whenever an occasion arose for the same. His magnificent work during plague epidemics may well be said to constitute an outstanding glory of his life. Not the least remarkable demonstration of his public spirit consisted in his work as a Member and Vice-Chairman of the Sangla Hill Municipality from 1900 to 1924 and Member, District Board, from 1898 to 1935.

He was appointed Honorary Magistrate in 1911, and ever since his appointment till his sudden death in June 1937, he was discharging his duties in this responsible capacity with marked ability and tact and with exemplary honesty and impartiality. He worked as Honorary Civil Judge from 1916 to 1928, giving all through his career in that capacity a highly creditable account of himself.

His sincere loyalty to the Crown could not have been more strikingly illustrated than in the energy and devotion with which he served the Empire during the Great War. His recruiting services were as remarkable as they were exemplary. In his Zail of Sangla there was a demand for 390 recruits, but he secured 570, as many as 180 more than the number fixed for his Zail.

He personally supplied 60 recruits and enlisted his younger brother, Khan Sher Alam Khan, who was taken as a Commissioned Officer in the Army. He also supplied 35 Sarwans for field force overseas and 85 Sarwans with 259 camels for Cantonments in India. The success in recruitment in the Zail of Sangla was due, according to the Recruiting Officer, to Khan Sahib's personal influence and persuasions. The extent and outcome of his activities in connection with recruitment as well as supply and transport were warmly attested to by the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, the Divisional Recruiting Officer and the local authorities. In appreciation of this he was granted seven squares of land in 1916. In 1916 *Sanads*, certificates and Khillat were presented to him by the Punjab Government for his active assistance in the recruitment of muleteers and camel-drivers and in 1918 he was awarded a certificate by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for his splendid recruiting services. He was also recipient of a *Sanad* from the District War League, Gujranwala.

The late Khan Sahib also helped the Government with characteristic energy and thoroughness during the Martial Law days of 1919-20 and during the Khilafat, Hijrat, Akali and Civil Disobedience disturbances and, with untiring efforts, succeeded in keeping peace in his *Ilaqa*.

Being of an intensely generous disposition, Khan Sahib spent money freely for public good and for the relief of human distress. He contributed liberally to Flood Relief and Earthquake Funds, donated Rs. 1,000 to the Veterinary Hospital, Sangla, personally and collected for it Rs. 5,000 from his Zail. He also helped Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance with money from time to time.

He was made Divisional Durbari in 1909; Khan Sahib in 1930 and Provincial Durbari in 1935. He was made Honorary Risaldar in appreciation of his services to the Military and Army Department.

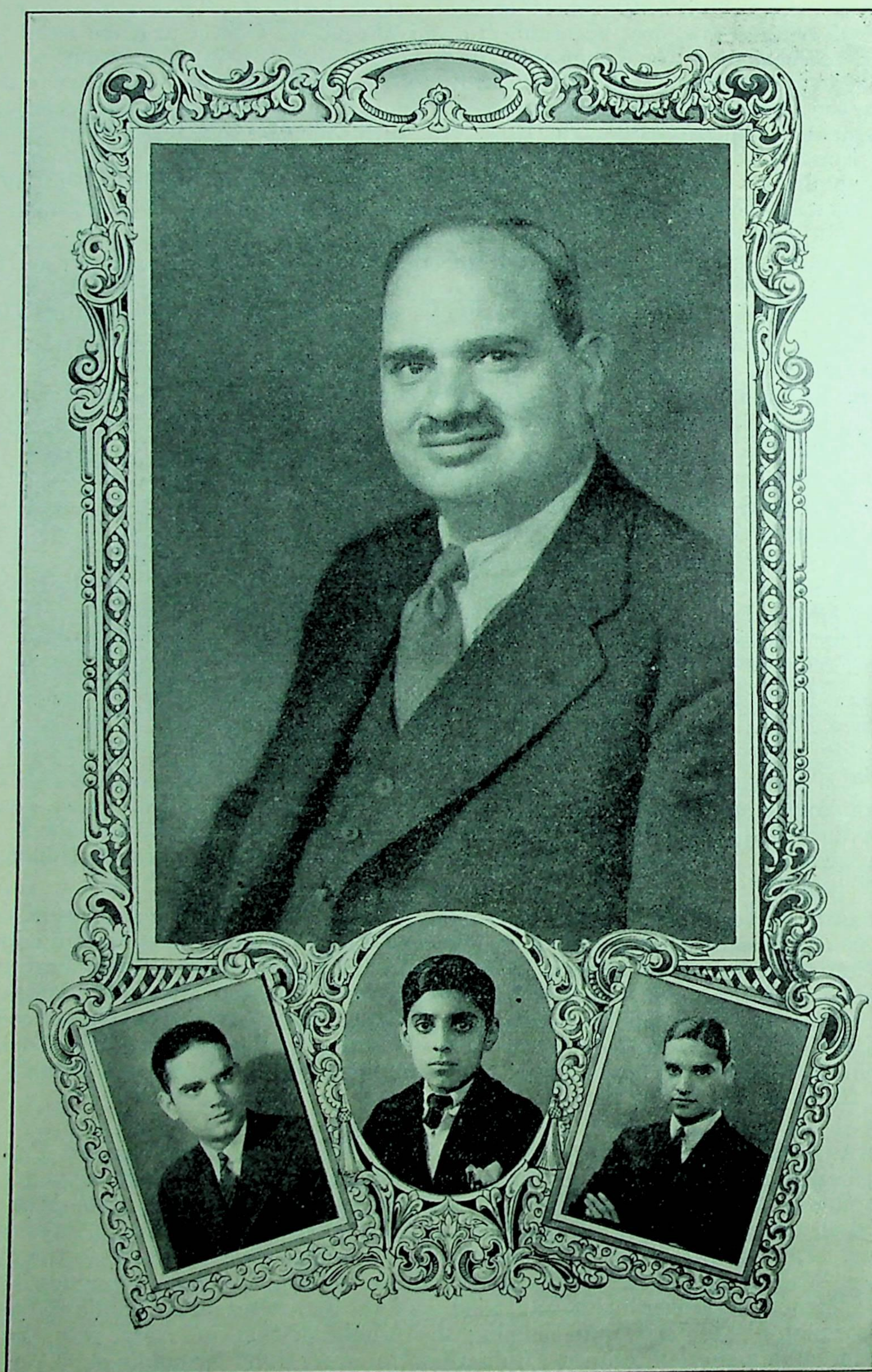
Khan Sahib's public activities embraced a wide range of usefulness. He was Honorary Magistrate; Member, District Board; Non-official Visitor to Jails; Life Member, Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance and Service Club, Sheikhupura District; Member, Advisory Committee, Lyallpur Division and Hafizabad Division Canals; Life Member, Anjuman Himayat Islam and Anjuman Islamia, Punjab, etc., etc.

Khan Sahib took a prominent part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations. On the 6th May he opened a *langar* and distributed food, clothes, etc., to the poor. He also contributed Rs. 350 to the Silver Jubilee Fund. In appreciation of his good services he was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

The landed property of the late Khan Sahib in Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur and Montgomery during his lifetime amounted to nearly 30 squares. He was paying about Rs. 1,800 annually as revenue. He resided permanently at Sangla but used to serve as Honorary Magistrate at Sheikhupura.

Khan Sahib leaves behind him two worthy sons and four promising grandsons. His eldest son, Khan Ashaq Hussain Khan, Sarbarah Zaildar and Vice-Chairman, Sangla Municipality, and Member, District Doard, Sheikhupura, was helping his father, with marked energy and ability, in all his public activities. As Municipal Vice-Chairman he has been giving a highly creditable account of himself. Khan Sahib's second son, Khan Ghulam Hussain, is being educated at the Aligarh University, and his grandson, Khan Tofiq Hussain, having received his Diploma from Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, has passed in Cambridge Senior Class, and second grandson, Khan Rafiq Hussain, is studying in F. C. College, Lahore.

DULLA RAM, Zaildar, Khui Khera, Tehsil Fazilka, District Ferozepore, Punjab, son of Peman Ram, Zaildar. Born June, 1874. Belongs to an old, respectable and loyal family with a notable record of important services to Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and on various other critical occasions. Owns 1,300 *bighas* of land. Pays Rs. 260 as land revenue. During the Great War supplied 25 recruits, gave Rs. 1,400 to the War Loans, Rs. 110 to the War Works Fund. During the Civil Disobedience movement conducted a lecturing campaign in favour of Government and tried his level best to teach the public to obey Government. All through his life has been helping the Administration in every way, especially in detection and suppression of crimes. Subscribes to every fund for public good. Gave decent amounts to Punjab Flood Relief Fund, Jangi Memorial Fund, Red Cross Society, etc. Took a prominent part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations and subscribed to the Jubilee Fund. Highly respected in his *Ilaqa* by all classes of people for public spirit and nobility of soul. Son, Hira Lal, Zaildar Sarbrah. Hira Lal has two sons—Radha Kishan and Ram Partap.



Above: R. B. Bawa Dinga Singh, Managing and Senior Partner of Messrs. Spedding Dinga Singh & Co., Lahore.
Below: Sons of R. B. Bawa Dinga Singh. *From left to right:* Bawa Arjan Singh. Bawa Sunder Singh and Bawa Gian Singh.

VA DINGA SINGH, Managing and Senior Partner of Messrs. gh & Co., Premier Timber Merchants, Railway and Government , originally a resident of Vairowal Bawian, District Amritsar, is a Guru Angad Dev, the second Sikh Guru, and the greatest favourite Dev. The Bawa family of Goindwal and Vairowal is well known the respect and reverence of Sikhs and Hindus alike as much for their or their many estimable qualities of head and heart. The Bawa ay a worthy representative of the family and enjoys the esteem of all and generosity combined with a commanding intellect and rare

Dinga Singh was born in 1883 and received his education at Amritsar tudies, he joined Government service. But Government service lliant intelligence and enterprising brain, he gave it up in 1907 and usiness. From the moment he did so, thanks to his industry began to grow by leaps and bounds. He took over the famous firm he oldest and biggest European firm in Timber Trade in Northern was changed into Messrs. Spedding Dinga Singh & Co.

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Forest Department entered into partnership with Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh in the Tarwara Saw Mills scheme. The Bawa Sahib undertook to finance that scheme up to sixteen lakhs of rupees.

Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh is devotedly loyal to the British Raj and often at critical times he has devotedly helped the Government. During the Great War he helped the Government in various ways. He gave handsome amounts to the various War funds and subscribed liberally to the War Loans. He also supplied thousands of tons of sleepers and sawn timber to Mesopotamia, Salonika, etc. During the Afghan War of 1919 a very big order was placed with Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh to be completed in two months, but he carried it out within a few days and to the entire satisfaction of the authorities.

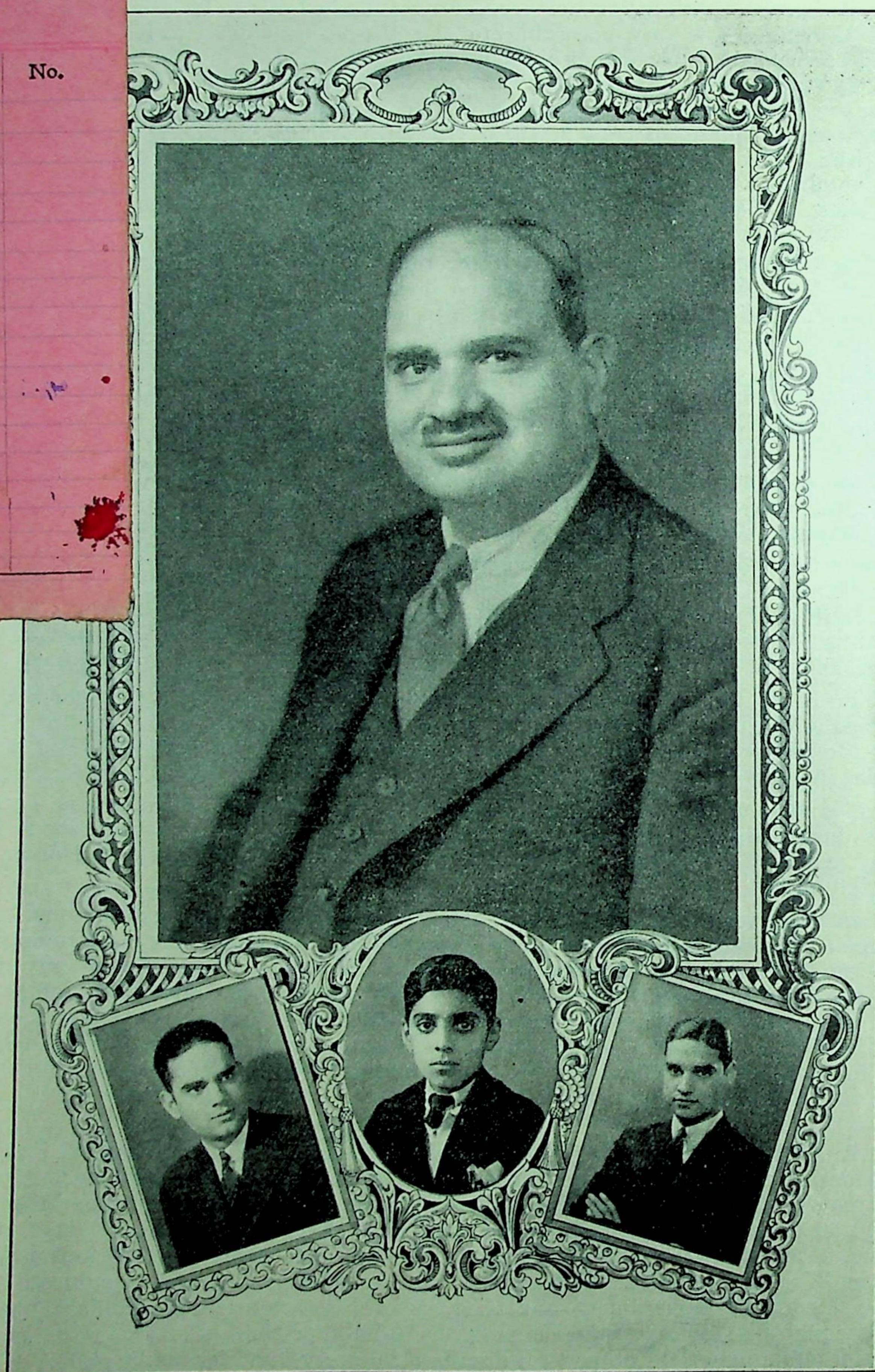
On the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Lahore Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh was appointed by His Excellency the Governor a Member of the Punjab Provincial Reception Committee and also a Member of the Decoration Sub-Committee. He discharged his duties creditably and also contributed Rs. 2,500 on the occasion.

Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh has been a nominated Member of the Punjab Forest Board for the last 10 years. He has also been President of the Punjab Timber Trades Association for the last 10 years, of which all the Conservators of N. I. Forests and leading firms of timber merchants are members.

Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh spares neither pains nor money to serve both the public and the Government. His contributions to various public funds and in the service of the Government and the public amount to thousands of rupees. Every movement aiming at public good can count upon his heartiest support and encouragement. He takes special interest in education, having already contributed Rs. 15,000 to Vairowal Public School which has been handed over to the District Board. He is extremely kind-hearted, his heart almost bleeding for the poor. His purse is always open for public good and for the relief of human distress, irrespective of race and creed.

He gave a handsome amount for the relief of sufferers during the Hindu-Muslim riots of 1926. He has also given Rs. 16,000 for Montmorency Hall and Tube Wells at Kot Lakhpat; Rs. 5,000 to Lahore Zoo; Rs. 3,000 for D. M. College, Moga, at an annual prize distribution where he presided; Rs. 6,000 for Sanatan Dharam College, Lahore, of which he was for several years Vice-President. For years he contributed to the funds of this College a monthly sum in addition to decent sums as occasions arose. He presided over the Bar Sanatan Dharam Conference at Lyallpur and contributed on that occasion Rs. 5,000 for various funds, especially for girls' education. The above are only a few outstanding instances of his munificence. His annual charity is between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000.

For his various public services he was honoured with the title of Rai Bahadur in 1930.



Above : R. B. Bawa Dinga Singh, Managing and Senior Partner of Messrs. Spedding Dinga Singh & Co., Lahore.
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AI BAHADUR BAWA DINGA SINGH, Managing and Senior Partner of Messrs. Spedding Dinga Singh & Co., Premier Timber Merchants, Railway and Government Contractors, Lahore, originally a resident of Vairowal Bawian, District Amritsar, is a direct descendant of Guru Angad Dev, the second Sikh Guru, and the greatest favourite of the great Sikh Guru Nanak Dev. The Bawa family of Goindwal and Vairowal is well known in the Punjab and commands the respect and reverence of Sikhs and Hindus alike as much for their eminent spiritual position as for their many estimable qualities of head and heart. The Bawa Sahib has proved in every way a worthy representative of the family and enjoys the esteem of all classes of people for his piety and generosity combined with a commanding intellect and rare business acumen.

Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh was born in 1883 and received his education at Amritsar till 1900, when, leaving his studies, he joined Government service. But Government service providing no scope for his brilliant intelligence and enterprising brain, he gave it up in 1907 and joined his father's timber business. From the moment he did so, thanks to his industry and enterprise, his business began to grow by leaps and bounds. He took over the famous firm of Messrs. Spedding and Co., the oldest and biggest European firm in Timber Trade in Northern India. The name of the firm was changed into Messrs. Spedding Dinga Singh & Co.

On his father's death in 1910 it fell to his lot to support a large family—brothers and sisters, unmarried. His brothers, after having been educated, are now doing their own business.

In 1922 the Punjab Forest Department entered into partnership with Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh in the Talwara Saw Mills scheme. The Bawa Sahib undertook to finance that scheme up to sixteen lakhs of rupees.

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For his various public services he was honoured with the title of Rai Bahadur in 1930.

HAN BAHADUR MIAN AHMAD YAR KHAN DAULATANA, M.L.A., the elder son of Mian Ghulam Qadir Khan and grandson of Mian Ghulam Mohammad Khan, the renowned Chief of the Daultanas of Luddan, in the Multan District, was born at Luddan on the 13th April, 1896. He is a worthy scion of an old and historic family of loyal and influential landholders universally respected for their innate nobility and large-heartedness. The family belongs to a sub-division of the Joya clan, a distinguished branch of the Jats, having a population of about 9 lakhs living in Multan, Montgomery, Ferozepur, Rohtak Districts and Bahawalpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jaipur States. His grandfather, Mian Ghulam Mohammad Khan, enjoyed the esteem and affection of all classes of people for his simple habits, high spirituality, great kindliness of heart and boundless munificence. Mian Ghulam Kadir Khan was a worthy son of his father in his religious fervour, generosity and simplicity of manners. He, however, met with untimely death during the lifetime of his father while on a pilgrimage to the Holy Ka'aba. The charge of Mian Ahmad Yar Khan, then a mere boy, accordingly devolved upon the aged grandfather, who, however, did not survive long the shock of his son's sad and premature death, and the boy and his property were taken under the protection of Government under the Court of Wards, Multan District.


K. B. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daulatana, M.L.A.

Mian Ahmad Yar Khan was sent to the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, for further studies. Endowed with intelligence of a very high order, he gave in the College an exceptionally brilliant account of himself, winning four out of five medals of the College. For his many estimable qualities of head and heart he enjoyed the affection and confidence of his Professors and comrades and was the recipient of the much-coveted Rivaz Medal for good conduct. He founded the Chiefs' College Dramatic Club and has ever since been prominently associated with its activities. He got the Chiefs' College Diploma in 1917.

He then read in Government College, Lahore, for one year and nine months and when he was preparing for his Intermediate Examination he was called to his Estate for recruitment work in connection with the Great War. All through that titanic struggle Mian Ahmad Yar Khan devoted himself whole-heartedly to the service of the Empire. He supplied over a hundred recruits from his Estate and contributed more than three lakhs of rupees to various War Funds including the War Loan.

He was released of the Court of Wards' control in 1920 and in the following year was elected unopposed to the first Reformed Council from the Western Multan Mohammadan Constituency, where he has done much useful work. He was re-elected in 1926 from the same constituency, but this time he had to contest his seat and won it by a majority of 1,835 votes. In 1930 he was returned again to the Council as a representative of the Punjab Mohammadan landholders, securing 962 votes against 490 of his opponent, Pir Mohammad Hussain. In the elections of 1937 under the new Constitution he was elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly by an overwhelming majority of votes against his opponent, Khan Dost Mohammad Khan Khowgani of Multan.

Mian Ahmad Yar Khan has fully inherited all the great and noble qualities of his grandfather and father and is immensely popular with all classes of people for his high character, keen intellect and many eminent social qualities. Speaking at the dinner party given to him at Lahore by the Hon'ble Ministers, leaders of the parties and other members of the Punjab Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., Finance Member, Punjab Government, referred to Mian Ahmad Yar Khan in the following enthusiastic terms :—

"I should like, if I may, to pay a special tribute to my friend, Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Doultana, the genial Whip of the National Unionist Party, who is responsible for all the arrangements for our entertainment. I congratulate him on their complete success. Geniality tells so much in many spheres of life and keeps our social relations pleasant. I am not sure which we appreciate most in the Council. I have an equal admiration for both of them and a no less sincere admiration for his many social qualities."

Since the release of his property from the Court of Wards he has been managing his Estate with consummate ability, and has been devoting more time to politics and social work than to his own affairs. He is Chief Secretary of the Unionist Party. The success which the party has achieved in the Punjab Assembly is mostly due to his genius and efforts.

His eldest son, Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan, is a graduate of the Punjab University and is now in Carfus Christ College, Oxford. His two daughters, Bibi Mehrafroze and Bibi Taugir, are receiving their education at Queen Mary's College, Lahore.

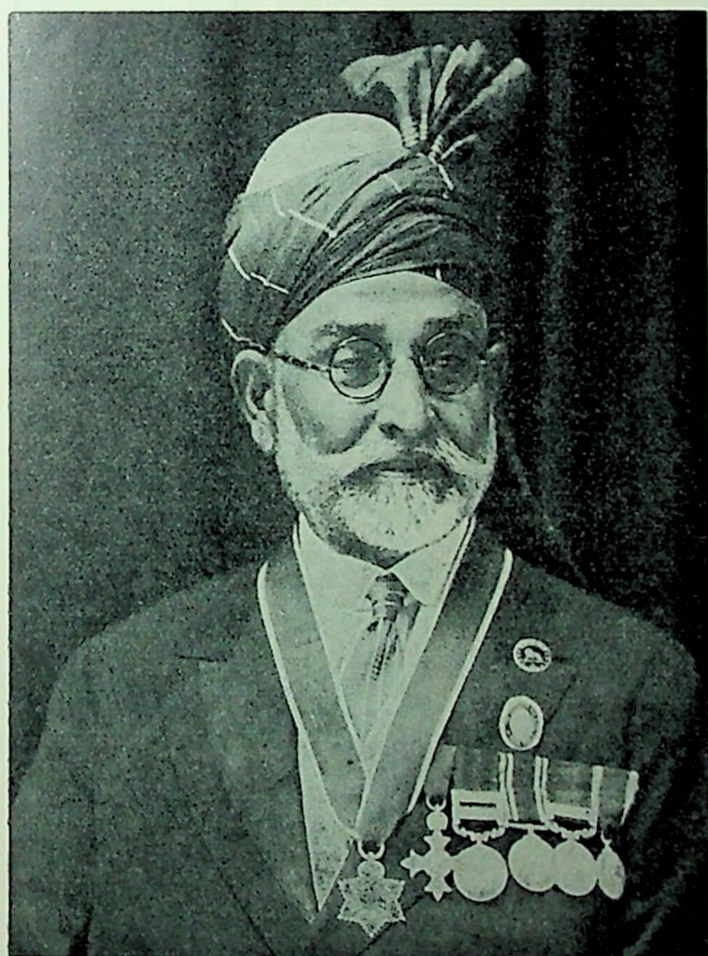


Dhan Raj Dutt, Assistant Director, Information Bureau, Punjab, Lahore.

DUNI CHAND, B.A., Licentiate in Law, M.L.A., Ambala. Born 1873. Educated at Forman Christian College and Oriental College, Lahore. Entered public life and, participated in various activities of Arya Samaj since 1899. Manager, Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Ambala, 1906—21; practised at the Bar until 1921 and resumed practice, 1923; Member, D. A.-V. College Managing Committee; President, All-India Sud Conference, 1917; has been Member, All-India Congress Committee, since 1920; jailed for six months, 1922; President, Punjab Provincial Conference at Rohtak, 1922; suspended practice, 1930; nominated Member, Congress Working Committee; President, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, 1930; jailed for six months, 1930; President, District Bar Association, Ambala, 1933 and 1934.

DHAN RAJ DUTT, Assistant Director, Information Bureau, Punjab, Lahore. Born 7th May, 1899. Educated at P. W. College, Jammu; Government College, Lahore; and Trinity College, Dublin. Double Moderator and LL.B. of Trinity and Barrister-at-Law. Appointed Assistant Director, Information Bureau, Punjab Government, in 1927. Acted as Publicity Secretary of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee. A reviewer and a free-lance journalist. *Hobbies*: reading, tennis, golf and walking.

KHAN SAHIB HAJI FATEH MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.B.E., is a prominent Army Contractor, Landlord and a First Class Honorary Magistrate of Quetta and is Managing Proprietor of Khair Mohammad Bros., one of the oldest firms of Army and Air Force Contractors in India. He is also one of the Directors of the Canteen Contractors' Syndicate Ltd., Karachi. He served on the Quetta Nominated Cantonment Board during 1924—33 and was Municipal Commissioner during 1920—35. He served His Majesty's British Government during the Chitral Field Force 1895, Malakand Expedition 1897-98, Marris Expedition 1917, Afghan War 1919 and the Great World War 1914—18. In recognition of his unswerving services to the Crown he was awarded Medals and Bars for Relief of Chitral 1895, Punjab Frontier War 1897-98, Afghan War 1919, Great World War 1914—18, General Service Medal 1914—18, King's Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. His valuable services during the War were mentioned in Despatches and he was awarded the Government of India War Badge 1919. His Firm was complimented by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, 1917, and was granted the warrant of appointment by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief 1919. He was granted the dignity of M.B.E. by His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1920, after his return from his tour of the British Empire, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey and Egypt. The *Sanad* of Khan Sahib was conferrod on him in 1930. He was proposed and accepted a Fellow of the British Empire Exhibition 1924. He is a Member of the Overseas League, London, and a Member of the All-India Muslim League. He helps all good and deserving causes in general and those of the community in particular. The Khan Sahib is one of the few lucky survivors of the tragic Quetta Earthquake of 1935. He suffered heavy losses both in many dear lives and property, as many as fourteen members of his family including servants and property worth lacs of rupees, including stores, equipments and furniture, etc., of the Royal Air Force headquarters, to whom he was contractor at the time. He was himself lying buried under the debris for about six hours and was fortunately pulled out by one of his personal attendants. He is rather optimistic as he still intends and has arranged to settle there again. He has once again been selected as Municipal Commissioner for Quetta.



K. S. Haji Fateh Mohammad Khan, M.B.E., First Class Honorary Magistrate, Quetta.

KHAN BAHADUR KHAN FARID KHAN, Honorary Magistrate, Khanewal, was born in 1892. He belongs to the well-known class of Rajput Dahas of Multan District. The original home of the Dahas was in Dhar State, whence they migrated to Bahawalpur State, and thence to a place near Pakpattan and finally settled at Khanewal. They held positions of high distinction during the rule of the Moghuls. When Dewan Sawan Mal ruled at Multan, Khan Ziadat Khan, the then head of the family, was placed in chief charge of Kot Kamalia, Tulambha, Tibbi and Ludden and was granted a proportion of the revenue of this territory. At the advent of British rule in the Punjab the head of the family was Khan Shah Mohd. Khan (son of Khan Ziadat Khan) who was made Zaildar and Divisional Durbari. He greatly assisted the British authorities during the capture of fugitive mutineers in 1857. On his death he was succeeded by his son, Khan Karam Khan. He was Zaildar, Divisional Durbari, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsiff. He rendered notable services to Government in the Frontier and Malakand Expeditions of 1897. It was chiefly due to his energy and example that the 57th Camel Cadre at Multan was raised in spite of the fact that the people there had no military traditions behind them. His services as a Zaildar and Honorary Magistrate and his charitable works were duly appreciated by the grant of *Sanads* at the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911.

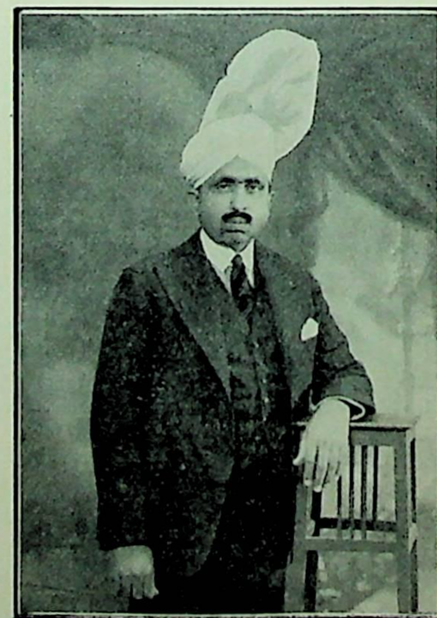

Khan Bahadur Khan Farid Khan, Hony. Magistrate, Khanewal.

Khan Karam Khan left four sons, namely, Khan Ziadat Khan, Zaildar, Magistrate and Divisional Durbari ; Khan Bahadur Khan Farid Khan, Zaildar, Honorary Magistrate, Divisional Durbari, Member of District Board and Municipal Commissioner ; Khan Haibat Khan, Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, Member, District Board, and Municipal Commissioner ; Khan Gul Mohammad Khan, District Durbari.

The family rendered very loyal and outstanding services during the Great War (1914—18.) Khan Ziadat Khan was District Assistant Recruiting Officer, Muzaffargarh. During the course of his duty he fell sick and died at the age of 32 years in 1918. In addition to his splendid recruiting services he supplied to Government camels free of cost and contributed to War Loan. For his many conspicuous services a *Sanad* and a *Khillat* were awarded by the Government after his death.

Khan Bahadur Farid Khan was Honorary Risaldar in Supply and Transport Corps and was deputed on camel purchasing duty during the War. He accepted no remuneration for his services, but his salary was credited to St. Dunstan's Fund, Calcutta. Apart from that he gave a large number of recruits for the Army and was awarded 'Jangi Inam' for two generations.

Khan Bahadur has been a consistent supporter of the administration in all its branches and especially the Remount Settlement and Police. In recognition of his various loyal services he was awarded the title of Khan Sahib in 1920 and Khan Bahadur in 1937. He gave assistance to the authorities to prevent the disturbances during the year 1915. He rendered services in 1919 during the Non-co-operation days by putting several hundreds of men for the protection of Railway line and wire poles within an area of about 20 miles. He gave much help to check the disturbances of Multan in 1927. He also gave assistance in connection with the protective measures for the safety of the approvers in the political case of 1930 and energetically suppressed Civil Disobedience in Khanewal. He subscribed liberally towards the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in May, 1935, and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal.


Khan Haibat Khan, M.L.A., Khanewal.

Khan Haibat Khan, Member, District Board, and Municipal Commissioner, carried on the work in the two Zails of his brothers when they were away on recruiting duties during the War. He completed his quota of recruits first of all in the whole district. His assistance to the administration has always been greatly appreciated by the authorities, especially in connection with the political agitation of 1931. He was elected to the Punjab Legislative Council twice and is now a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

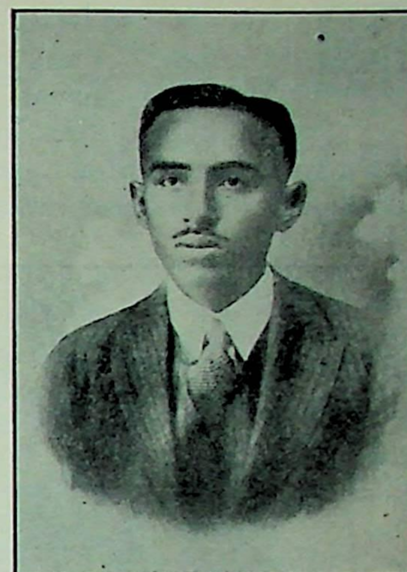


Khan Gul Mohammad Khan, Khanewal.

Khan Gul Mohammad Khan is a District Durbari and has been always helpful to the Police authorities. He is a keen young man of thirty and has greatly improved agriculture on his lands and commands influence in the surrounding Ilaqa.

Khan Haq Nawaz Khan, who died at the age of 29 years, was the eldest son of late Khan Ziadat Khan. He was Zaildar, Divisional Durbari and Municipal Commissioner. He was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He rendered services to the authorities.

Khan Ata Mohammad Khan, eldest son of Khan Bahadur Farid Khan, passed out of Sandhurst and is at present a Lieutenant in 1st Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment at Jhelum.



Khan Haq Nawaz Khan Daha, Khanewal.

FATEH CHAND, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Kulu, Punjab. Born 1895. Is a Wadhawan Khan of Gujranwala town. Educated in 1917 and got LL.B.'s degree in 1920. Practised at Bar for some time at Bejapur, Tahsil Palampur, and then shifted to Kulu in 1924. Is the only pleader there on approved list of candidates for post of Public Prosecutor. Has conducted several important cases on behalf of Crown. Is also legal adviser to Rai of Rupi Raja Bhagwant Singh, M.L.A.



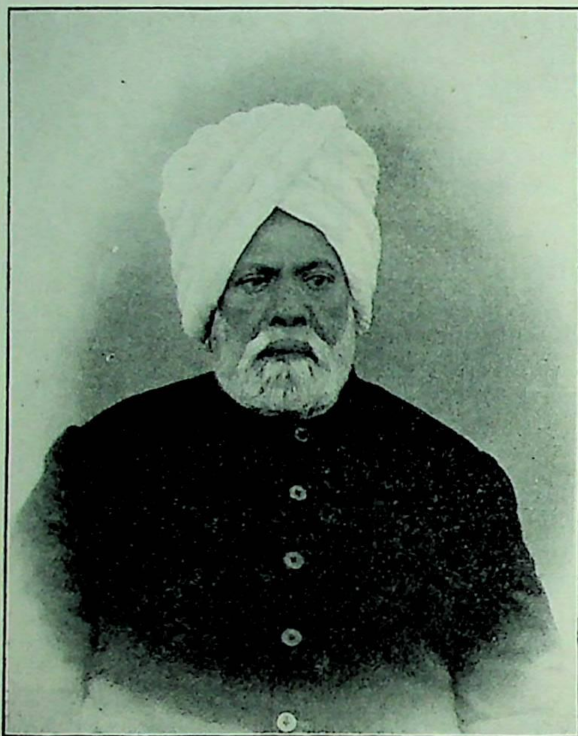
Sardar Ganda Singh, B.A., Gyani, Head Master, Government High School, Bhakkar.

KHAN BAHADUR M. FATEH-UD-DIN, B.A., M.B.E., I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Jullundur Division, Jullundur. Born 1887. Graduated from Punjab University; Post-Graduate student at the Imperial Agricultural Institute, Pusa, 1909—11; joined Punjab Agricultural Department as Assistant Director of Agriculture, 1911; appointed offg. Deputy Director of Agriculture, 1913; promoted to Indian Agricultural Service, 1921; Assistant Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Lahore, 1922—27; Fodder Advisor to Government in the famine of 1929; Special duty with the Government of India, 1931; offg. Director of Agriculture, Punjab, 1934. Made Khan Bahadur, 1926; M.B.E., 1935, and awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

SARDAR GANDA SINGH, B.A., GYANI, Head Master, Government High School, Bhakkar. Born on 26th October, 1889, at Thoba Khalsa, District Rawalpindi. Had a brilliant academic career. As A.D.I. and officiating District Inspector of Schools, Sargodha, did much useful work. For numerous public-spirited activities was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal and a *Sanad* in 1935.

KHALID LATIF GAUBA, formerly Kanhaya Lal Gauba, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), M.L.A., Bar-at-Law, Lahore. Born 28th August, 1899. Educated at Downing College, Cambridge. Was associated with many joint stock enterprises sponsored by his father, the late Lala Harkishen Lal, as Director, such as the Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., etc. President, Punjab Flying Club, 1932-33; Member, N.-W.R. and Railway Rates Advisory Committee, 1930—33; Member and Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935; Secretary, Muslim Group of Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935; elected Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937; author of numerous publications.

HAN BAHADUR SAIYID HASAN BAKHSH GARDEZI, Rais and Provincial Darbari, Multan, represents one of the oldest and noblest Mohammadan families in India known as Sadat-i-Gardez. He has rendered meritorious services to the British Government on all occasions and is consequently widely reputed. His father, late Saiyid Murad Shah, was a man of note and celebrity by reason of his high talents, remarkable organizing capacities and great administrative powers. On the occasion of the Multan siege, in the days of Diwan



K. B. Saiyid Hasan Bakhsh Gardezi, Rais and Provincial Darbari, Multan.



Saiyid Mohammad Abdul Jalil Shah Gardezi, grandson of K. B. Saiyid Hasan Bakhsh Gardezi.

Mool Raj, he was at his village residence, Kurai Baloch, until the arrival of General Whish with his forces, who, on hearing good reports of this gifted personality, sought his help in his military operations. Owing to his intimate knowledge of the *Ilaqa*, Saiyid Murad Shah rendered material assistance during the siege. He was authorized to raise a body of troops and was stationed at Shorkot to prevent reinforcement being sent to the Sikh Camp at Multan and to preserve order in that part of the country. In one of the skirmishes a horse was killed under him which gave rise to a report of his death. He rendered excellent services to Government in the days of Mutiny and captured some 81 mutineers of the late 69th and 62nd Regiments, Native Infantry. In recognition thereof Sir John Lawrence presented him with a *Sanad* and a *Khil'at* of the value of Rs. 200. In 1865 Murad Shah was appointed Native Agent of Bahawalpur State, and subsequently Assistant to the Political Agent and Superintendent. He displayed splendid devotion to the person of the minor Prince, Nawab Mohammad Sadiq Khan IV, when he was installed on the throne of the State on the 17th March, 1866, on the sudden death of his father, Nawab Mohammad Bahawal Khan IV, and when some mischievous people, getting Sahibzada Jafar Khan out of prison, inaugurated him as the rival ruler in the Dirawar Fort and thus caused a disturbance. The life of the boy Ruler was in grave jeopardy and he took him in his protection and arrested Jafar Khan. He excavated Minchin Wah and Ford Wah Canals running through waste and desert lands, where even water had to be carried for the use of the labourers employed on the works, and is now one of the best cultivated portions of the State. And in order that it may be well known in the State how highly his services were appreciated His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the new canal, a branch of Ford Wah, being called after him Murad Wah. He founded two good-sized towns—Minchinabad and Mcleod Gunj, and 25 villages in the State, in token whereof he received cash presents of Rs. 7,000, a golden watch—a fine specimen of European

artistic work—along with a State carriage and a pair of horses. Murad Shah was appointed Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Bahawalpur and his name soon became synonymous with justice and still dwells in the memories of the State. In 1872 the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, presented Murad Shah with a *Khil'at* valuing Rs. 800 at a Durbar held at Multan and two successive Liutenant-Governors of the Punjab also honoured him with *Khil'ats* at public Durbars. He died in harness in January, 1876, and the State granted a donation of Rs. 6,000 to his son and widow.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Hasan Bakhsh was 15 years of age at the time of his father's death and during his minority his estates were managed by the Court of Wards. Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Minchin, Political Agent and Superintendent, Bahawalpur, and Colonel Mercer, Deputy Commissioner of Multan, invested him according to the custom of *Dastar-bandi* and presented to him a *Khil'at* of Rs. 500 on behalf of the State in acknowledgment of his having succeeded to his father's extensive estate and position as head of the family. He was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in 1899 by Lord Curzon. He has been for a long time the Vice-President of the Municipal Committee and Honorary Magistrate, which positions he resigned at the death of his eldest son, Saiyid Zumurrad Hussain Shah. His services during the Great War were remarkable. He offered the Government Rs. 4,000 towards the expenses of the War. The Government of India in a Press communique thankfully appreciated his loyal donation. Besides, his contributions to various War Funds were considerable, all these amounting to Rs. 8,000. He supplied 25 approved recruits. On the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911 he was one of the guests among the Provincial Durbaries invited by the Punjab Government. To give expression to the love and affection which Their Majesties' visit had produced in the hearts of their Indian subjects, the Khan Bahadur cabled his loyal congratulations on Their Majesties' safe return to London, and received the following reply from the Private Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, in due course :—"Their Imperial Majesties desire me to thank you for your kind telegram." He is universally respected in Multan both as a noble gentleman and a gifted scholar. He has written an account of his travels through Iran and Mesopotamia in two big volumes, which constitute a worthy addition to Urdu literature. He is the founder of an educational institute known as Babul Alum with a decent building at Shish Mahal Road and 5 squares of land at the perennial canal dedicated for the purpose, in which instruction in all Oriental languages is imparted. He voluntarily took upon himself the onerous duty of the President of the Loyalists' Association founded in 1930 to combat subversive disloyal propaganda in connection with the Civil Disobedience and Non-co-operation movements. In those critical days he was not only successful in forming about 25 branches of the Association in various parts of the District, but also won the co-operation of all the leaders through a District Party. His services were highly appreciated by the Commissioner of the Division in a letter in which he expressed that his services would not pass without notice by the Government. He subscribed Rs. 500 to the Silver Jubilee Fund of Their Imperial Majesties and has been awarded a Silver Jubilee Medal together with a *Sanad*. He was also honoured with the following gracious message from Buckingham Palace, London :—

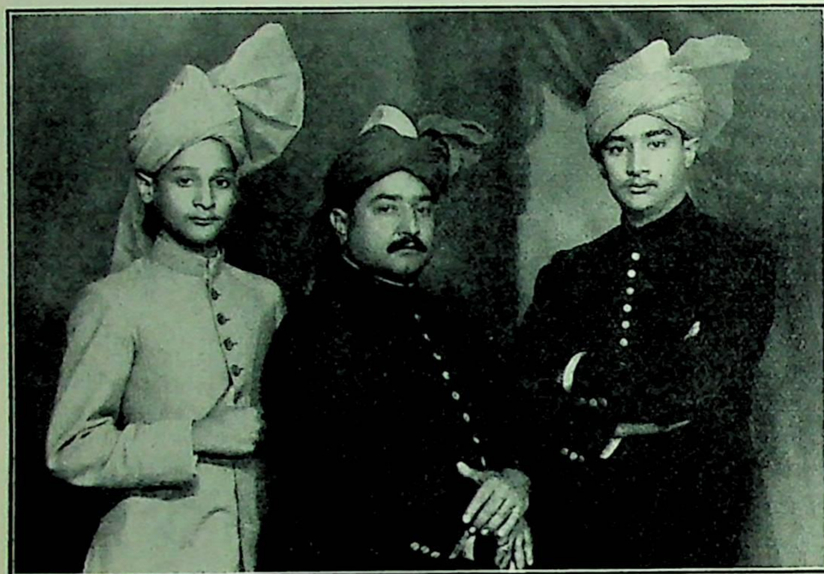
> "The King-Emperor is graciously pleased to express His thanks for greetings addressed to His Imperial Majesty on the occasion of His Silver Jubilee, and much appreciates the sentiments of loyalty and good-will which prompted this message."

In fine the Khan Bahadur is a conspicuous figure for steadfast loyalty and deep devotion to the Crown among the nobility of the Province. He resides at the Hasan Koshak, a well-known magnificent mansion, situated on the Shish Mahal Road. His eldest son, Saiyid Zumurrad Hussain Shah, died in the bloom of youth, leaving behind him his only son, Saiyid Mohammad Abdul Jalil Shah, whom the Khan Bahadur has nominated as his successor on the ground of his being the son of his eldest son.

Mohammad Abdul Jalil Shah, after getting his education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, went to England where he studied for a long time. His English education and spirit of loyalty place him on a level with the native aristocracy. His second son, Mohammad Nawaz Shah, is retired E. A. C., who did excellent work in connection with recruitment, War Loans and in the days of the Indus Flood in 1928, and was awarded *Sanads* by the Government. His third son, Altaf Hussain Shah, is a Tahsildar, and his son Abbas Hussain Shah, B.A., is now serving as President, Punjab Shia Conference, and received a *Sanad* and insignia of Iran conferring upon him the honour of "Khadim Astana Quds" in Meshad in 1933. He is an accepted candidate for Tahsildarship.



SAYED MOHAMMAD BAQAR SHAH GARDEZI, Landlord, Rais and the present head of the popular branch of the Gardezis at Salarwahan Kohna, Kabirwala Tehsil, District Multan, was born in 1896. A detailed history of the family which he so worthily represents is to be found in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note." The founder of the family, Hazrat Abul Fazal Jamaluddin Mohammad Yusuf, a direct descendant of Imam Hussain, migrated from Gardez near Ghazni and settled at Multan in the year 1088. He was a saint in the most literal sense of the term. The present city of Multan was formed around his abode, which eventually became his shrine and a place of pilgrimage for votaries from far and near in their thousands.



Sayed Mohammad Baqar Shah Gardezi, Landlord and Rais, Salarwahan Kohna, District Multan, with his two sons, Sayed Ghulam Haidar Shah and Sayed Karim Haidar Shah.

Several *firmans* in the possession of the family from the various Emperors of Delhi show the respect and position they enjoyed in Mughal times.

Sayed Ghulam Hyder Shah Gardezi was great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch and was the first to leave Multan and found the village now known as Salarwahan. He owned about sixteen thousand *bighas* of land. He was much respected Zaildar and Provincial Durbari. He was held in the highest esteem by the officials, the surrounding Zamindars and the public at large for his loyalty, high character and selfless public spirit. He was invited to the Duke of Connaught and Viceroy's Darbar at Lahore in 1886 on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee and to different Provincial Durbars since 1882 till his death in 1905. He was recipient of the highest praise and glowing certificates from officials for lifelong services to every department of the Administration. He was "one of the very best men in the district," said Mr. Charles Roe, Deputy Commissioner, in his certificate. To quote the certificate of a Divisional Judge, "he is a man of great influence. I had much pleasure in seeing some of his *Sanads* dating from Diwan Mulraj's time. He received a reward for his services in the Mutiny."

By a strange fatality of Fate, within fourteen years from 1904 three generations of the family were wiped off by the cruel hand of death. Sayed Ghulam Hyder Shah's only son, Sayed Mohammad Hussain Shah, died in 1904, leaving behind two minor sons—Sayed Mohammad Jaffar Shah and Sayed Mehdi Shah. Unable to bear the shock of his only son's sudden death, Sayed Ghulam Hyder Shah died in 1905. The Estate, with its income of about Rs. 80,000, went to the Court of Wards. In 1911 Sayed Mehdi Shah passed away, leaving behind a minor son, Sayed Mohammad Nawaz Shah, and in 1918 Sayed Mohammad Jaffar Shah died, leaving behind his only son, Sayed Mohammad Baqar Shah, the present head of the family.

Sayed Mohammad Hussain Shah rendered valuable services to different departments of Government and got a number of certificates in his own name.

Sayed Mohammad Jaffar Shah, during his brief career, after attaining majority, as head of the family, was made Zaildar and Provincial Durbari and served the Government faithfully and energetically in every department. During the Great War he supplied fifteen recruits and a good number of camels and contributed Rs. 12,000 to the War Loans. He got a number of *Sanads* and certificates from the different high officials. The Estate in the meantime continued to be managed under the Court of Wards Act. His premature death was deeply mourned all over the *Ilaqa* and beyond. Sayed Mohammad Baqar Shah and his cousin, Sayed Mohammad Nawaz Shah, were at that time studying at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

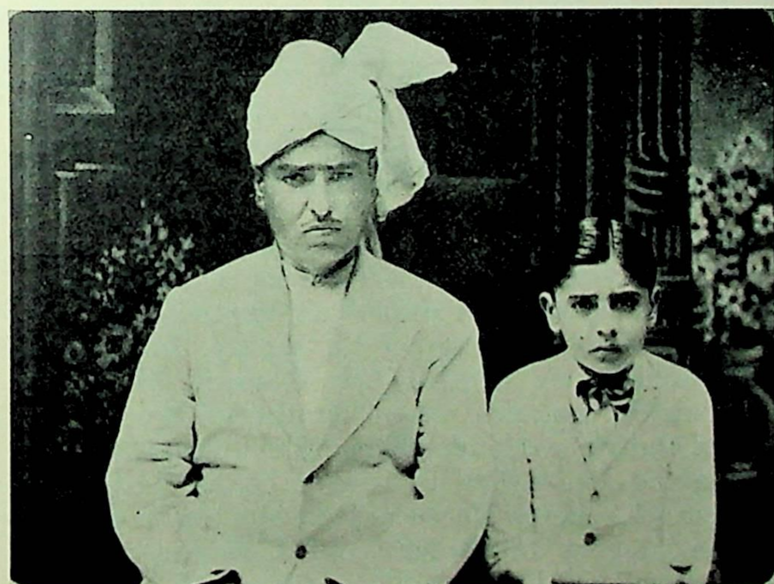
Sayed Mohammad Baqar Shah is the recognised head of the family in his father's place and is Zaildar and included in the category of Sardars and Jagirdars by exemption from the operations of the Arms Act. He has been doing his utmost to maintain the family traditions of ardent loyalty and devoted service to the Crown and trying his level best to follow in every way in the footsteps of his illustrious great-grandfather. During the Great War he energetically served the Empire with men and money in combination with his father. In 1918 Mr. H. W. Emerson, Settlement Officer (now His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab), in a certificate deplored the untimely death of his father and warmly commended his (Syed Baqar Shah's) camp services. In another certificate Mr. Emerson thus referred to his important services in connection with the new assessment :—" There was at first organised opposition but I am glad to say that Baqar Shah finally used his influence in the right way." Besides the above, Syed Mohammad Baqar Shah has received a number of *Sanads* and certificates for efficient services from different departments. Mr. G.A. Beaty, Superintendent of Police, pays him the following notable tribute :—" He is a quiet well-behaved young man. He is doing quite well........There has been not much crime in his Zail, probably due to his influence."

He took active part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations and contributed a handsome amount to the Jubilee Fund. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal and a special letter of thanks from His Excellency the Governor.

Sayed Mohammad Baqar Shah commands great influence in Kabirwala Tehsil and is equally respected by the officials and the public.

The Estate was released from the Court of Wards in 1927 and inherited by Sayed Mohammad Baqar Shah and his cousin, Sayed Mohammad Nawaz Shah. The Estate is jointly owned by the two cousins. The annual income of Sayed Baqar Shah is about Rs. 50,000. He pays Rs. 10,000 as land revenue including water-rate.

He is blessed with two promising sons—Sayed Ghulam Haidar Shah and Sayed Karim Haidar Shah. Both are studying in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.



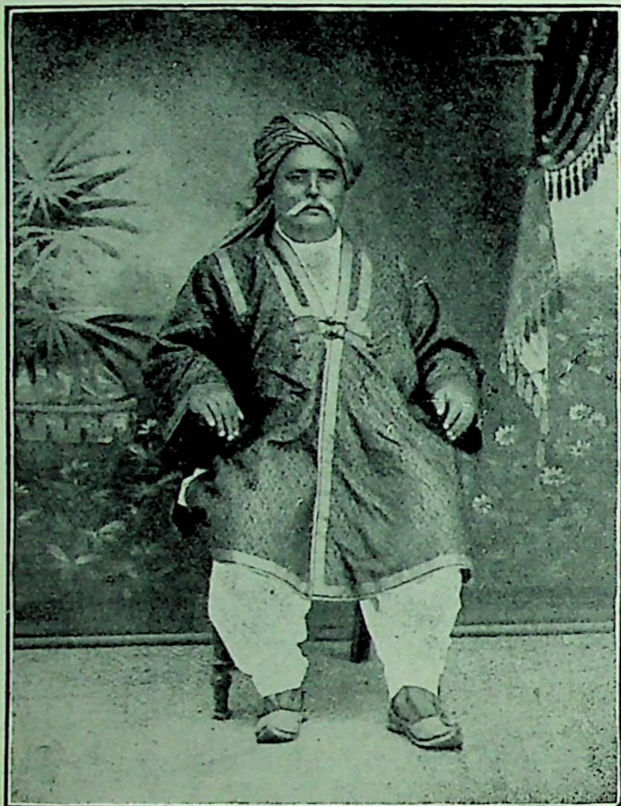
Syed Mohammad Nawaz Shah Gardezi, Landlord and Rais, Salarwahan Kohna, District Multan, and his son Syed Mohammad Mehdi Shah.

SYED MOHAMMAD NAWAZ SHAH GARDEZI, Landlord and Rais, Salarwahan Kohna, Tehsil Kabirwala, District Multan, is a worthy scion of the well-known Gardezi family, a detailed history of which is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's " Chiefs and Families of Note." He belongs to the Salarwahan Kohna Branch of the family. Syed Mohammad Baqar Shah Gardezi, whose biography precedes the present sketch, is his cousin and head of the family. Both the cousins up till now have joint landed property. Syed Mohammad Nawaz Shah pays about Rs. 5,000 as land revenue and water rates for his share of the landed property, which yields an annual income of about Rs. 36,000. During the Great War both of them contributed jointly to the War Loans and War Funds.

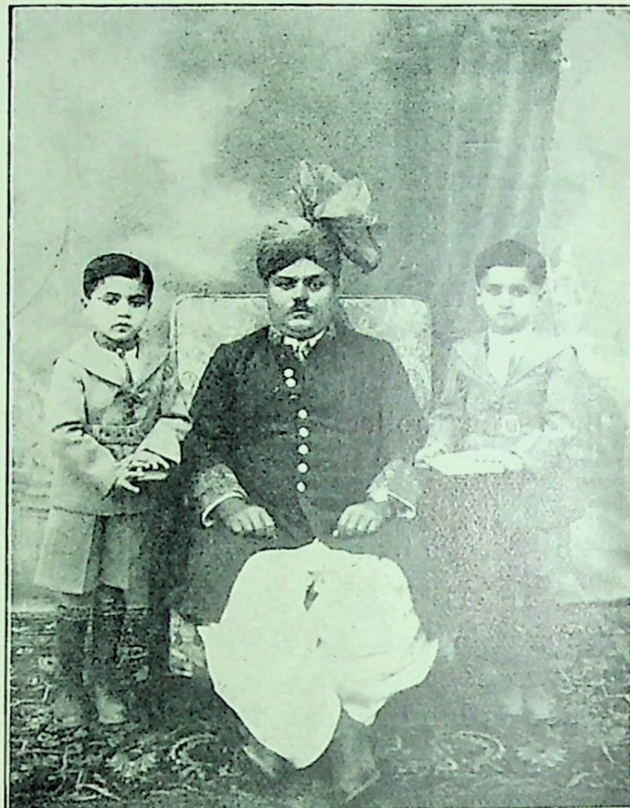
Syed Mohammad Nawaz Shah was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and is well up in English and Urdu. He is a brilliant Urdu poet well known as *Akhtar*. He is included in the category of Sardars and Jagirdars and is accordingly exempted from the operations of the Arms Act.

He is blessed with two daughters and a promising son in Syed Mohammad Mehdi Shah, who is studying at St. Mary's Convent School in the Multan Cantonment.

SYED MOHAMMAD NASIR-UD-DIN SHAH GARDEZI, Landlord, Divisional Darbari and Rais, Multan, who is a conspicuous figure among the local nobility, is sprung from a noble stock of hoary antiquity known as the Gardezi Syeds, whose parchment pre-eminence is indisputable. The founder of this family, Hazrat Syed Shah Usuf of Gardez, migrated from his home in Gardez near Ghazni to Multan in 1088 A. D. He was a saint in the most literal sense of the term.



Syed Mohammad Nasir-ud-Din Shah Gardezi, Landlord, Divisional Darbari and Rais, Multan.



Syed Mohammad Ramzan Shah Gardezi, Rais, Multan, with his two sons.

Syed Ramzan Shah Gardezi, grandfather of Syed Nasir-ud-Din Gardezi, was a Viceregal Durbari. He zealously and faithfully served the Government during the Mutiny for which he was granted a *Sanad* and a *Khil'at*. Syed Ghulam Rasul Shah, uncle and father-in-law of Syed Ramzan Shah, served as Agent in Multan to the East India Company from 1808 to 1840 with remarkable distinction, ability and loyalty.

Syed Zulfiqar Shah Gardezi, father of the subject of this sketch, had earned good repute for his devoted and steadfast loyalty to the British Crown and was made a Viceregal Durbari.

Syed Mohammad Nasir-ud-Din Shah Gardezi is in every respect an eminently worthy representative of the illustrious stock of Gardezis. Though sub-head of his family, he is well connected with the present head-in-chief, Sayed Mohammad Yusuf Shah Gardezi, Honorary Magistrate and Keeper of the celebrated shrine of Shah Gardez, who is his brother-in-law. Syed Mohammad Nasir-ud-Din Shah is one of the greatest and richest landowners of the district, owning a fairly extensive estate of 130 square of land and paying Rs. 8,000 as land revenue. He is a staunch loyalist and held in high esteem in official circles. He is placed next at the top in the list of Divisional Durbaris of Multan and included in the category of Sirdars and Jagirdars by being exempted from the operations of the Arms Act. His residential mansion is worth a lakh of rupees. He is a man of vast erudition and wide culture. His library, containing a tremendous stock of valuable books and a rare collection of original manuscripts, may be fairly assessed at the value of Rs. 70,000.

Imbued with a spirit of ardent devotion to the Crown, nothing gives him more pleasure than to serve and help the Government in times of need. During the Great War he supplied fifteen recruits and placed at the disposal of military officers a pair of cabs and a large good house, free of charge, for the accommodation of those who came to enlist for the front. He also furnished beds and other necessaries for their comfort and convenience and personally ministered to their needs and superintended all these arrangements. For these services a commendation certificate was granted to him.

His only son, Syed Mohammad Ramzan Shah Gardezi, was born in 1896. He is well-cultured and is celebrated for his pious and righteous living. He nobly maintains the family traditions of loyalty to the Crown. On account of the old age of his father he has devoted himself to the management of his vast estate. He is blessed with two promising sons—Syed Khurshid Abbas and Syed Raza Abbas.

MAKHDUM SHEIKH MOHAMMAD YUSAF GARDEZI, Divisional Durbari, Honorary Magistrate and Rais, Multan, was born in 1885, and is well versed in Urdu and Persian. He is the present head of the famous family of Gardezi Syeds, being *Sajjada-Nashin* or custodian of the shrine of the great saint Hazrat Abul Fazal Jamal-ud-Din Mohammad Yusaf of Gardez whose tomb lies inside Bahar Gate, Multan, and is still a place of pilgrimage for thousands. An exhaustive account of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's " Chiefs and Families of Note." The Saint Hazrat Gardezi was Hussaini Syed, came from Gardez near Ghazni to India



Makhdum Sheikh Mohammad Yusaf Gardezi, Divisional Durbari, Multan.

in 1088 A.D., soon became popular far and near for his learning and piety and the fame of his miracles brought round him thousands of followers. He is reputed to have been able to ride tigers and handle snakes and for forty years after his death his hand would occasionally appear out of his tomb.

This family is admittedly the oldest in the district, possessing considerable influence and position. The family possesses several *farmans* from various Emperors of Delhi, showing the respect and position they enjoyed in Mughal times; it is said that Emperor Aurangzeb, who visited Multan in the time of Makhdum Yusaf IV, presented him with a valuable *Khillat* and an elephant. This family has ever remained loyal and faithful to the benign Government since the advent of the British *Raj*. Makhdum Sheikh Mohammad Raju, father of the subject of this sketch, was Jagirdar, Divisional Durbari, Honorary Magistrate, and served for 30 long years as Municipal Commissioner, Multan. According to Sir Lepel Griffin, " he was much respected for his upright ness and generosity." He never hesitated to serve the Government whenever called for. During the Great War he gave about 100 recruits and subscribed according to his means to War Loan and various War Funds. He was awarded seven squares of land. He died in 1928 and was succeeded by his son, Makhdum Sheikh Mohammad Yusaf, who is trying his best to follow in the footsteps of his venerable father. For his piety, honesty and impartial dealings as an Honorary Magistrate he is much respected by Hindus and Mohammedans alike, and commands great influence. He has been serving the Government in various ways since the lifetime of his father. He takes keen interest in agriculture and owns 7,000 bighas of land besides substantial house property. He too like his father generously subscribes to all useful funds. He took a prominent part in Royal Jubilee celebrations and subscribed Rs. 500 to its fund and was awarded Jubilee Medal. He is blessed with two sons:—Syed Mohammad Shah, aged 3 years, and Syed Ahmed Nawaz Shah, aged one year.

THE LATE SARDAR JASWANT SINGH GAREWAL, B.A., Rais of Ludhiana, Lyallpur and Montgomery Districts, was born in 1912. He was the only son of the late Sardar Gajjan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.E., M.L.A., Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate 1st Class, Provincial Durbari, Ludhiana. The late Sardar Bahadur was a notable figure in the province and was universally respected for his high character, commanding intellect and tireless and fruitful activities in the public cause. He served the public, with marked devotion and distinction, as a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council for eight long years and as that of the Legislative Assembly for three years. The public will never forget the admirable ability and energy with which he piloted through the Punjab Council his Punjab Juvenile Smoking Bill which, mainly through his great efforts, was passed into law.



The late Sardar Jaswant Singh Garewal, B.A., Rais of Ludhiana.



The late Sardar Gajjan Singh Garewal, O.B.E., M.L.A., Ludhiana.

The stuff of which Sardar Bahadur was made came into singular prominence during the Great War. The unique distinction belongs to him of being the only gentleman in the whole Province to have earned all the six major rewards connected with that titanic struggle. (*Vide* "Punjab and the War," page 150, No. 20). He supplied as many as three thousand recruits and gave sixty thousand rupees as War Loan.

In his letter dated 31st December, 1919, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, paid the following glowing tribute to Sardar Bahadur's War services :—"I offer my heartfelt congratulations on your New Year Honour, the O.B.E., which is a befitting recognition of the splendid work you have done for the Empire during the War. It was to that work I was referring when I said in the Imperial Council in September, 1917, that there were at least three members in the Punjab Council, each of whom has been the means of raising three thousand men for the army during the War." Again, in one of his speeches, Sir Michael O'Dwyer said :—"It is a great pleasure to me to bear testimony to the efficient organisation of your D. C., Sheikh Asghar Ali, who has earned so well his C.B.E. and his foremost lieutenant the Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh, O.B.E., who has throughout the War sacrificed his private interests to the cause that has been for so long our chief concern."

Sardar Bahadur's public services were too numerous to be mentioned here. Mr. F. H. Puckle, I.C.S., while passing an order dated 5th August, 1920, referred to those services in the following enthusiastic terms :—"It is unnecessary for me to go in detail into the services of Sardar Gajjan Singh. They are such as any might be proud of and though they may have been equalled in the Province they are certainly not surpassed." Sardar Bahadur was one of the founders of the Khalsa College, Amritsar. He passed away at Falklands, Simla, on 10th June, 1929.

Sardar Jaswant Singh passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination from the Government College, Lahore, in 1931. His Estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards in 1929 when he was seventeen years' old, and was released in November, 1933. He held 43 squares of land besides valuable landed property in ten different villages, and paid about Rs. 8,000 annually to Government as canal and land revenue. He owned a palatial house in the Ludhiana City and a bungalow with a garden in the Civil Lines. He was a young man of keen intellect, high character and excellent manners and was giving every promise of becoming in every way a worthy son of a worthy father but unfortunately he died on the 11th February, 1937. On his dying issueless, his vast estate has been legally inherited by his widow, Sardarni Prem Parkash Kaur, after whose death it will be treated according to the will of Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh.



Gauri Shanker, Rais and Banker, Ambala City.

GAURI SHANKAR, Rais and Banker, Ambala City. Born 1912. Belongs to a respectable family. Chairman of Hindu Cotton Press Co., Ltd., and Director of Commercial Bank, Ltd., Ambala, and of several other commercial concerns. Elected Municipal Commissioner in 1933. Takes active part in public affairs and religious functions. Owner of considerable house property. Paid Rs. 100 to Silver Jubilee Fund.



Mirza Ghulam Haider, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Nowshera Cantt., N.W.F.P.

MIRZA GHULAM HAIDAR, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Nowshera Cantt., N.W.F.P. Born in a Moghul family of Pindilala in 1896. Received education with the help of his two brothers. Established at Nowshera Cantt. after obtaining LL.B. degree. Contributed Rs. 2,550 to the Ahmediyya movement in Islam. Did much in constructing the magnificent building of Islamia High School, Nowshera.



Captain Malik Ghulam Khan, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Campbellpore.

CAPTAIN MALIK GHULAM KHAN, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Campbellpore, Village Bhallarjagi, Tehsil and District Attock. Born 14th August, 1901. Belongs to a respectable Awan family. Matriculated from Government High School, Campbellpore, in 1919. B.A. from Islamia College, Lahore, in 1924 and LL.B. from Law College, Lahore, in 1926; started practice as a lawyer at Campbellpore, 1927 ; served in the I.D.F. University Corps ; got Commission in 4th U. T. C. in 1923 ; transferred to 11th Bn. 13th Frontier Force Rifles in 1926 ; promoted Captain in 1934 ; Non-official Vice-Chairman, Attock District Board, 1932-33 ; Hony. Secretary, Co-operative Executive Union and Soldiers' Board. Was Member of 'True Thirteen' of Islamia College during Non-co-operation and actively helped the authorities. Two sons :—Jawed Akhtar and Parwez.



Khan Bahadur M. Ghulam Samadani Khan, Honorary Sub-Registrar and retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.



Ataullah Jan Khan, s/o Khan Bahadur M. Ghulam Samadani Khan.

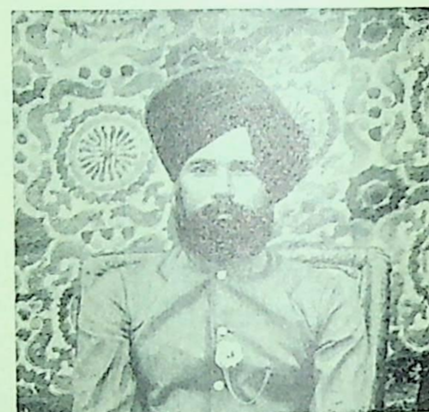
KHAN BAHADUR M. GHULAM SAMADANI KHAN, Honorary Sub-Registrar and retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar, was born on the 9th November, 1873. He is a worthy scion of an ancient and very respectable family, members of which held revenne-free grants during the days of the Moghul Emperors. He has devotedly served the British Government in various capacities from 1896 to 1931. He is one of the founders of the Islamia College, Peshawar, and has been a Governor, Trustee and member of its Council of Management since its inception. During the Great War he supplied a large number of recruits and also magnificently subscribed to the different War Funds. He is President of Provincial Haj Committee of Frontier Province and Auqaf Committee, Peshawar, a Trustee of the Woking Muslim Mission, England, and a Member of the All-India Muslim League, and Anjuman Himayat Islam, Punjab, and is held in high esteem in official and non-official circles for his high character. He is also a member of various other charitable institutions. In recognition of his services he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. His only son, Mr. Ataullah Jan Khan, after a brilliant academic career at Aligarh, was a Member of Peshawar Municipality for six years, having been twice returned unopposed. At present he is a distinguished member of the Provincial Civil Service.



S. S. Sardar Dalip Singh Gill, B.A., retired Deputy Commissioner, Ranya, District Ferozepur.

SARDAR SAHIB SARDAR DALIP SINGH GILL, B.A., retired Deputy Commissioner, of village Ranya, Tehsil Moga, District Ferozepur. Born 1869. A hereditary landlord. Great-grandfather served in First Sikh War on British side and grandfather helped during Mutiny. He passed B.A. in 1891; became E. A. C. by competition in 1894; served from 1894 to 1931 as Munsif, S. D. O., District Judge, Revenue Assistant, Treasury Officer, Extra Assistant and Settlement Officer, Revenue Secretary to Patiala Government, Deputy Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate. During the Great War supplied 500 recruits while S.D.O., 4,000 while Revenue Secretary at Patiala and Rs. 5,000 as War Loan. Awarded a War Badge. Younger brother, Balwant Singh Bahadur, served on Near East fronts throughout. Contributed Rs. 300 to Silver Jubilee Fund.

CHAUDHRY GIRIDHARI DAS, Landlord, village Jhumian Wali, District Ferozepore, Punjab. Born 1882. Headman of the village. Assists Police in their work. Founded a school at his village at much expense. During War father gave twenty-four recruits and Sarwans and subscribed liberally to War Loans and War Funds.



Ch. Giridhari Das, Landlord, village Jhumian Wali, District Ferozepore.



Gopal Das, District Durbari, General Merchant, Noula, District Simla.

GOPAL DAS, District Durbari, General Merchant, Noula, District Simla. Born 1884. Owns substantial landed and house property. Provided furniture and free cook for a primary school and free accommodation for a branch post office at Noula, receiving a *Sanad.* Supplied a recruit with expenses during War. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal for splendid Jubilee work.

RAI BAHADUR HUKAM CHAND GUPTA, B.SC. (Honours), M.B: B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Assistant Civil Surgeon, Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, N.W.F.P. Born 1896. Was in charge of Frontier Government medical relief unit at Quetta in connection with the earthquake of May, 1935. Awarded N.-W. F. P. Medal, 1930-31; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, and title of Rai Bahadur, 1936.



R. B. Hukam Chand Gupta, B.Sc. (Honours), M.B: B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Assistant Civil Surgeon, Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar.



Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, Proprietor, Holta Tea Estate, Palampur.

SARDAR GURBAKHSH SINGH, Proprietor, Holta Tea Estate, Palampur, District Kangra, occupies a prominent place among the tea growers in India. The Estate, which comprises 1,400 acres, came into his actual possession in 1919, since which time he has much improved upon its produce.

Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh is doing his best to make Palampur a popular summer resort by erecting bungalows and houses for the convenience of the visitors who in these days find great difficulty in finding suitable accommodation. His dream is to turn Palampur into a model place for all hill stations to follow. He has three sons and one daughter, all studying.

LIEUTENANT SARDAR GURDIT SINGH BAHADUR, O.B.I., Chak No. 299, J. B., District Lyallpur, was born on September 15, 1884. His father, Sardar Khem Singh Lambardar, Pensioned Indian Officer, served in the Army from the time of the Indian Mutiny. He also took part, during his long military career, in various other historic expeditions including the Naga Hills Expedition and the Relief of Qandhar under Lord Roberts. Having received education up to the Matriculation standard Sardar Gurdit Singh Bahadur joined the Army and had a distinguished military career. He served with distinction all through the Great War in France and other fronts from 1914 to 1918. He also served in the Afghan War of 1919 and remained on active service in the North-Western Frontier till 1924. He was commended for bravery in the Field in 1918 and mentioned in Despatches in 1919. He served also as Assistant Officer, I/c, Indian Personal Aircraft Depot, for 5 years. Twice thanked by higher military authorities for special services.



Lieut. Sardar Gurdit Singh Bahadur, O.B.I., Chak No. 299, J. B., Lyallpur.

The title of Bahadur and the Order of British India was conferred on him in January, 1934. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

Sardar Bahadur owns substantial landed property, paying over Rs. 1,500 as land revenue. He also pays a handsome amount as income-tax.

He is blessed with three worthy sons. The eldest, Sardar Harkishen Singh, B.Sc., is an Extra Assistant Commissioner; the second son is an Acting Lambardar and the third, a promising boy, is studying in Doon School, Dehra Dun.

SARDAR SURJAN SINGH GYANI, B.A., Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, Khewra, District Jhelum. Born 24th April, 1890. Joined service in 1913 and has done much useful work in his official capacity which was duly appreciated with the award of the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Has four sons and three daughters.

BEGUM HAMDAM SULTAN KAMAL-UD-DIN, Lahore Cantonment, occupies a prominent place in the social life of the Province. She is a Durrani Afghan by nationality and was born at Peshawar. In her childhood she was educated in Urdu and Persian and after marriage with Capt. Kamal-ud-din Bahadur, M. C., she studied English in Queen Mary College, Lahore, when her husband was on active duty during the Great War.

She has been actively associated with many public-spirited activities for a number of years and is a prominent figure in all movements aiming at upliftment of the social status of women. She was President of the All-Asia Women's Conference held at Lahore in 1928. In 1932 she gave evidence before Marquis of Lothian at Peshawar for Women Franchise. She made two tours of Europe, one in 1934 aud the other in 1935, when she went to Turkey as a Delegate of the All-India Women's Conference and represented India at the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship in Istambool. During her tour to Europe she visited England, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Scotland, Switzerland, Turkey and Egypt. In Turkey she had the honour of meeting Mustafa Kamal Pasha in Ankora, with whom she had a personal interview for 20 minutes. She had also the honour of meeting H. R. H. the Duchess of York, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret and the Late Queen of Belgium in Belgium, also Signor Mussolini and the Pope in Rome.



Begum Hamdam Sultan Kamal-ud-Din, Lahore Cantt.

Begum Kamal-ud-Din takes a keen inteiest in educational activities of the N.-W. F. P. She was awarded a *Sanad* and Silver Jubilee Medal in recognition of her activities for the uplift of women and children.

HAN BAHADUR NAWAB HAMIDULLAH KHAN, Chief of Toru, Tahsil Mardan, District Peshawar, retired Assistant Commissioner, Political Department, was born in 1865 and educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He is a Mashranizai Pathan. The family which he so worthily represents has ever been a brave and faithful ally of the British. His grandfather, Abdul Qadir Khan, had rendered immense practical help to the British both during the Sikh War and the Mutiny for which he was awarded Rs. 1,000 *Moajib* as Jagir in addition to some *Muafi*—by no means an adequate recognition of what he had done in those critical times, as will be evident from the following sarcastic remark by Mr. P. Blackall, Deputy Commissioner, Attock, in recommending Abdul Qadir Khan's son to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on 10th April, 1868 :—" He is a man *worthy of some slight notice*—as you must know. His father was one of our greatest allies in the days of George Lawrence, Herbert Nicholson and Edwardes and sent troops into Attock and lent us reinforcements against the Sikhs during the siege of Multan." Half of the Jagir granted to Abdul Qadir Khan is given in perpetuity to the family.


K. B. Nawab Hamidullah Khan,
Chief of Toru, Distt. Peshawar.

His father, Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhabbat Khan, rendered conspicuous political services to Government on various critical occasions, especially during the Afghan War of 1878-79. In recognition of these and other meritorious services he was made progressively Khan Bahadur, Nawab and Honorary Magistrate and rewarded with increase in Jagir.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Hamidullah Khan is in every respect an eminently worthy son of his illustrious father and is held in the highest esteem by the public and the officials alike. For devoted services in the Swat Expedition, Government appointed him Extra Assistant Commissioner direct. His services were also utilised at the Blockade of Mahsuds in 1901. Later he was appointed Assistant Commissioner in the Political Department and retired after 28 years' meritorious services in this respectable capacity.

During the Great War he supplied a handsome number of recruits and subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the War loans and decent amounts to different War funds. In recognition of these and other services he was made successively Khan Bahadur and Nawab. He was an elected member of the Punjab Legislative Council and is an Honorary Additional District Magistrate. He is the first of the leading Khans of the district to have given his five sons the highest modern education both in India and England. All of them hold high and responsible positions.

ANMANT DASS, Advocate, Dharamsala, Punjab, belonged to a respectable Khatri family, His father, Lala Hiralal, rendered valuable loyal services, during and after Mutiny. highly commended by Messrs. Jenkins, R. Saunders, Edward Paske, Colonel Lake, Major Taylor and Sir Lyall. His eldest brother, Lala Raghunath Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner, had a brilliant service-record, and nephew, Lala Ishwardass, is Sub-Judge, 1st Class.

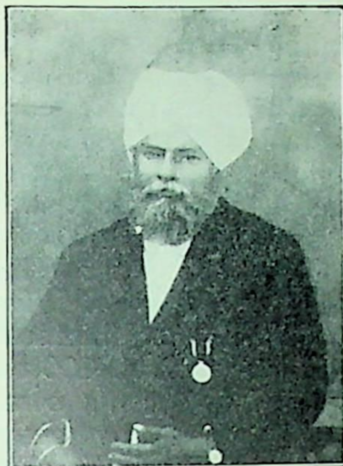
Lala Hanmant Dass rendered excellent services in Kangra Earthquake, which were acknowledged in 'Government Gazette'. During Great War advanced War Loans and donated to Aeroplane Funds.

For years was Member, Dharamsala Municipality, and nominated Member and Honorary Legal Adviser, District Board. Non-official Visitor, Sub-Jail. President of High School, Kangra; Dayanand Charitable Medical Mission; Harijan Sewa Sangh; Ved Parchar and Trust Society, Kangra District.

He had to his credit a unique record of 35 years' social, educational and religious public services and was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.

His sons are Messrs. Amritlal, Proprietor, Imperial Press; Ruplal, B.A., and Omparkash.


Hanmant Dass, Advocate,
Dharamsala, Punjab.



Bhai Kesar Singh Hanspal, Overseer, Madhopur.

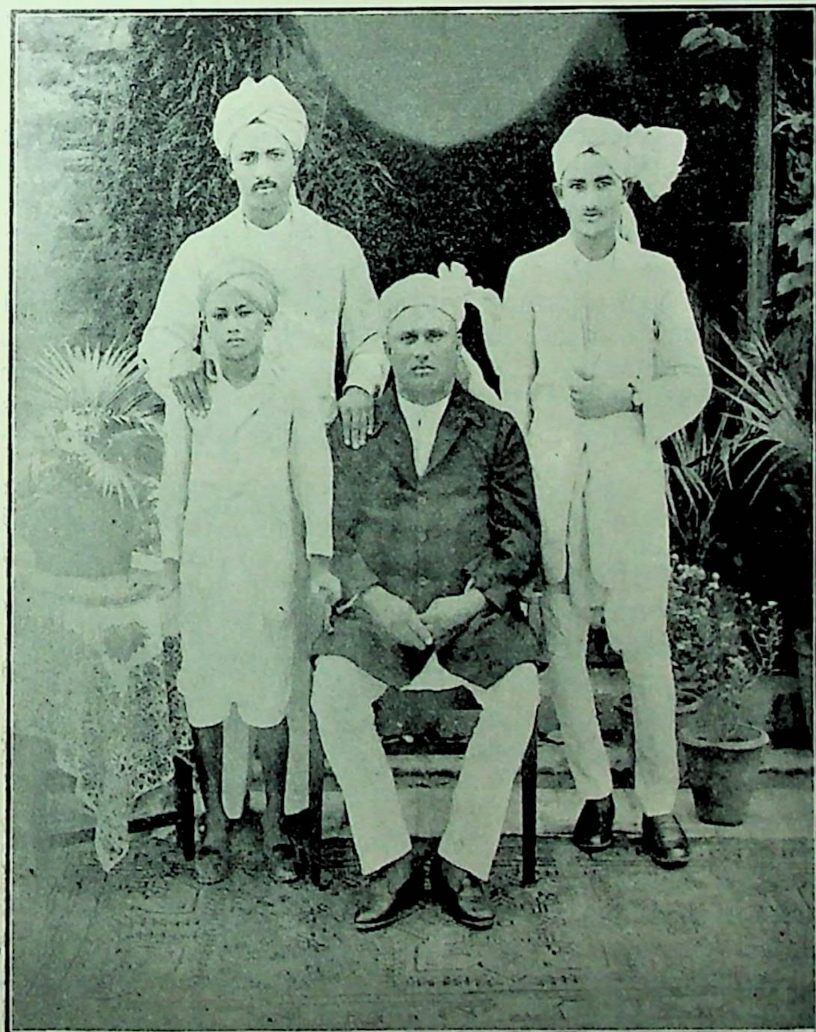
BHAI KESAR SINGH HANSPAL, Overseer, Madhopur, Distt. Gurdaspur, Punjab. Born 1883. Overseer, Irrigation Branch, since 1904. Owns house property in Lahore and Amritsar, permanent residence. Helped recruiting during Great War. Served in Mesopotamia 1918—20. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, Gold Watch and *Sanad* for good work on construction of Mangla and Ferozepur Head Works. Has one daughter and one son.



Raizada Hans Raj, M.L.A., Jullundur.

RAIZADA HANS RAJ, M.L.A., Jullundur, is a worthy scion of the famous Raizada family and occupies a unique position in the country. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1934 and has ever since taken an active part in the deliberations of the House. He was recently deputed by the Government to proceed to Andamans to enquire into the condition of the prisoners.

HONORARY CAPTAIN HANWANT SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR, M.B.E., Beri, District Rohtak. Served in the Army, 1875—1910; Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer in Great War; Honorary Magistrate, 1911—33; Member, Rohtak District Board, 1911—31; Member, Municipal Board, Beri, 1911—33.



Guru Harbans Singh, Rais, Landlord and Member, District Board, Guru Har Sahai, with his three sons Dalip Singh, Narjit Singh and Kuldip Singh.

GURU HARBANS SINGH, Rais, Landlord, Member, District Board, President, Small Town Committee, Guru Har Sahai, District Ferozepore, Punjab. Born 1890. Permanent residence, Ferozepore City. Owner of eight thousand *ghumaons* of land, paying about Rs. 3,000 annually as land revenue. During the Great War supplied fourteen recruits; subscribed Rs. 7,000 to the first War Loan and Rs. 1,300 to the second War Loan; paid Rs. 1,000 to the Punjab Armoured Aeroplane Fleet Fund, 1916; Rs. 250 to Our Day Fund; Rs. 100 to War Work Funds, Rs. 100 to the Soldiers' Comforts Fund; etc. Was awarded a certificate with a watch in 1919 for valuable recruiting services to the Indian Army. Made Honorary Councillor and Life Member, St. John Ambulance Association, 1925.

Helping the Administration in various ways and rendering valuable assistance to the Police Department. Did splendid work in counteracting Congress propaganda in 1930-31. Helped authorities during agitation against Simon Commission.

Paid Rs. 100 to the Locust Fund, Ferozepore District. Subscribes liberally to all useful funds. Paying Rs. 100 annually to Lady Hardinge League.

Subscribed Rs. 300 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, May 1935, and collected for it Rs. 500.

Has three sons—Sodhi Dalip Singh, Sodhi Narjit Singh and Sodhi Kuldip Singh.



Sardar Harcharan Singh, Rais, Landlord, Muafidar, Serai Nanga, Distt. Ferozepore.

SARDAR HARCHARAN SINGH, son of Sardar Balwant Singh, Rais, Landlord, Muafidar, Serai Nanga, Baruwali P. O., District Ferozepore, was born in 1920. He owns 3,500 acres of land and pays Rs. 1,800 as land revenue. His father rendered valuable services to the Administration in its various departments and received numerous appreciative letters and certificates for assistance to the Police. During the Great War he rendered valuable assistance in recruiting and in raising contributions for the War Loans, himself contributing Rs. 4,000 to the same, and Rs. 100 to War Funds. He also supplied 21 recruits on his own account. During the Civil Disobedience movement he proved immensely helpful to the local and District Officers in the suppression of the same. He was awarded a letter of commendation with a medal for valuable Dehat Sudhar work. He subscribed Rs. 400 to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Reception Fund, Rs. 400 to the Khalsa High School, Muktsar, and Rs. 1,000 to different Funds for public good.

Sardar Harcharan Singh is an F. A. student. He promises in every way to be a worthy member of the family. He maintains a Primary School after his own name. He subscribed Rs. 100 to the Royal Jubilee Fund.

SODHI HARCHARAN SINGH, Rais and Jagirdar, Buttar, Tahsil Moga, District Ferozepur, Punjab, represents an old and distinguished family in Sikh aristocracy. He was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College and Government College, Lahore. According to Mr. J. C. Godley, then Principal, Aitchison Chiefs' College, "he showed unremitting diligence during his school career; after working his ways up from the lowest class he won the gold medal in 1902." Both at school and college he took a prominent part in sports and social life. He received certificates in 1916 and 1917 for valuable help to the Education Department and thanks of the District Board, Ferozepur, for contributing Rs. 400 for purchase of land for Buttar Boarding House and for sinking a well near the school at a cost of about Rs. 800. He was awarded *Sanads,* certificates and one rectangle of land for his splendid recruiting services, for valuable help in the organisation of the Jullundur Lucky Bag and his gift of Rs. 1,500 towards the Our Day Fund. For donation to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund, 1922, for sanitary services, 1929, for village uplift work, 1928, and various other useful public services he was recipient of thanks, certificates, a cash reward and a silver stick. In 1930 he was awarded five rectangles of land. Besides the collection from the public, he subscribed Rs. 250 from his own pocket on Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, for which the certificate of D. C. and a letter of personal thanks of H. E. the Governor of Punjab were received on 28th May, 1935.



Ch. Hari Das, Landlord, village Jhumian Wali, Distt. Ferozepore.

CHAUDHRY HARIDAS, Landlord, village Jhumian Wali, District Ferozepore, Punjab. Born 1881. Assessor; helpful to Police investigation. Gives much in charity. Founded a decently-built primary school in his village at his own cost. Received prizes from District Board for village uplift work. Gave during War five recruits and handsome amounts to War Loans and War funds.

CHAUDHRI HARJI RAM and CHAUDHRI SURJU RAM, Malaut Mandi, District Ferozepur, Punjab. Founded Malaut Mandi in 1918. It has since been flourishing remarkably, having at present a population of 7,000. Numbardari of Malaut and



Ch. Harji Ram, Malaut Mandi, District Ferozepur.

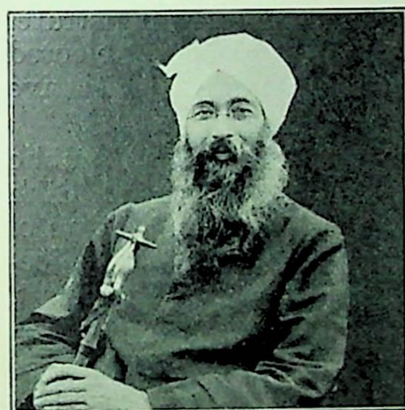
Karamgarh is in their family. Family always loyal to Government. During Great War they subscribed Rs. 1,000 to War Loans and Rs. 300 to different War Funds. Contributed liberally to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Reception Fund and Royal Silver Jubilee Fund. Helping financially Gurukul, Bhatinda, and such other institutions. The Jat School at Saugariya owes its birth and existence to their munificence. Are respected by all classes of people; they are men of catholic spirit and treat all the people of the Mandi without any distinction of caste and creed. Given free land to the local D. B. Dispensary and gave land and Rs. 300 for the construction of public Serai. Contributed Rs. 2,000 to the local D. B. School for raising it from Primary to Middle standard. Gave land free of cost to Arya Samaj Mandir, Mohammadan Mosque, Sanatan Mandir and Sikh Gurdawara. Constructed a water *diggi* at a cost of Rs. 2,000 for public use and constructed a well at a cost of Rs. 6,000 for the use of the Mandi public.



Ch. Surju Ram, Malaut Mandi, District Ferozepur.



KHAN SAHIB KHAN HASHAM KHAN, Sub-Registrar and Honorary Magistrate, Campbellpur. Born 1882. He has to his credit a brilliant record of War services rendered in various capacities at Hong Kong. He is Vice-Chairman, Attock District Board; Vice-President, Campbellpur Municipality, and Director of several Co-operative Banks. For meritorious services to Crown was made Khan Sahib, 1918, and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Sardar Harnam Singh, M.A., LL. B., P.C.S., Senior Sub-Judge, Kangra, Dharamsala.



SARDAR HARNAM SINGH, M.A., LL.B., P.C.S., Senior Sub-Judge and Additional District Magistrate, Kangra, at Dharamsala, was born in 1884. He is a worthy representative of an ancient family. His great-grandfather, Sardar Sham Singh, was a Commander at Peshawar under the famous Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa and grandfather, Sardar Mahan Singh, was a Commander in the Body Guard of Maharaja Daleep Singh.

He joined Government Service in 1906 and has a brilliant record of valuable services to the Crown. During the Great War he secured 50 recruits and collected about Rs. 40,000 for the War Loan. He was granted the War Loan *Sanad* and C-in-C's certificate. His name was mentioned for services to the Co-operative Department in 1918, and afterwards three or four times in the Annual Reports. He has written five Law Commentaries, the latest being the second edition of his "Law of Specific Relief in India."

His eldest son, S. Harbans Singh, B.A., in the Final Bar Examination in London, in September, 1936, has beaten the record, having been awarded two cash prizes, aggregating £126-10-8, by the Lincoln's Inn, "Certificate of Honour," Langdon Gold Medal and "Studentship" of 300 guineas, by the Council of Legal Education, in England.

His two younger sons are Avtar Singh and Kartar Singh.



LIEUTENANT SODHI HARNAM SINGH, M.L.A., Honorary Magistrate, Civil Judge, Provincial Durbari, and Rais-i-Azam, Sultankhanwala, District Ferozepur, Punjab, hails from a family of great renown descending from Guru Ramdas. A full account of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note."

Sodhi Indar Singh, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came and established himself at Sultankhanwala, and added 6,000 acres of land to the property he had inherited. He was very influential and was respected by all. He was a Provincial Durbari, Honorary Magistrate, Civil Judge and Sub-Registrar. He had one son, Sardar Bahadur Sodhi Sadhu Singh, father of Lieutenant Sodhi Harnam Singh. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He further added a large estate, purchased 64 squares of land in the Montgomery District and other

properties at Lahore, Simla and Ferozepur for Rs. 3,00,000. He ran two charitable dispensaries in his Estate. Among the Sikhs he was considered a great religious leader, and was much respected by all communities.



Lieutenant Sodhi Harnam Singh, M.L.A., Honorary Magistrate, Civil Judge, Sultankhanwala, District Ferozepur.

In the Great War he did befitting service. He gave Rs. 30,000 as War Loan ; Rs. 3,300 for the Armoured Aeroplane Fund ; Rs. 250 for the St. John Ambulance Association ; Rs. 300 for the Punjab Double Company ; Rs. 1,000 for the Edward Memorial Fund ; Rs. 2,000 for the Horse-breeding Society. He was Sardar Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Civil Judge, Non-official Visitor of the Jail, Provincial Durbari, etc. He breathed his last on the 29th October, 1927, when he was only 43 years of age.

Lieutenant Sodhi Harnam Singh was born on the 4th August, 1903, and was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He got the diploma with distinction, and was awarded Dane Bhima Gold Medal. He was married to the daughter of Raja Sir Baba Gurbaksh Singh Bedi of Rawalpindi. He was granted in 1927 a King's Commission in Reserve Recruiting branch. He is a Provincial Durbari, Non-official Visitor of the District Jail, Honorary Magistrate, and Civil Judge. In 1937 he was elected as a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

He takes keen interest in public affairs. He is President, Central Sikh Association of the District ; Patron of the Zamindars' Association ; Vice-Patron, Red Cross Society ; President, Rural Uplift Committee, Ferozepur ; Secretary, Prisoners' Aid Society, District Ferozepur ; a Member, S. G. P. C. ; and Member, Ferozepur District Board. He was President, Sikh Educational Council, Ferozepur, from 1923 to 1933.



Sodhi Pushpindar Singh, s/o Lt. Sodhi Harnam Singh.

He donated Rs. 250 for the Health Centre at Ferozepur ; Rs. 200 for the Indian Soldiers' Women and Children Welfare ; Rs. 500 for Mrs. Hearn's Maternity Home, Ferozepur ; Rs. 3,000 for the Khalsa School, Ferozepur ; Rs. 1,000 to Red Cross Society ; Rs. 2,100 for rural uplift work ; and Rs. 250 for the Silver Jubilee Fund. He gave many other donations to public and Government charitable institutions. He is very popular, is very much respected by all communities, and has powerful influence for good amongst the Sikh community.

He is at present the head of the Buttar Sodhi family. He has been rendering meritorious services to the benign Government and has never lost an opportunity to serve when he could be of any use to the Administration.

He has got two sons—Sodhi Pushpindar Singh and Sodhi Randhir Singh.

SYED HYDERSHAH, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Campbellpur. Born 1889. Educated in Islamia High School, Rawalpindi. Graduated from Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi, and took LL.B. degree from Law College, Lahore. He is an eminent lawyer of twenty years' standing and is held in great respect and esteem both in official and non-official circles of the district for numerous qualities of head and heart. He has been associated for many years with the Co-operative movement and is Honorary Secretary, Attock Co-operative Bank, Campbellpur, since the Bank was established in 1922. He is blessed with four sons and two daughters.

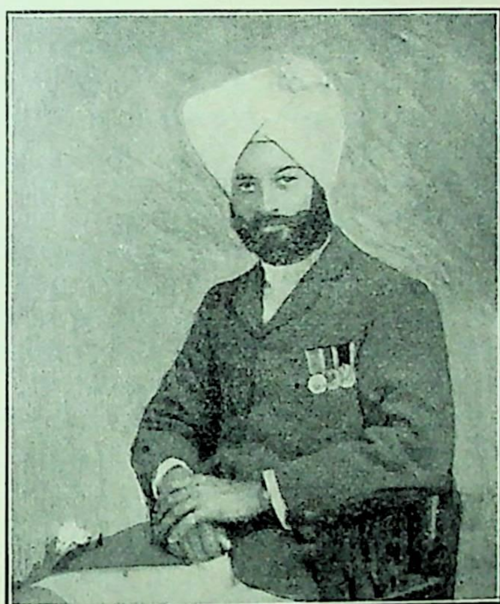


Risaldar Sardar Hazura Singh.

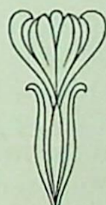
RISALDAR SARDAR HAZURA SINGH, Jagirdar and Sufaidposh, Warn, District Sheikhupura. Belongs to an old and respectable family. Great-grandfather, S. Jeewan Singh, was Jagirdar of twelve villages in the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Father, S. Sunder Singh, was a Risaldar in Risala No. 7 and for his services during Great War he was granted a certificate by Commander-in-Chief.

Younger brother, late Subedar Rajpal Singh, was granted Direct Commission in 22nd Panjabies, and he was killed during attack of the famous battle of Kut-ul-Amara on 22nd November, 1915.

S. Hazura Singh was Risaldar in Risala No. 7., Hariana Lancers. Earned Distinguished Service Medal for services during Great War. On retiring with pension as Risaldar was awarded a Jagir of Rs. 250 annually and was appointed a Sufedposh. Granted also several Certificates and *Sanads* by H. E. the Governor of the Punjab and the Inspector-General, Police, Punjab.



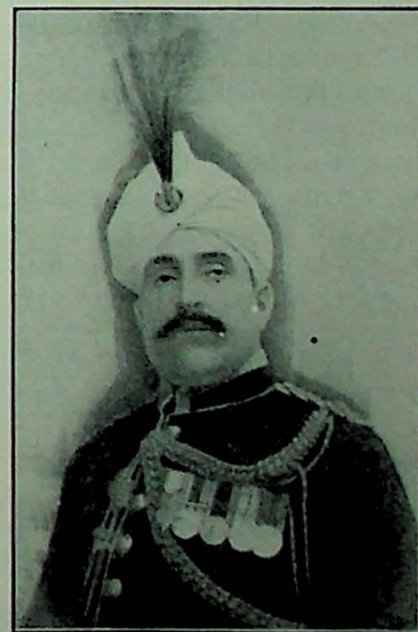
Late Subedar Sardar Rajpal Singh.





Late Sardar Sundar Singh.

MAJOR NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN, K.B.E., C.I.E., Hoti, N.W.F.P. Born, 27th February, 1885; educated at Chiefs' College, Lahore, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. Joined the Indian Land Forces as 2nd Lieutenant and accompanied Sir Louis Dane's Commission to Afghanistan, 1904-05; attended Prince of Wales, 1906; was on special duty with Amir of Afghanistan, 1907; Lieutenant, 1907; Orderly Officer to the Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, Peshawar, 1907-08; transferred to Malwa Bhil Corps, Indore, 1908—14; Captain, 1914; served with the Imperial Service Troops in Egypt, 1914; Suvla Bay (Gallipoli), 1915; A. D. C. to General Sir H. D. Watson at Elchatt, 1916; Somme Campaign with 3rd Ambala Cavalry Brigade, 1916; tranferred to the Indian Army and posted with 1/1st Brahmins, 1917; Asstt. Recruiting Officer, Rawalpindi, 1918; took part in Aden Field Force (1/1st Brahmins) 1918; and 3rd Afghan War in connection with the Relief of Thal (124 Baluchistan), 1919; mentioned in Despatches twice. Awarded Bronze Star, 1914-15; British War Medal, 1914—19; Victory Medal and Indian General Service Medal, 1908 with clasp inscribed Afghanistan, N. W. F., 1919); retired as Major, 1922; Additional District Magistrate, Mardan, 1921; President, Advisory Committee, Indian Territorial Force, N. W. F. P.; Member of the Council of State, 1922. Made C.I.E., 1917; Nawab, 1923, and K.B.E., 1931.



Major Nawab Sir Mohammad Akbar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Hoti, N. W. F. P.

ARDAR WALI MOHAMMAD KHAN HIRAJ, adopted son and nephew of K. B. Sardar Allah Yar Khan, O.B.E., Honorary E.A.C., and Sub-Judge, is a Provincial Durbari, Landlord, Zaildar of Choki Mohan, Tehsil Kabirwala. He was born in 1880. He comes of the Hiraj community, a sub-division of Syals. They number about 30 to 40 thousand and are met in very large numbers in 140 villages in Western Punjab; the Government and the Hiraj community acknowledge him as the Head. Since the advent of British Raj his ancestors had always served the benign Government very loyally and faithfully, as appears from numerous *Sanads* and certificates in his possession.



Sardar Wali Mohammad Khan Hiraj, Zaildar of Choki Mohan, Tehsil Kabirwala.

During the Sikh Rule his great-grandfather, Mehr Sa'ad Khan Hiraj, was a notable personality in Tehsil Sarai Sidhu (at present Kabirwala).

In the dark days of Mutiny his grandfather, Mehr Sultan Khan Hiraj, served the British Government loyally and faithfully in every possible manner. He helped the Military by supplying a large number of horses to the officials and also helped in protecting the Tehsil. These services were highly appreciated by a grant of *Sanads* together with a reward and Jagir by H. E. the Viceroy. In 1878 when it was very difficult to procure camels for Quetta Military Expedition he was approached by the Deputy Commissioner to help him out. The Mehr succeeded in supplying 800 camels from his own *Ilaqa*. For this also he was highly commended and was invited to attend the Provincial Durbar held at Lahore in 1880. He was respected by the officials who had a high regard for him. On his death letters of condolence were received from high officers including H. H. the Lt.-Governor of the Punjab. After his death his son, Sardar Allah Yar Khan, succeeded him as head of the Hiraj community with a gifted brain.

Sardar Allah Yar Khan, as desired by the Deputy Commissioner, served the Government in Tirah Campaign (1897-98) in securing transport for the Military and was helpful in securing about 1,000 cattle. While recommending him strongly for the post of an E. A. C., Col. W. A. S. Walker, Camel Purchasing Officer, wrote: "I am perfectly certain that he has a very great influence over the people of this district." He offered his personal services, horses and mules during the Transvaal Expedition in 1899 and again in 1900 for South African War. On both these occasions the Government, while appreciating his offers, regretted that at the time they were not availing of the services of "private individuals." In 1900 he was appointed Honorary Magistrate and Honorary E.A.C. in Hissar District. For his numerous loyal services the Government awarded him in March, 1901, a gold watch with his name engraved thereon and a *Sanad* by the Punjab Government for his good administration work. He was held in high esteem by the officials as appears from a letter from the Deputy Commissioner in 1902. He wrote:—"A large landowner, very useful when making land assessment by his intimate knowledge of the people." He further added: "I have always found him willing to assist district officers to the best of his ability." Another officer wrote: "He has a very wide circle of friends among high officers who always rely upon his assistance." Later on Mr. A. Langley, Commissioner, wrote in a private letter from London: "There is no doubt that the position of men of ability and influence will become more and more important and there is no doubt that you are among the number."

In 1905 he was made Honorary E.A.C. and Sub-Judge and in 1908 he was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur. In 1911 he helped H.H. Sir Louis Dane in *Badshahi Mela* at the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, and was presented with the Coronation Medal.

In the year 1915, during the Great War, there were many disturbances in the districts of Jhang and Muzaffargarh when free-booters, robbers and dacoits organised numerous gangs and plundered villages. More than 400 dacoits visited Bakarpur, Sikandar, Fazal Shah, Saidarpur and Jusso, in Multan district, while police strength there was only 40 men. The Khan Bahadur

not with police assistance but with his own men checked the spread of lawlessness and brought about calm, peace and order. His services were highly appreciated by the authorities. In one of the Police Reports it was remarked :—" I congratulate K. B. Allah Yar Khan and Mohammad Murad on their success. The Sardar Sahib has proved what a loyal chief can do for Government in critical times and Hindus of the district have rightly attributed to him that he saved the Hindus of this district from those calamities which have befallen their brethren in Jhang and Muzaffargah. The district of Multan should be proud of such a chief." For these valuable services to the King, the Crown and the people, he was not only commended, but was awarded *Sanads*.

Throughout the Great War he supplied more than 118 recruits from his Zail besides a handsome number of recruits from outside. He contributed Rs. 2,000 and secured something like Rs. 50,000 from his *Ilaqa* for War Loans. To the 10th Lancers he supplied his own horses and assisted in procuring camels and mule-drivers. He gave Rs. 1,200 for victory celebrations and fireworks. For these services he was given a *Khillat*, Provincial War Loan *Sanad*, " Our Day " certificate and recruiting badge.

Besides other honours he received Government *Sanads* in 1919 for checking disturbance. He was made Provincial Durbari in 1921 and in the same year he got the title of O.B.E.

On the death of K. B. Allah Yar Khan Sardar Wali Mohammad Khan Syal Hiraj, his adopted son, succeeded as head of the Hiraj community. Just as his predecessors he is thoroughly loyal and faithful to the Crown and is keeping up the traditions of the family. He is a Provincial Durbari and a Jagirdar. He was commended for " doing exceptionally well during the days of agitation " and for " rendering help in every possible way." As late as on the 25th October, 1935, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Moon, I.C.S., remarked in Zaildar's book :—" They (Sardar Wali Mohammad and his Sarbrah Zaildar Mehr Mohammad Murad) belong to a family with excellent traditions of loyalty and services which they worthily maintain."

He pays revenue including water-rate about Rs. 20,000. Sardar Wali Mohammad is blessed with 2 sons. The elder, Mehr Mohammad Nawaz Khan, was an undergraduate ; he died in the prime of youth, leaving behind 2 minor sons—Mehr Sultan Khan and Sher Ahmed Khan. His second son, Haq Nawaz Khan, has studied up to F. A. standard and is helping his father in managing his vast Estate.

Mehr Mohammad Murad Hiraj, brother of the subject of this sketch, has been working as a Sarbrah Zaildar since 1915, even during the lifetime of K. B. Allah Yar Khan. He is very highly spoken of and carries a very large number of certificates and *Sanads* besides Muafi and prizes, one square of land and Jubilee Medal.



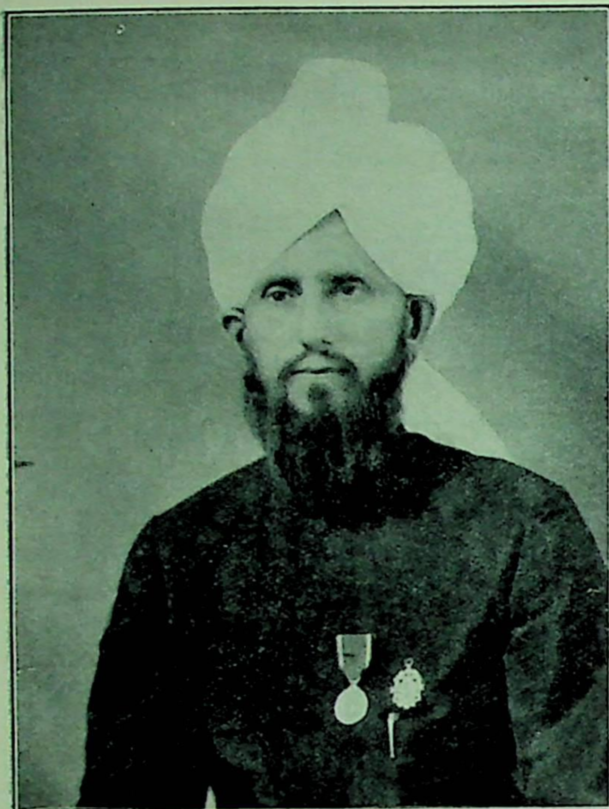
Lieutenant-Colonel Sardar Sir Hisam-ud-din Khan, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.O.S.M., Bahadur, Peshawar.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SARDAR SIR HISAM-UD-DIN KHAN, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.O.S.M., Bahadur, Honorary Colonel, 11th P.A.V.O. Cavalry, First Class Honorary Special Magistrate, Provincial Durbari, Peshawar. Born 1881. Is a Durrani Saddozai Pathan, descendant of the renowned King Ahmad Shah Abdali. Grandfather, Nizam-ud-Doula Mohammad Usman Khan, was Wazir of King Shah Shuja of Afghanistan, with whom he came to India. Father, late Col. Nawab Sir Mohammad Aslam Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to H. M. King Edward VII and H. M. King George V, rendered distinguished military services during the Afghan Wars and Mutiny and also various political services. Subject of this sketch joined Army as Jamadar on direct Commission and rose by ability and talent to the high rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Served with distinction in various Frontier Expeditions ; Great War, 1914—18 ; and Afghan War, 1919. For distinguished services during Great War received four rectangles of land as *Jagir*, Order of the British Empire and Order of the Crown of Roumania. Rendered also valuable political services in various responsible capacities. For Foreign services created a C.I.E., 1925. Made Brevet Major, 1931, awarded Knighthood same year and made Lt.-Colonel, 1933.



K. S. Mian Ilam Din, retired Veterinary Inspector, Sargodha.

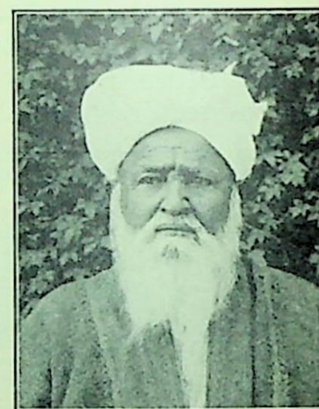
KHAN SAHIB MIAN ILAM DIN, retired Veterinary Inspector Sargodha, Punjab. Born 1880. Educated at Lahore Veterinary College ; gained two medals and prizes. Served with distinction in Army Remount Department for 32 years ; during Great War served in Fyzabad Depot on deputation. In recognition of loyal services made Khan Sahib, 1936. Is blessed with two sons and three daughters.



Haji Mir Ilam-ud-Din, Municipal Commissioner, Okara, District Montgomery.

HAJI MIR ILAM-UD-DIN, Municipal Commissioner, District Durbari and President, Anjuman-i-Islamia, Okara, District Montgomery, Punjab, was born in 1879. He had been a Government Contractor of Forests in the Central Provinces and Central India for 30 years. Now he has permanently settled at Okara, where he owns extensive house property, ten squares of land and pays Rs. 800 as land revenue and is a Lambardar of Chak No. 41/3R. He is a Director, Okara Electric Supply Co., President, Zimindara Store and Member, the Okara Zimindars' Co-operative Society Limited, Okara.

During Great War he helped the Government with men and money. Being of an intensely charitable disposition, he spares neither pains nor money for the relief of human distress. He has built a free inn and a number of wells at different places. Besides being loyal and faithful to the Crown, he is an orthodox devotee to his religion and has built 3 mosques. His important public subscriptions include Rs. 5,000 to Islamia High School, Jalalpur Jattan, of which he is a founder, Rs. 2,050 to Anjuman-i-Islamia, and Rs. 800 to Idgah, Okara. He contributed Rs. 1,000 to Silver Jubilee Fund. He was awarded a gold medal in recognition of his services in connection with rural econstruction work, and Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Pir Imran Shah, Pirkhel, Kohat.

PIR IMRAN SHAH, son of Malik Riaz Shah, ex-Municipal Commissioner, Kursi-nashin and District Durbari, Pirkhel, Kohat, N.W.F.P., was born in 1861. Has property worth about 2 lacs. During Great War raised War Loans and supplied recruits. Helped the Government in Tirah and Agfhan Expeditions. Combated Civil Disobedience. Contributed liberally to schools, hospitals, Red Cross Society and King George V Memorial. Constructed King Edward VII Memorial Hall at Kohat, 1914. Was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Was Jirga Member and Jail Supervisor for a long time. Holds numerous commendatory letters from high district officials acknowledging his meritorious services. Is blessed with 2 sons.



Dewan Iqbal Nath, Eminabad.

DEWAN IQBALNATH of Eminabad, District Gujranwala, was born on 26th November, 1914. He is a scion of the Dewan family renowned for its meritorious services to the Kashmir State, British Government and the general public. His great-grandfather, Dewan Nihal Chand, was Commander-in-Chief of Kashmir forces during the Mutiny of 1857, and his name was mentioned in Despatches. Dewan Iqbalnath is one of the biggest Landlords in the district, paying thousands as revenue. His father, Dewan Naraindas, was held in the highest esteem both by the public and the Government. During the Great War he devotedly served the Empire in various ways, especially by supplying recruits and liberally subscribing to War Loans and War Funds. His services were highly appreciated by Government. Dewan Iqbalnath is B.A. of the Government College, Lahore. He is universally respected for his high character, wide culture and earnest public spirit. He is managing his own Estate with consummate ability and takes keen interest in local affairs. He is a patron of the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Eminabad. He has subscribed liberally to the Silver Jubilee Fund, King George Memorial Fund and Red Cross Society.

ISAR, B.A. (Madras), LL.B. (Punjab), M.B.E., P.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Lahore. Comes of a Brahmin family of Dalwal in Jhelum District. Educated in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Law College, Lahore. Was one of the Magistrates selected to try Akali political cases in Ferozepore in 1923. Tried Muslim rioters in connection with the execution in Delhi Jail of Abdul Rashid, murderer of Swami Shradhanand, 1927-28. Tried bank cases against Dewan Mangal Sen and certain well-known Directors of Punjab Industrial Bank, 1928. Did most of the political cases of the Delhi Province during the Civil Disobedience movement. Travelled throughout India and Europe. Awarded M.B.E., 1931; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Married daughter of Dr. M. B. Utarid of Punjab Medical Service. Has one son and two daughters.



A. Isar, B.A. (Madras), LL.B. (Punjab), M.B.E., P.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Lahore.

ARDAR JAGJIT SINGH, Rais and Jagirdar, Chirak, District Ferozepore, was born in 1918. In Sikh time Ilaqa Chirak was in the possession of Sardar Mansur Singh. In 1799 Tara Singh of Ramunwala tried to invade Chirak, but with the help of Sardar Jodh Singh, the Chief of Kalsia, the invasion was averted. In gratitude of this the widow of Sardar Mansur Singh made over half of her Ilaqa to Sardar Jodh Singh but kept with her proprietary rights of the whole and 6 per cent. of the total revenue of the whole Ilaqa of Chirak as a hereditary proprietary right. Besides his Jagir and landed property in Ilaqa Chirak Sardar Jagjit Singh with his family is proprietor of village Bubanian in Ferozepore District and entitled to keep fifteen arms without license in Kalsia State. He is connected with the Ruling families of Faridkot, Nabha, Jind and Kalsia. His father, Sardar Jasmer Singh, was widely respected and was sincerely loyal to Government. He supplied 131 recruits, invested Rs. 12,000 in the War Loans and contributed Rs. 4,125 to different War Funds. He was awardsd a Punjab Government *Sanad* for valuable War services.



Sardar Jagjit Singh, Rais and Jagirdar, Chirak.

Sardar Jagjit Singh took a leading part in his Ilaqa in the Royal Silver Jubilee.

AI SAHIB LALA JOGI DASS JAIN, B.A., LL.B., Jogniwas, Karnal. Graduated in 1914 from the Government College, Lahore. Born 1894. Belongs to a very ancient, respectable and well-known family of Rohtak town, whose members are big landlords, bankers and businessmen. A collateral of his was an Honorary Magistrate and another is President, Rohtak Municipality. Owns extensive property including his palatial residence. Is a very successful lawyer throughout; a leading member of Karnal Bar, highly spoken of by highest District authorities; Secretary, Bar Association, Karnal, 1920—27; Legal Adviser to Karnal Central Co-operative Bank; President, Jain Sabha, Karnal, and member of various other committees in the District. Has been member, Municipal Committee, Karnal, 1926—36, and Vice-President thereof, 1928—33 in which capacity rendered distinguished services specially recognised by the Punjab Government and particularly mentioned in the Government Municipal Review. For these and other distinguished services



R. S. L. Jogi Dass Jain, B.A., LL.B., Jogniwas, Karnal.



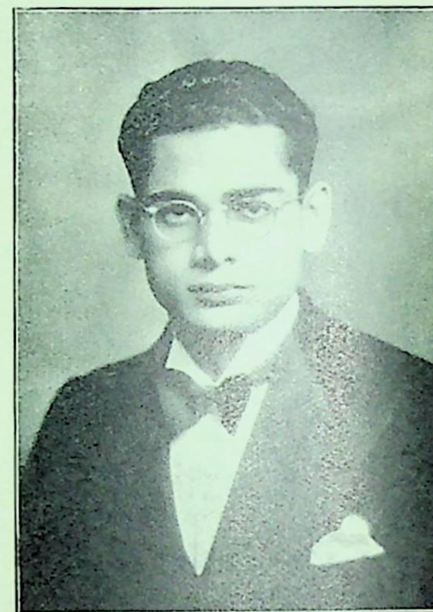
Rajindra Kumar Jain, Landlord and Banker, Kalka.

rendered to the Government and the people received *Sanads* and letters of appreciation from the Punjab Government at various times, and was conferred the title of Rai Sahib in June, 1935. Acted as Hon. Secretary, Flood Relief Committee, Karnal, in 1929-30. Was granted certificate and gold watch in connection with anti-plague operations.

RAJINDRA KUMAR JAIN, Landlord and Banker, Kalka. Born January, 1910. Grandfather, late Lala Kapoor Chand, was a well-known philanthropist and loyal to Crown. Father, Lala Balkishen Das, is District Durbari and Assessor. Both were on Notified Area Committee for 20 years. Mr. Rajindra Kumar pays high land revenue and handsome income-tax. He was also the Member of Jubilee Celebrations Committee at Kalka.



Tegu Mal Jain, Nadaun, Kangra.



L. P. Jaiswal, Rais and Banker, Managing Proprietor, the Karnal Distillery, Karnal. (*Biography not received.*)

TEGU MAL JAIN, Assessor, Member and Cashier, Local Committee, Nadaun, Kangra, Punjab, was Member, District Board, for 4 years. Contributed to War Loans, Jubilee Fund and Nurse Dai scheme; helped the authorities to suppress Civil Disobedience movement. He takes pleasure in helping the Government and the public in useful directions and any good movement, whether started by Government or the public, can count upon his heartiest support. Is blessed with two sons—Lal Chand and Gopal Das.

SARDAR SAHIB RISALDAR JANMEJA SINGH, Sub-Registrar, Chunian, District Lahore. Born June 15, 1882. Permanent residence at Chak 53, Sur Singh, Chunian. Forefathers enjoyed a *Jagir* of two villages. Father, Sardar Sahib Bawa Khem Singh, rendered meritorious services to Government in and out of India; was awarded *Jagirs* and title of Sardar Sahib; appointed Lambardar of Chak No. 53, Sur Singh, and later on promoted as Zaildar; also was Member, District Board, Lahore.



Sardar Sahib Risaldar Janmeja Singh, Chunian.

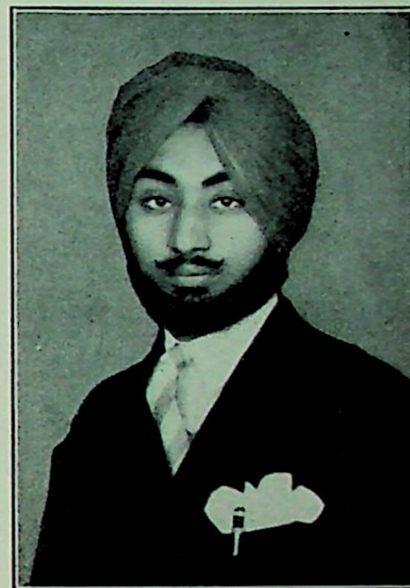
Sardar Sahib Risaldar Janmeja Singh is fairly well versed in English, Urdu and Gurmukhi. During the Great War he supplied fifty recruits and offered himself for military service; was appointed Risaldar in Army Transport Corps; acted as conducting officer to Mesopotamia and other places; saw active service in Waziristan; was granted Force Commander certificate for devotion to duty, etc.; got medal, 1919; also signed photo of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with a certificate under His Excellency's personal signature. Was the first Hon. Secretary, Lahore District Soldiers' Board, from 1922 to 1933. Still supplies recruits occasionally. Specially helpful to Government in counteracting anti-Government and subversive activities and granted on that account a special *Sanad* by Governor-in-Council. Has also to his credit a proud record of services as Member, Soldiers' Board; President, Sub-Committee, Tahsil Chunian; Joint Secretary, Sikh Sudhar Committee; Member, Central Sikh Association; nominated Member, Chunian Municipality; Hon. Secretary, Execution of Awards Ltd., Chunian; elected representative of the Chunian Tahsil to the Punjab Co-operative Union; Member, Rural Community Council, Lahore District; Member, Rural Uplift Committee, Chunian; Life Member, Horse and Mule Breeding Society, etc., etc. Has subscribed to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Fund; Viceroy's Thanksgiving Fund; Governor's Thanksgiving Fund; Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund and various other funds for public good.

Awarded title of Sardar Sahib in 1926. Blessed with two worthy sons. Elder, Sardar Dial Singh, is a Sub-Inspector in Punjab Police, and the younger, Mehar Singh, is still a student.

THE SHAHID FAMILY OF TANGAUR.

SARDAR JASHMER SINGH SHAHID DHILLOUN, Rais-i-Azam, Jagirdar, Thole-Tangaur Estate, District Karnal, Punjab, was born in 1851 and was head of the family till he died in 1920. He was Provincial Durbari, exempted from the operations of the Arms Act and was equally respected by the public and the Government for his earnest public spirit and steadfast loyalty to the Crown. During the Great War he and his sons served the Empire with exemplary devotion.

The Shahid Sardars are so called by reason of some of their ancestors having fallen martyrs in a struggle against the Governor of Jullundur, Adina Beg, in 1743. The family helped the British during the Sikh Wars and the Sepoy Mutiny.


S. Narankar Singh, Rais, Tangaur.

Sardar Jashmer Singh left behind him three worthy sons all educated in Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. The eldest son, Sardar Ram Narayan Singh, died in 1925 heirless.

The second son, S. Shiv Narain Singh, was Sub-Inspector, Police. He died in 1930 six months after retirement on pension. He helped the Government in Akali movement. He had four sons—Sardars Pritam Singh, Naranjan Singh, Narankar Singh and Onkar Singh, all educated in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

The third son, Sardar Har Narain Singh, was Captain and A. D. C. to His Highness of Patiala and in Imperial Cadet Corps of Their Majesties at Delhi Durbar, 1911. He is issueless.

S. Pritam Singh was Risaldar in Faridkot and Kalsia and is now Manager in Arnoli.

S. Naranjan Singh is managing his and S. Onkar Singh minor's estates.

Of Sardar Pritam Singh's two sons the elder, Balwindar Singh, is reading in Mohindra College, Patiala, and the younger, Brijindra Singh, is a child yet.

S. Pritam Singh and his brothers gave sums to Flood and Quetta Relief Funds and to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.

The family is one of 34 *Ghars* of "Een-Rooey-Cis-Sutlej" Estates.


Guru Jaswant Singh, Provincial Durbari, Guru Harsahai, District Ferozepore.

GURU JASWANT SINGH, Provincial Durbari, Jagirdar, Rais-i-Azam, Guru Harsahai, District Ferozepore, Punjab. Was born on October 10, 1898. He is descended from the celebrated Guru Ramdas. The founder of the family, Guru Jiwan Mal, seventh in descent from Guru Ramdas, named the *Ilaqa* after his eldest son, Guru Harsahai. The annual income of the estate is Rs. 50,000. There is also extensive landed property in the Lahore and Montgomery districts and in Kot Guru in Patiala State. A detailed history of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note."

Guru Jaswant Singh was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and the Agricultural College, Lyallpur. He has married a daughter of the late Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E.

Guru Jaswant Singh, as head of the family, is the guardian of a sacred book (*pothi*) and rosary (*mala*) originally belonging to Guru Nanak. People travel long distance for the privilege of seeing them.

His record of War services was exemplary. He supplied 100 recruits from among his own tenants and 33 from elsewhere in the district. His subscriptions and collections for the War Loans and different War Funds amounted to over a lakh of rupees, apart from Rs. 4,000 for the Fruit Development Bureau and

decent amounts for Lord Hardinge Memorial Fund, King George Memorial Fund and the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund.

Guru Jaswant Singh has one son, Tika Atamjit Singh, and three daughters. Tika Atamjit Singh is being educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.



Hony. Captain Jawala Singh, S. B., I.O.M., Jagirdar of Mehsam, Distt. Gujrat.

HONY. CAPTAIN JAWALA SINGH, S.B., I.O.M., Jagirdar of Mehsam, District Gujrat, Punjab, was born in 1870. He belongs to a family well known for its prowess, public spirit and loyalty to the Crown. He joined the Indian Army in 1887 and after thirty-three years' distinguished service retired in 1920 as Honorary Captain. He got the medals of Hazara, 1888; Relief of Chitral, 1895; Punjab Frontier, 1897-98; China, 1900; North-West Frontier, 1908; and Victoria Medal, 1911-12. During the Great War he served with distinction from 1914 to 1919, winning the Star in 1914, the Order of British India the same year and the Indian Order of Merit in 1916.

In addition to his distinction as a retired military officer with an honourable career to his credit, Captain Jawala Singh is a respectable landlord and Jagirdar, owning substantial landed property, and universally respected in his *Ilaqa* for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.

Captain Jawala Singh donated Rs. 3,125 to the Khalsa High School, Rs. 522 to the Flood Relief Fund, Rs. 100 to the Sanatan School, Jalalpur Jattan, Rs. 125 to the Quetta Earthquake Fund and decent amounts to the Punjab Thanksgiving Fund, Punjab Leprosy Fund, Boy Scouts Fund, etc., etc. He took considerable interest in Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, contributing Rs. 120 to the Jubilee Fund.

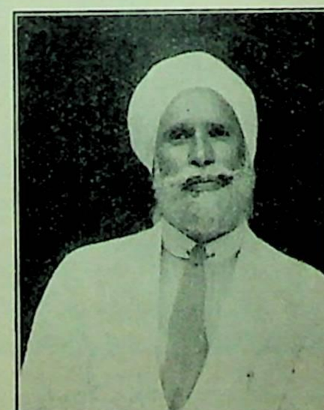
Captain Jawala Singh has always been wielding his influence in preventing people of his *Ilaqa* from joining any of the functions and movements prohibited by the Government.

He has three sons and two daughters.

HONORARY LIEUT. JIA RAM BAHADUR, O.B.I., Jagirdar and Honorary Magistrate, Gurgaon, of village Lakhnola, District Gurgaon (Punjab), was born in 1876. He joined the military in 1898 and served in the China Expedition in 1900 and was awarded a medal. He was given Indian Commission in 1910, and was promoted to Subedarship in 1913. He was out on active service from 1914 to 1918 and was decorated with three Great War Medals. He again joined the Afghanistan War in 1919 and was awarded a medal. His name was mentioned in Despatches for gallant and distinguished services in the field. He was promoted to Subedar-Majorship in 1918, was awarded Order of British India, second class, and the title of Bahadur.

In 1920 he was awarded the Jangi Inam of Rs. 10 per mensem. He retired on pension on 1st October, 1922, and was appointed Honorary Magistrate from 1928 and has been working as such up till now. He was given King's Commission in 1928. A Jagir for meritorious services was awarded in recognition of steadfast loyalty to the Government. He is a non-official Jail Visitor since 1928. He donated Rs. 500 for the construction of a Pavilion in the Purdah Garden for which he received the thanks of the District Board, Gurgaon, *vide* its resolution No. 13, 1933. In 1934 the Red Cross Society, Punjab, awarded a Second Class *Sanad* for distinguished Red Cross work. He enjoys in an eminent degree the affection of the public and the esteem of the officials and for his manifold public services he was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

HONORARY LIEUTENANT RISALDAR-MAJOR SARDAR JIT SINGH, son of Sardar Shivdeo Singh, Ludhiana. Joined 13th Duke of Cannaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), now 6th D. C. O. Lancers. Got Commission, 1909, and promoted Risaldar-Major 1926. Was on active service in France during Great War from 1914 to 1917 and in Baluchistan and Chaman side, 1919. Was awarded following medals:—Star of 1914-15; General Service Medal; Victory Medal; Indian General Service Medal with bar for Afghanistan. Was an Indian Orderly Officer to H. R. H. the Duke of Cannaught during his Indian tour, 1920, and recipient of Royal Victorian Order Medal. Retired on yearly pension of Rs. 1,500 with the additional Jangi Inam of Rs. 120 per annum.

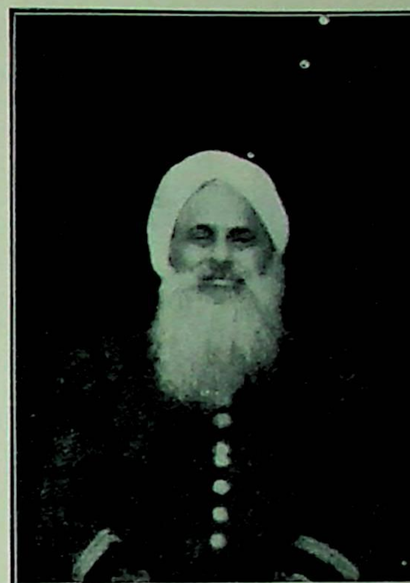


Hony. Lieut. Risaldar-Major S. Jit Singh, Ludhiana.



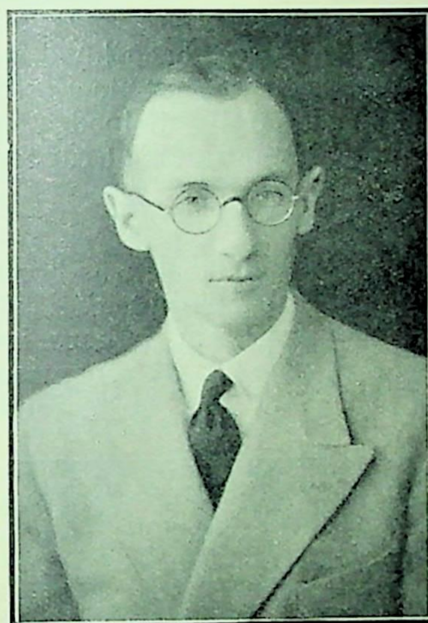
Risaldar Jiwan Singh, I.D.S.M., (retired), Village Bholeke, Distt. Gurdaspur.

RISALDAR JIWAN SINGH, I.D.S.M. (retired), village Bholeke, District Gurdaspur. Born 1878. Enlisted in 2nd Lancers 1899 and retired on pension, 1924. Appointed Indian Orderly Officer to King George, 1923. Received I. D. S. M. and various other medals for distinguished services in France, Palestine and Waziristan. Gave ten recruits in War. Awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935.



The Hon'ble Sirdar Sir Jogendra Singh, ex-Minister of Agriculture, Punjab.

THE HON'BLE SIRDAR SIR JOGENDRA SINGH, ex-Minister of Agriculture, Punjab, is also a Taluqdar of Oudh. Born 25th May, 1877. Has been Home Minister, Patiala State. Fellow of the Punjab University; President, Sikh Educational Conference; Member, Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee and Sandhurst Committee; Minister of Agriculture, Punjab, since 1926. Editor of *East and West* and has written numerous books.



I. E. Jones, I.C.S., Chairman, Lahore Improvement Trust and Administrator, Lahore Municipality.

I. E. JONES, I.C.S., Chairman, Lahore Improvement Trust and Administrator, Lahore Municipality, 99, The Mall, Lahore, was born on 26th June, 1903. He was educated at the High School and Trinity College, Dublin. He has served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner; Under-Secretary, Home Department; and Deputy Commissioner, Hissar. On supersession of the Lahore Municipality he has been made the Administrator thereof.

JOTI RAM, Giddarbaha, Distt. Ferozepore.



R. S. Moti Lal Kaistha, ex-M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, Kangra.

RAI SAHIB MOTI LAL KAISTHA, ex-M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Kangra, and Municipal Commissioner, Dharamsala (Punjab). Born 1860. Honorary Secretary, Municipality, 39 years; Secretary and Vice-Chairman, District Board, since 1900; presented to Her Majesty, 1892; granted 2 squares of land; made Rai Sahib, 1930; awarded Jubilee Medal. Has four sons and five daughters.



Tarlok Chand Kalra, President, Town Committee, Shahdara, Distt. Sheikhupura.

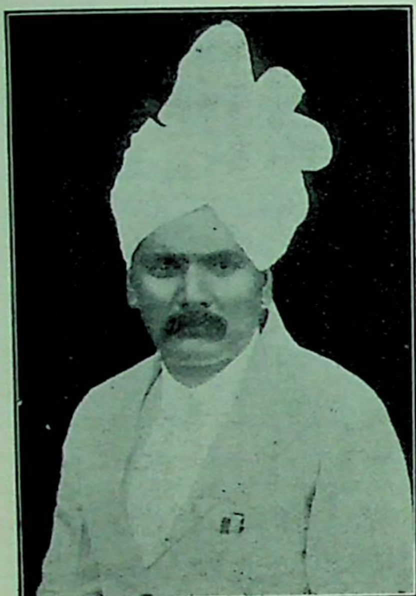
TARLOK CHAND KALRA, President, Town Committee, Shahdara, and Honorary Magistrate, Shahdara, was born in 1905. He is a distinguished member of an aristocratic family and is widely respected for his many eminent qualities of head and heart. He takes keen interest in every good movement, public or official, and nothing gives him more pleasure than an opportunity of rendering any service to the public or the Government in any useful direction.

He was nominated a Member of Town Committee, Shahdara, in 1930 and was unanimously elected Vice-President. His work was highly appreciated by the controlling authorities. In 1933 he became the first elected President of Shahdara Town Committee. He was nominated a Member of the District Board, Sheikhupura, in 1930. He was appointed Honorary Magistrate in 1935.

During the War his father and grandfather served the Empire with commendable zeal and devotion. They supplied many recruits and contributed a large amount towards the War Loan. They also rendered considerable help to the local authorities in their recruiting campaign.

During Silver Jubilee celebrations he held a grand *mela* in Shahdara and fed the poor. He also paid a sum of Rs. 300 to the fund. He was awarded the Jubilee Medal, 1935.

He owns 45 villages in the districts of Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Lahore.



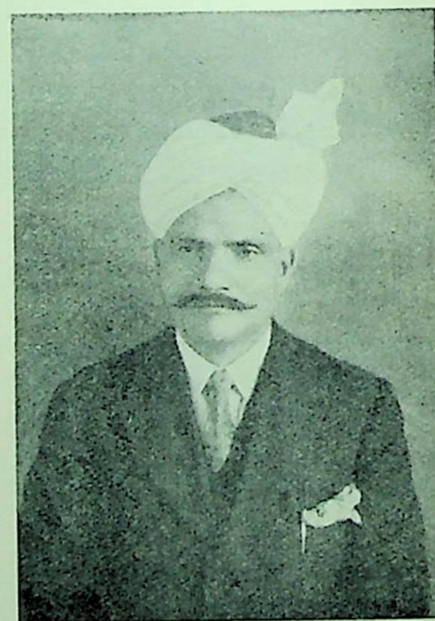
Seth Kanhaya Lal, Rais and Millowner, Giddarbaha.

ETH KANHAYA LAL, Rais, Millowner, and President, Small Town Committee, Giddarbaha, Proprietor of the firm Seth Harbhagat Rai Rai Sahib Seth Gopal Sahai, Rais, Mill owners, Bankers and Cotton Merchants, comes of a great family of Rewari, under the title Seth Ganpat Ram, Rais, Rewari, his grandfather. The family is specially noted for its loyalty to the King, for its charity, and for its eminent social position.

Before the Mutiny of 1857 the family had been financiers to Nim Rana, Khetri and Alwar States. During the Mutiny Seth Kanhaya Lal's father, Seth Harbhagat Rai, and his uncle, Seth Salig Ram, helped the British in various ways and gave shelter to many high officers. After the Mutiny the Commissioner, Multan Division, put Seth Salig Ram in charge of Reserve Treasures, Multan Division, in 1864, and since then the family have been treasurers there.

Seth Kanhaya Lal and his family have always been loyal to the British Government and hold certificates from high officers to this effect. During the Great War he and his family helped the Government with men and money and collected thousands of rupees for War Funds.

AI SAHIB DR. KANSHI RAM, British Trade Agent, Gartok, Western Tibet, was born in 1884. He belongs to a highly respectable family of Balakee Khurd of District Sialkot in the Punjab. Having got his diploma of Sub-Assistant Surgeon (M.P.L.), Lahore, in 1907, he joined Government Service permanently and served in different dispensaries in the Punjab, holding an independent charge for about 22½ years. During this he gained considerable popularity among his patients as a sympathetic and painstaking physician. Lt.-Col. N. M. Wilson, Civil Surgeon of Simla District in 1929, now Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, highly appreciated his services as a Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon. During the Great War he served the Crown from 1916 to 1919 in the capacity of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon at certain military stations to the entire satisfaction of his medical officers. From 1919 to 1921 he served overseas in South Persia, where he was awarded the rank of Jamadar (Indian Commission Rank). He was reverted to civil duty in the Punjab in 1921 and was deputed to the British Trade Agency, Gartok (Western Tibet), in the capacity of Doctor in 1927. In 1930, having special regard for his intelligence, efficiency, good behaviour and popularity amongst Tibetan officials and Tibetan and British traders in Western Tibet, Government were kind enough to appoint him as British Trade Agent in addition to his duties of a medical officer. While carrying on the duties of the above two posts he proved a singularly able and dignified representative of the British Government and in recognition of his services in Western Tibet he was awarded the title of Rai Sahib in January, 1932. He had judicial training under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar in 1934 and exercised magisterial powers in that district. In 1935 Mr. E. A. R. Eustace, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, also warmly appreciated his services performed in Western Tibet as British Trade Agent. For his meritorious services he was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935. During his last 28 years' service he and his family members always remained loyal to the British Government. Rai Sahib has three sons and two daughters.



R. S. Dr. Kanshi Ram, British Trade Agent, Gartok, Western Tibbet.

KHAN BAHADUR MIAN FEROZE SHAH SAHIB KAKA KHEL, Provincial Durbari, Rais-i-Azam, Nowshera, District Peshawar, was born in 1895. He is a leading landlord of the district. He is well versed in Urdu, Pushto and Persian. The founder of the illustrious family, of which he is a worthy scion, was Hazrat Kaka Sahib, 24th in descent from Hazrat Ali, cousin and son-in-law of Prophet Hazrat Mohammad. He possessed immense spiritual powers and was the greatest Pir of his time. The last remains of the Pir Sahib are enshrined under an imposing dome at a hilly station six miles from Nowshera, where, after his death, a village was founded under the command of Emperor Aurangzeb and named Ziarat after the Ziarat or Tomb of Hazrat Kaka Sahib. At the annual *Urs* of Pir Sahib, celebrated for twelve long days, people come and join in thousands and lakhs, not only from the surrounding *Ilaqa*, but from distances of hundreds of miles from every direction, especially from the independent tribes outside the boundaries of the North-West Frontier Province.

It was Khan Bahadur Mian Rahim Shah, C.I.E., father of the subject of this sketch, who brought the family into its present prominence. He was called in his time the Prince of timber merchants. He had earned in this business millions of rupees by taking contracts of jungles from H. H. the Mehtar of Chitral and Nawab of Dheer and Swat. Moreover, he has got his relations with these rulers cemented with marriage ties; or, in other words, these rulers were pleased to give their daughters in marriage to the noble sons of the illustrious House of Hazrat Kaka Sahib.

He was intensely loyal to the British Raj, eagerly serving the Government in various ways whenever called upon to do so. During the Chitral Campaign of 1895, when the services of Mian Sahib were requisitioned in the Political Department, he astonished all the officers in charge of the expedition by his extraordinary ability and profound influence over the independent tribes, which was due, firstly, to his being the head of the family of the respected Pir Kaka Sahib, secondly for his personal good treatment with thousands of these men employed by him in his jungle contract work, and thirdly for his relationship with rulers. These officers praised Mian Sahib's services in the highest possible terms. Mr. B. Blood, Brigadier-General, Chief Staff Officer, remarked :—" His services have been of the utmost value. He is a man of exceptional energy and determination and has proved himself to be thoroughly trustworthy. It was a most fortunate circumstance that his services were secured for the Chitral Relief Force." As reward for these services a *Jagir* of Rs. 2,000 yearly was awarded to him and for his other valuable services he was made progressively Provincial Durbari, Khan Bahadur and C.I.E.

Khan Bahadur Mian Feroze Shah, the subject of this sketch, is the second son of the deceased Mian Sahib. He is endowed with all the noble qualities of head and heart of his illustrious father on account of which he has become, in the true sense of the term, a worthy son of a worthy father. He leaves no stone unturned to follow in the footsteps of his noble father in each and every direction for maintaining the family honour and traditions. The timber business is still going on in his name, and under his personal supervision and guidance, in full swing. Out of his business he has earned lacs of rupees and has nearly doubled the landed and house property he got in inheritance. He has further consolidated the friendly relations of his father with the rulers of the surrounding territories, more specially with the Nawab of Dheer, on account of which the wood jungle contract work of his State is still going on in the name of Mian Sahib. He is in no way behind in taking the keenest interest in the Ziarat affairs of Hazrat Kaka Sahib. He spends thousands of rupees for feeding the public in the days of *Urs* and on all other occasions when necessity arises. He recently erected at Ziarat a hospital building with quarters which cost him about Rs. 20,000 including the price of land.

His services to the Crown are no less conspicuous. In times of need, like his glorious father, Mian Sahib always takes a leading part. During the Great European War, Mian Sahib spent Rs. 60,000 for enlistment of some 800 recruits and for other purposes. For these loyal services his name was specially mentioned in the *Government of India Gazette*, dated 3rd June, 1918, and 29th July, 1919. He was also awarded for the same a sword of honour and a recruiting badge besides *Sanads* and certificates as well as the title of Khan Sahib in June, 1918. He spent about Rs. 20,000 for crushing the Red Shirt movement and was granted H. E. the Governor's *Sanad*. He also spent Rs. 10,000 to combat malaria fever and again got the Governor's *Sanad*. Besides these he received from time to time a number of certificates and *Sanads* for his loyal help to the Administration. In recognition of these loyal personal services he was made Provincial Durbari and the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1933.

For the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund he subscribed Rs. 1,000 in cash in addition to supply of timber of the value of Rs. 500. On the Jubilee day he sumptuously fed thousands of poor people including prisoners and orphans. At night he illuminated his bungalow with 2,000 electric bulbs. For such a great entertainment he got, in addition to the Silver Jubilee Medal, letters of thanks from H. E. the Governor and the Home Member. He is the President and a great patron of the local Islamia High School to which he gave two buildings free of rent of about Rs. 25 monthly, one for school and the other for boarding house, besides giving donations of thousands of

rupees on different occasions. He is blessed with a promising son, Mian Mohammad Jamal Shah, a young lad of about 5 years of age.

RAI SAHIB DHEROO MALL KAPOOR, Rais and Municipal Commissioner, Peshawar City. Born 2nd November, 1881. Only son of Lala Duni Chand Kapoor, who ably served the Municipal Committee for a good long time. Fairly well-versed in English, Urdu and Pashtu. Joined Army Department in 1899 as Supply Agent and worked for about seven years there to the entire satisfaction of his superiors and high officers, getting numerous commendatory certificates. He has since been managing the vast estate of his father and by his business tact and gifted brains has raised its income considerably. He is intensely loyal to the Crown and ever ready to help the local officials whenever called upon, as can be testified to from the certificates and *Sanads* given by the officers who came in contact with him. He got a *Sanad* with a reward of Rs. 100 from Inspector-General, Police, for help to the Police Department, a *Sanad* from Chief Commissioner in 1922 for services in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and a *Sanad* from the Deputy Commissioner for good work during the Civil Disobedience disturbances.

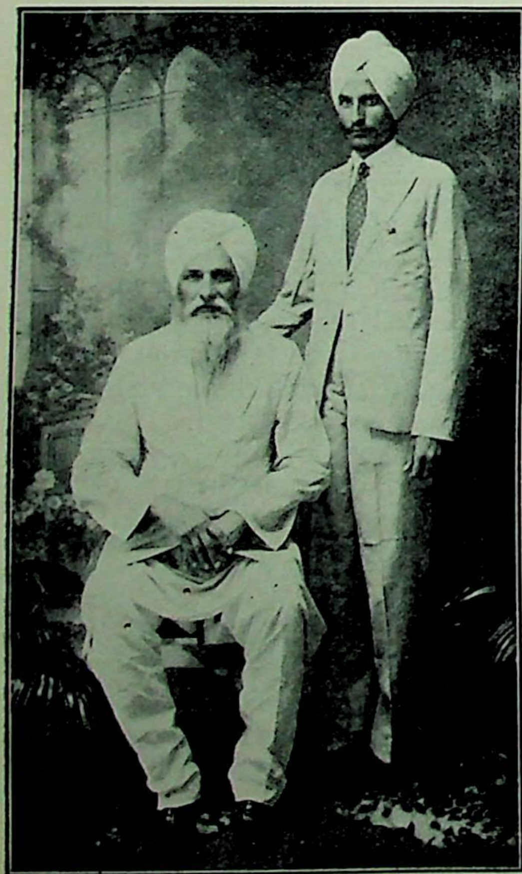
He has been working with distinction as Municipal Commissioner for the last ten years. Praising his work in this capacity the Deputy Commissioner remarked, " He is a man respected in his community."

He is of an intensely charitable disposition, ever ready to lend a helping hand to all funds for public good, whether raised by Government or the public.



V. R. Kapila, Ambala Cantt.
(*Biography not received.*)

SARDAR KEHAR SINGH SAHIB, Provincial Durbari, Rais and Jagirdar of Gogpur, District Karnal, was born in 1870. He is the present head of the Senior Branch of the well-known Tangaur Shahid family, whose account is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's " Chiefs and Families of Note." He is the only member of the family who holds a seat in Provincial Durbars, though he has changed his residence from Tangaur to Gogpur. The Shahid family was loyal to the British during the Sikh Wars and rendered valuable assistance during the Mutiny of 1857. The Tangaur branch is included among the leading houses of the Cis-Sutlej districts.



Sardar Kehar Singh Sahib, Provincial Durbari, Gogpur, District Karnal.

During the Great War, Sardar Kehar Singh supplied about 100 recruits in his own name without taking any money. He also gave Rs. 1,000 to different War Funds, including Rs. 630 to Red Cross Fund. For these valuable War services he was awarded a Recruiting Badge and a watch and made Divisional Durbari. Captain R. P. Warburton, Recruiting Officer, remarked in a certificate :— " He worked like a military recruiter and did his best to assist us. In my opinion, of all the Sikh Jagirdars of the District he did far and away the best, and altogether his work in the district as Jagirdar takes a very high place." Mr. H. A. Casson, Commissioner, Ambala Division, observed :— " Sardar Kehar Singh did much more for recruiting and War work than the other Jagirdars of Karnal."

He holds a number of certificates and *Sanads* for valuable assistance to all departments of administration, prominently including the Police. Mr. A. Latifi, Commissioner, Ambala Division, remarked in his certificate :—" I have always found him ready to help the administration and I consider him one of the best men among the Sikh Jagirdars of the Karnal district."

Sardar Kehar Singh served well in the Patiala State in restoring the ornaments, worth Rs. 1,50,000, of Bibi Karam Kaur, widow of Sardar Balwant Singh, Rais of Bhadour, for which the Patalia Durbar awarded him a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 with a certificate. He is a famous hunter of big game. He has killed many tigers and once was badly wounded while fighting with a tiger.

He is blessed with a worthy son, Sardar Bhupindar Singh, who is assisting his father in the management of his Estate.

HAJI PIR BUDHAN SHAH KHAGGA, Landlord, Member, District Board, Assessor and Rais of Vahniwal, Tahsil Khanewal, District Multan, was born in 1905. He is a worthy descendant of Hazrat Sheikh Jalal-ud-din Sahib Qureshi whose holy shrine near the railway station of Multan is a notable place of pilgrimage and is visited by thousands of his followers from far and near. The family came originally from Iraq, and settled at Multan. The Khagga family are well-to-do Zamindars in South-West Punjab and are owners of about fifteen villages. They have been very loyal to the British Crown ever since the advent of the British. Formerly their income was from their disciples, but now they have an additional source of income from fairly extensive areas of well-irrigated land. Haji Pir Budhan Shah alone pays Rs. 5,000 as land revenue including water-tax.


Haji Pir Budhan Shah Khagga, Landlord, Vahniwal, District Multan.

Pir Nazar Mohammad Shah, father of Haji Pir Budhan Shah, served Government well along with his elder son, late Mian Ghulam Owais, as can be testified to by a number of certificates they got in their times. M. Ghulam Owais also served during the War by giving his quota of recruits.

Haji Pir Budhan Shah is endowed with many eminent qualities of head and heart and, in the words of a high Colonization Officer, is "extremely intelligent and capable." His keen and intelligent interest in cultivation has evoked admiration of all officers. As Mr. Moon, Deputy Commissioner, has rightly observed in his certificate, he is a "progressive landowner," the like of whom is "seldom to be found in the district." But he is at the same time a good businessman too and understands what a "Zamindar's shop" means.

He is of great assistance to the Administration and the Police, possessing a number of certificates from high officers on that account. In the words of Mr. P. S. Bras, Superintendent of Police, he is "one of the few Zamindars of his class who help the Police in every way. He is respected in the Ilaqa and is generally useful to the administration."

He is of a charitable disposition, his purse being always open for every fund whether started by Government or the public.

He liberally subscribed to the Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund, receiving for the same the Deputy Commissioner's certificate.

He also contributed a handsome amount to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund, for which he received a letter of thanks from H. E. the Governor, Punjab. In his village he paid a decent amount to the local Jubilee Fund to celebrate the occasion by feeding the poor. He has erected decent buildings including a fine bungalow and a mosque at considerable expense at his village, the mosque alone with ornamental Multan work costing him Rs. 20,000.

He is blessed with two worthy sons—Mian Qamar Zaman and Mian Said Akhtar.

KASHMIRI MAL, The Mall, Simla.


K. S. Mir Karim Bakhsh, P.E.S., retired Director of Public Instruction, N.W.F.P., Peshawar.

KHAN SAHIB MIR KARIM BAKHSH, P.E.S., retired Director of Public Instruction, N.W.F.P., Peshawar. Born 29h March, 1881. From a small beginning as Head Master of a Middle School he rose to be the head of the Department,—a Department of learned men,—a unique achievement to be sure. Passing from Government Training College in 1902, became Head Master, Daska Middle School. Real career began in N.W.F.P. as Head Master of Middle School, Mardan, in 1904. With admirable perseverance and tact got over all the difficulties and prejudices in regard to English education in a backward province like N. W. F. P. and gained immense popularity for ability and efficiency as a teacher. Appointed District Inspector of Schools, Peshawar, 1911; was Personal Assistant to Director of Public Instruction, 1915—25, working during the period satisfactorily under eight Directors; appointed Inspector of Vernacular Education, N. W. F. P., 1925. Officiated more than once as Director of Public Instruction. For long experience and high talents promoted Director of Public Instruction in place of Mr. Orgill, who proceeded on eight months' leave. From here he retired.

KHAN BAHADUR SARDAR ABDUL HAMID KHAN, I.S.O., Provincial Durbari, Political Pensioner, Special Magistrate, Peshawar, was born in 1864. The family which he so worthily represents held, before its migration to India a century ago, a position of eminence in the nobility of Afghanistan. It was its devotion to the British that cost its original home and estate. Khan Bahadur's grandfather, Khoja Mir Khan, was Chief of Kohistan. It was to protect two British officers during the Kabul insurrection in the early seventies that he lost, in the words of Colonel Cave, "not only his own life but those of all his family excepting Mir Ahmed Khan (his eldest son) and a younger brother who were absent from the family residence at the time." Mir Ahmed Khan, father of Khan Bahadur, saved the life of Major Skinner by secreting him at his family residence, "thereby incurring," to quote Lt.-Col. Warburton, "the utmost personal risk." He had to leave behind for good his vast ancestral property in the most beautiful valley of Afghanistan and settled in India. He joined the Army and fought in the Sikh Wars and the Mutiny with matchless gallantry. He was in proud possession of glowing certificates from various distinguished British officers he had served with, prominently including Lord Napier of Magdala who, "before leaving India," desired to "express his regard" for one who had "lost everything in defending the interests of the British Government." On retirement he received the highest military pension obtained in those days.



Khan Bahadur Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan, I.S.O., Peshawar.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan is in every respect an eminently worthy scion of this noble family. He was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and is singularly well versed in English, Persian, Pashto and Urdu. Endowed with uncommonly keen intellect, he was Naib-Tehsildar at the age of seventeen, and, when quite young, deputed as Manager, Agror State in Hazara District. On completion of his alloted work there he was made E.A.C. Later on he was taken in the Political Department in Sherrani country, serving also as Additional District Magistrate. He served for some time as District Judge and was selected to the Intelligence Bureau on its introduction in the North-West Frontier Province, where he gained, in the words of the Chief Secretary to Government, "exceptional reputation for integrity and industry." Since retirement he has been serving the public with his usual ability as Municipal Commissioner, Special Magistrate and Sub-Registrar.

Besides the title of Khan Bahadur and I.S.O. he has been the recipient of numerous *Sanads* and certificates from high officials along with *Sanads* from His Majesty the King-Emperor and H. E. the Viceroy.

He is blessed with three worthy sons—Sardar Abdul Rashid, B.A., D.S.P., Peshawar; Sardar Abdullah Jan, in military training at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun; and Sardar Abdul Latif, a minor studying in school.

SARDAR SAHIB SARDAR KHARAK SINGH of village Chhena, District Sheikhupura, represents a respectable family noted for its traditional loyalty to the Crown. His father, Ch. Sajhada, was a Sofaidposh and helped the Government in Chitral War in recognition of which he was awarded a *Sanad* and five squares of land. After the death of his father he was appointed a Sofaidposh in 1905 and Lambardar in 1915. During the Great War he was a Member of the War League and supplied 185 recruits. In recognition of these services he received two *Sanads* from H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. He greatly assisted the local administration in combating the Non-co-operation movement of 1919 and was awarded a *Sanad* with a prize of Rs. 150. During the last Civil Disobedience movement also he rendered sterling services to the Crown for which a *Sanad* was awarded to him.



Sardar Sahib Sardar Kharak Singh of Village Chhena, District Sheikhupura.

Sardar Sahib Sardar Kharak Singh was appointed Zaildar in 1922 since when he has been whole-heartedly serving the Government and in recognition of his selfless work has received 294 *Sanads* from all departments of the Government, particularly the Police, Revenue and the Army. Besides these *Sanads* he also possesses 301 certificates from high Government officials. Almost all the officers have spoken highly of him. For example, A. Langley Esquire, the then Commissioner of Lahore Division, wrote of him :—" He has helped in all branches of the administration." Again H. E. Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey de Montmorency, the then Governor of the Punjab, wrote :—" I am glad to note that Sardar Sahib continues to maintain an excellent record of service."

He assisted the authorities on every occasion to raise funds from the public and his personal contributions to various Government funds so far amount to Rs. 4,882. He has been President of the Village Panchayat ever since its establishment and has been a nominated member of the Sheikhupura District Board for a long time. He is also a life member of the Prisoners' Aid Society, Red Cross Society and Canal Advisory Committee.

He was made Sardar Sahib in 1925, was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Second Class *Sanad* of the Red Cross Society in 1936.

KHAN BAHADUR DR. HAKIMULLA KHAN, Assistant Surgeon, in charge of X-Rays and Medicine Departments of Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, was born in 1888. He is well up in English, Chinese, Urdu, Pushto, Persian and to some extent in Arabic. He is a silent but assiduous worker with all the eminent qualities of head and heart required for a good and great physician. His life, like the lives of great men, is full of joys and sorrows, an inspiring narrative of divine changes from good to better until its present culmination to all that is highest and noblest. It is full of lessons for the aspiring.

He is the son of the renowned Hakim Mohammad Ismail Khan, for a long time Royal Physician of the Afghan Government. Disgusted with bitter party feelings, which were so common in Kabul in those days, often leading to bloodshed, he left his native place for good and became Shahi Hakim to the Royal family of Oudh. But the climate of the place not suiting him, he went to Kashmir and served the Kashmir Government for several years. During the Afghan War of 1878-79 he was deputed by the British Government on special duty with Lord Roberts. On the termination of the war he settled permanently at Peshawar at the instance of the Chief Commissioner. He was in his time immensely popular as a great physician. There are still many people living who remember how Europeans and Indians flocked around him and considered some of his treatments as miracles. He also served in those early days for many years as Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate. He died at the venerable age of about 80.

Khan Bahadur was only eight years old when his father and mother died one after another. With the passing of the parents the wheel of fortune turned with a vengeance. In spite of being the son of a very rich person the boy had to pass his early days helpless and penniless; he could not even bear his ordinary educational expenses. But, thanks to his gifted brain, he passed the Primary Examination with scholarship and with the aid of this scholarship read up to Matric and passed in the First Division. But monetary troubles compelled him to leave education and earn livelihood. At the age of 16 he became a clerk on Rs. 30 in the Commissariat Department and was soon after sent to China in connection with the Boxer Rebellion. Here he studied Chinese privately, passing with credit both the Colloquial and High Proficiency Examinations, and was appointed by the British Legation, on 100 dollars a month, a teacher of Chinese to British officers. He travelled all over China with the Royal Commission as an interpreter. He became so popular with both British officers and Chinese nobles as to have been honoured with farewell parties with printed addresses on the eve of his departure for India.

On return home he joined the Lahore Medical School and, after four years' assiduous labour, stood first with the unique distinction of getting 15 certificates testifying to standing at the top in all the different subjects of the profession.

In the very beginning of his career as Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the N.-W. F. P. he was fortunate enough to have cured Sir George Roos-Keppel, the then Chief Commissioner, of some trouble and to have received from him a handsome cash reward. True to the proverb, " well begun is half done," this reward proved very useful for his future popularity and prosperity. Wherever he went he was welcomed by Europeans and Indians alike and his services were variously appreciated by awards of cash prizes, *Khillats*, watches, titles, medals, etc. He worked for some years with great success in the laboratory, in Civil Jail and in Police Hospitals, Peshawar.

In the course of his service his love of knowledge led him to different places to study different subjects to become experts, including 10 months' stay in Lahore to qualify himself for the post of Assistant Surgeon.

Besides two medals during his school career, he holds the China Service Medal, the Great European War Medal and the Royal Silver Jubilee Medal. For his all-round efficient Government and public services he has been honoured successively with the title of Khan Sahib and that of Khan Bahadur.

He is blessed with one son, Khan Ghulam Mustafa Khan, and three daughters. Like his forefathers Ghulam Mustafa Khan joined the Medical line but left the Medical College, Lahore on account of ill health. He is now studying religious books and passing his days as a true Muslim.

RAI BAHADUR CHAUDHRY RUCHI RAM KHATTAR, M.L.A. (N.-W. F. P.), Ram Bazar, Dera Ismail Khan. Born 1880. Matriculated, 1901. Passed Field Kanungo Examination in 1904, and had Settlement training in 1904 and 1905. Government Contractor and Chaudhry to South Waziristan Scouts, Jandola; Frontier Constabulary, Tank and Darazinda, since 1907. Served in Political Department in South Waziristan, 1901 to 1907. Helped in the capture of a notorious outlaw, Saidanshah, of Bannu district, in 1919, and in the sale of camels, etc., to the Camel Purchasing Officer, 1918. Subscribed Rs. 1,500 to first War Loan and Rs. 15,000 to second. Was Member, Reception Committee, Prince of Wales, 1922. Has always been in operations in South Waziristan since 1901. Took part in services in connection with Mahsud blockade, Afghan War, Great War and Waziristan operations. Suffered great losses in men and money in serving Government during operations in South Waziristan. For these services received eleven silver and gold medals.



Rai Bahadur Chaudhry Ruchi Ram Khattar, M.L.A. (N.-W.F.P.), Ram Bazar, Dera Ismail Khan.

Is a Member of N.-W.F.P. Legislative Assembly, Derajat Lodge, District and Provincial Branches of Red Cross Society, District Board, Dera Ismail Khan, and Life Member, St. John Ambulance; Director, General Board of Frontier Bank, Ltd., D. I. Khan; Visitor, Central Jail, D. I. Khan; Chairman, Khattar Electrical Engineering and General Supply Company, Ltd., D. I. Khan; President of V. B. College Council, D. I. Khan; Arya Kanya Pathshala, D. I. Khan; Hindu Sabha, D. I. Khan; and Sanatan Dharm Kanya Pathshala, D. I. Khan.

Helped the Quetta earthquake sufferers by supplying them foodstuff and other requisite articles in large quantity.

Awarded titles of Rai Sahib in January, 1922, and Rai Bahadur in January, 1935. Owns about one thousand acres of land and pays revenue of about Rs. 500 a year.

Subscriptions and donations to colleges, schools and other useful public institutions amount to Rs. 50,300. Subscriptions to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Reception, Sir George Roos-Keppel Memorial and other miscellaneous funds amount to Rs. 1,29,900. Helped the Government in maintaining peace during the Civil Disobedience disturbances. Rendered splendid services in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of His late Majesty King-Emperor George V.

Has four sons and three daughters.

RAI BAHADUR CHOWDHRI ROCHI RAM KHATTAR, Banker, Government Treasurer, Honorary Magistrate, Bannu, was born in 1885. He came from Kulachi, District D. I. Khan, in 1905 for business to Bannu and shortly afterwards went to Miranshah to serve with the Chowdhri, North Waziristan Militia (Now Tochi Scouts), as an agent. He served with the Chowdhri up to 31st December, 1910, during which period no less than six Chowdhris succeeded one after another. One of them proved a source of so much trouble to Government that Major D. H. McNeile, I.A., the then Commandant, contributed a large sum to make Rai Bahadur the Chowdhri and this did away with any future possibility of embarrassment to Government, for Rai Bahadur has since been serving as Chowdhri with exemplary devotion and matchless ability.



Rai Bahadur Chowdhri Rochi Ram Khattar, Banker, Government Treasurer, Hony. Magistrate. Bannu.

In the different responsible capacities of Government Treasurer, Banker, and Honorary Magistrate he has been giving a highly creditable account of himself, and as Contractor, Supply and Transport, Tochi Scouts, Miranshah and Frontier Constabulary, Bannu, he has proved a veritable model. The certificates he has received in this respect from high officers run into a volume, and they are all of them glowing ones too. For instance, Major G. H. Scott, Commandant, N.-W. Militia, in 1918, wrote :—" He is the most satisfactory Chowdhri that I have had to deal with. It is no easy matter to ration a large and scattered Corps like the N.-W. Militia and it speaks well for Rochi Ram's powers of organisation that he should so rarely give cause for complaint. His services have been recognised by his selection as a Municipal Commissioner in Bannu." According to Captain J. A. Robinson (1930) he is "the most efficient Chowdhri to the Corps" he has known. Captain G. F. S. Keating refers to the renewal of his contracts in 1936 as " in itself a tribute to his efficient and reliable working of them in the past."

He contributed Rs. 2,000 to War Loan and Rs. 200 for recruiting, receiving a *Sanad*, paid Rs. 10,000 towards H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Reception, 1922; brought about peace and conciliation between jarring communities of Sikhs and Hindus in 1926 when Akalis took forcible possession of a Dharamsala; also helped the Waziristan Resident in the Powindahs enquiry, 1933.

He has been Member of Municipal Committee for 19 years; Vice-President for 2 years; gave loan for extension of Bannu City when the market was very tight during 1923; paid Rs. 1,000 for Municipal Cheap Grain Shop; gave four *kanals* of land for a school building at village Nar Kuli Khan. and afforded relief during the cholera epidemic, 1925.

Made Rai Sahib, June, 1924, and Rai Bahadur, June, 1936.

He paid Rs. 256 as feed to Constabulary; cost (Rs. 1,500) of sending a Boy Scout of Bannu to Jumbori in England, 1928; Rs. 500 towards building of Provincial Hospital at Peshawar; Rs. 236 to Baby Show and Child Welfare Exhibition, 1925; Rs. 250 towards Regimental Fund, Tochi Scouts, 1934; Rs. 5,500 towards X-Ray Equipment in Bannu Civil Hospital and Rs. 500 for improvement of equipment in Police Hospital, Bannu, to commemorate Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, 1935; and Rs. 200 for the improvement of livestock on His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal.

He rendered unique help to the executive during the Civil Disobedience movement and was granted a *Sanad* with a reward of Rs. 100. He was granted a *Sanad* by the Governor for help given in suppressing the Red Shirt movement. At great personal risk he formed a deputation to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of the Province for the purpose of crushing disturbances inimical to public peace and tanquillity in the Bannu District in 1931.

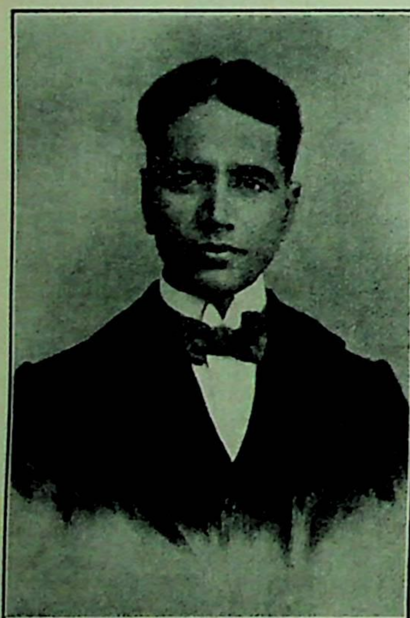
He has two sons—Roshan Lal and Manohar Lal—and a daughter, Sushil Kumari.



Rai Sahib Hukam Chand Khatri, retired E. A. C., Dera Ismail Khan.

RAI SAHIB HUKAM CHAND KHATRI, retired E. A. C., Dera Ismail Khan, N.-W. F. P. Born 15th September, 1871. Served the Government for 42 years in various responsible capacities. Was on Political and Baramta work during the Mohmand blockade, assessed value of crops and supplied transport and gave all possible assistance. During Mahsud War also did work while at Bannu. Was E. A. C. on Special Duty in connection with the Afghan War, 1919. Received following medals :—Indian General Service Medal; for Afghan War, 1919, and Clasp and Ribbon; British War Medal; Victory Medal; 1914-15 Star and Ribbon. Was useful in checking raids at Bannu and Kulachi. Was Municipal Commissioner and Vice-President, D. I. Khan Municipality. Was Honorary Additional District Magistrate and Sub-Judge. Settled Shia-Sunni dispute in D. I. Khan. During War rendered splendid recruiting services. Raised War Loans and subscribed to same and other War funds. Did good work for "Our Day." Helped the authorities in checking the Civil Disobedience movement in D. I. Khan District. Owns substantial property. Has five sons and one daughter.

RAI BAHADUR DEWAN KHILANDA RAM, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, First Grade retired Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Multan, was born in 1876 in Bahawalpur State, where his father, Dewan Chiman Lal, held a responsible post at the time. He belongs to one of the best known Hindu families in Western Punjab. His elder brother, the late Honourable Dewan Tek Chand, I.C.S., was a Commissioner in the Punjab.



R.B. Dewan Khilanda Ram, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Multan.

He graduated in Law in 1898 and started practice at Multan in 1899. His hard and efficient work, selfless public spirit and unassuming habits soon brought him into well-deserved prominence in public life. He has been practising at the Bar for over thirty-seven years including twenty-three as Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, having to his credit best record all round.

During the Great War by his immense influence and tireless labour he made both the War Loans a great success in Multan and gave very great assistance in recruiting for the Army. He also did very creditable work in connection with St. John Ambulance and "Our Day." He contributed liberally to the War Loans and different War Funds. He got the title of Rai Sahib in 1916, that of Rai Bahadur in 1925 and King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

He was Honorary Visitor for Multan Jails for many years and did splendid service in connection with Municipality, Plague, Dera Ghazi Khan Relief Fund and King Edward Memorial Fund. Of the latter he was the Secretary. He was the first President of the Public Prosecutors' Association, Punjab, and Chairman of Reception Committee of Provincial Hindu Conference, Musical Conference and Multan Association Club. He is President of the Bar Association, of Divisional Sabha, Hindu Industrial School, Hindu Zamindars' Association, the Punjab Cricket Tournament, Literary League and of Untouchability League, also Secretary of the N. W. I. Football Association. He is Chairman of the Multan Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Vice-President of the Provincial Hindu Sabha, and of the Film Artists' Guild, Delhi.

He surpassed himself in his Royal Silver Jubilee work. According to the Deputy Commissioner, 'there was no item in the Silver Jubilee celebrations in which he did not take part or the idea of which had not originated with him and that without him the authorities should not have accomplished half as much as they did if anything at all.' He was specially deputed to carry a message of congratulations to Their Majesties at Simla from five million people of Multan Division.

He is very straightforward and tries his best to create and maintain harmony among various classes of people. His son, Dewan Ramchand, Barrister-at-Law and Notary Public, is Official Receiver.

THE WELL-KNOWN KHITRAN CHIEFS OF VEHOA (Dera Ghazi Khan) take their name from Khitran Khan who flourished in the thirteenth century. Jam Khan was the sixth lineal descendant of Khitran Khan. Ameer Khan (1716—1806) was eighth in descent from Jam Khan. He was an independent Chief, exercising the authority of capital punishment, and wielded tremendous influence in his time.



S. Rab Nawaz Khan, Khitran Chief Vehoa.

His son Mohammad Khan (Tumandar), 1756-1857, went to Kabul with Mir Suhrab Khan, ruler of Sind, to help Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk. His annals have to his credit the submission of Qaissrani rebels at Dera Fateh Khan.

S. Sultan Mahmood Khan, eldest son, because of some strained relations with his family, voluntarily enlisted in the British Army and served at Multan, Bannu, Kani-Koram (Waziristan), and during the Mutiny. His indomitable courage and prudence earned the favours and trust of General John Nicholson. He was made Provincial Durbari and Honorary Magistrate in 1867—an honour bestowed for the first time on a Punjabi.

S. Karue Khan (1825—1890), the eldest son, helped in establishing Ameer Abdur Rahman on the throne of Kabul.

S. Allah Dad Khan (1860—1922), apart from other meritorious services, rendered help to Sir Robert Sundaman in quashing the Shirani risings at Takht-i-Sulaiman. S. Karim Dad Khan, the younger son of S. Karue Khan, is title-holder, Jagirdar, Honorary Magistrate first class and holds numerous *Sanads* bearing witness to his local and military services.

S. Rab Nawaz Khan, present Chief (Tumandar), was born in 1892. He consecrated his energies in crushing the ever-recurring risings of Masauds and Shiranis and merited the robes of honour, golden swords and hard cash prizes which the benign Government conferred in recognition of his services. He is given one hundred rifles by Government to defend against the Shirani raids. To his great credit he holds a record in Multan division with respect to the number of recruits in Great War. His Excellency the Governor at Multan Durbar on 4th February, 1919, warmly mentioned this fact. As a Member of the Imperial Jirga for the last twenty years, he has always won praise and commendations by the Government. 1/4th of the year he devotes to Jirga and remainder to local and military services.

Besides his status as a Khitran Chief, the benign Government has honoured him as Honorary Magistrate, Member of Imperial Jirga and has conferred upon him a Jagir. He is exempted from the operation of Indian Arms Act.

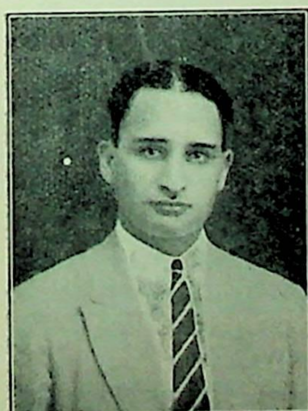
He is blessed with eight sons. The eldest, Allah Nawaz Khan, scored the third position in the University in B. A. (Hons.) Examination. Karim Nawaz Khan is studying in M.A. Asad-ullah Khan, Zafar Islam Khan, Abdul Aziz Khan, Ata-ullah Khan, Said-ullah Khan and Fida-ullah Khan are being taught at home.

KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH KHURSHAID MUHAMMAD, Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat. Born 1st January, 1883. Master of Arts of the Punjab University. Joined service in January, 1907, as Extra Assistant Commissioner from Register B. Made Khan Sahib in January, 1921, and Khan Bahadur in January, 1928. Awarded 2nd Class Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for public services. Permanent Deputy Commissioner from August, 1931.



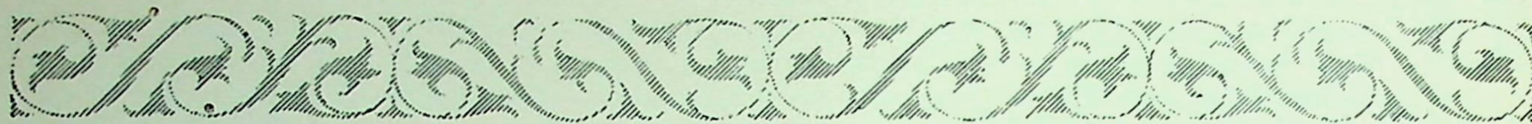
K. B. Sheikh Khurshaid Muhammad, Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat.

KHAN SAHIB SAHIBZADA KHURSHED ALI, 1st Grade Clerk, Aircraft Depot, Royal Air Force, Hinaidi, Iraq, belongs to a respectable family of Gujranwala District, Punjab. Born 1898. In 1916 enlisted as Sepoy in 1/113th Infantry. Served in Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force till 1920. Awarded General Service, Victory and Iraq Disturbances Medals with clasps.



K. S. Sahibzada Khurshed Ali, Hinaidi, Iraq.

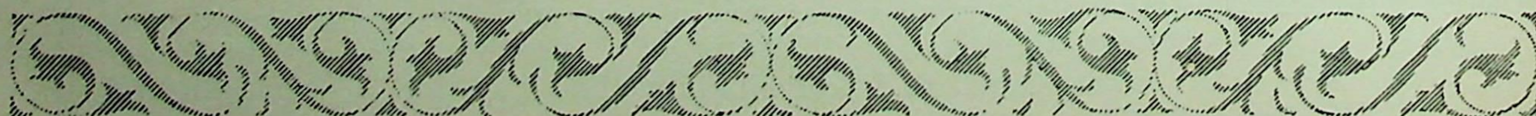
Transferred to Iraq Police in 1921 as Inspector. Resigned in 1922 and joined Aircraft Depot in 1923.



Above :—Kanshi Ram Khosla.

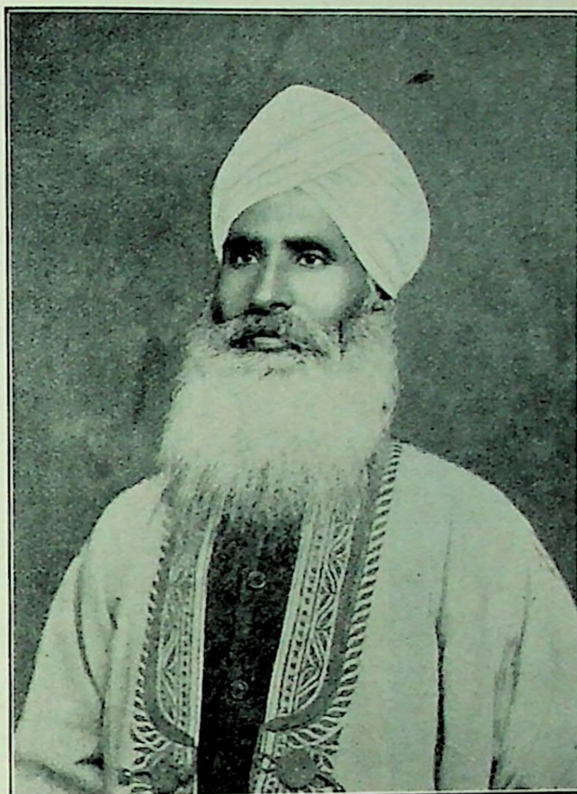
Left :—Karan Raj Khosla.

Right :—Parikshit Raj Khosla.





KANSHI RAM KHOSLA, Journalist, Proprietor, the Imperial Publishing Company, Lahore, was born in April, 1882. He belongs to the well-known ancient and respectable family of Khosla Kshatriyas of Talwan, District Jullunder. The family were designated Kanungos (Legislators) and Durbaries in the Durbars of the Moghul Emperors. In recognition of their loyalty and faithful services they were awarded a grant of land by a Moghul Emperor, which is still in the possession of the family.



Late Lala Toolsi Ram Khosla, Chief Clerk, Carriage and Wagon Department, N.-W. Railway, Punjab.

The family is reputed for its scrupulous honesty, which has been specially conspicuous when its members, have held high and responsible posts under both Sikh and British rule. Lala Toolsi Ram Khosla, father of Lala Kanshi Ram Khosla, rose from humble beginnings, by dint of integrity and ability, to the responsible post of Chief Clerk of the Carriage and Wagon Department of the N.-W. Railway. He enjoyed the respect and affection of his officers and subordinates alike for his examplary honesty, high abilities, supreme simplicity and straightforward dealings. He was of a retiring disposition and very orthodox in his religious ideas and practices. He had a great love for Sanskrit literature and spent most of his time in the study of religious books. He possessed a large collection of old and rare Sanskrit books. He was held in high esteem by his brethren, and whosoever had an opportunity of coming in contact with him found in him a great friend and sympathiser. He died in 1932, deeply mourned by his numerous admirers, leaving behind three sons —Lala Kanshi Ram, Dr. Badri Nath and Lala Bishen Das. Dr. Badri Nath Khosla is a medical practitioner at Amritsar and Lala Bishen Das Khosla is a vending contractor, N.-W. Railway, and Proprietor, *Daily Herald*, Lahore.

Lala Kanshi Ram Khosla was educated at F. C. College, Lahore. He joined the Commercial Bank, Ltd., in 1902, was appointed Manager, Peoples' Bank, in 1904 and of the Punjab Co-operative Bank in 1905. He started his own firm of Khosla Brothers in 1901. He was Assistant Secretary, All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Lahore, in 1910-11. He started the Imperial Publishing Company in 1911 and the Industrial and Exchange Bank in 1920, which went into liquidation in 1924 after the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla. During the Great War he started the daily *Bulletin* in English and also *Urdu Bulletin*, and later on started the *Hindu Herald*, which changed into *Daily Herald* in 1930, and left it in the hands of his brother in 1934. He was Editor, *Daily Herald*, 1933-34. He has been Member, Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, since 1930. He was Member, N.-W. R. Advisory Committee, from 1930 to 1934 and has been member again of the said Committee since 1936.

Publications :—" The Imperial Coronation Durbar," " India and the War," " H.I.M. King George V and Princes of India and the Indian Empire." He is now compiling " Who's Who in Indian and States' Legislatures " and " The Imperial Delhi Durbar, 1938-39, and States, Estates and Who's Who in India."

He has two sons and two daughters. The elder son, Mr. Parikshit Raj Khosla, while barely out of his teens, made his mark as a singularly promising journalist as Editor, *Everybody's Weekly*, Lahore, which, under his charge, had become immensely popular in cultured society. He is at present ably managing the Imperial Publishing Company. The younger son, Karan Raj Khosla, is a minor and is being educated.

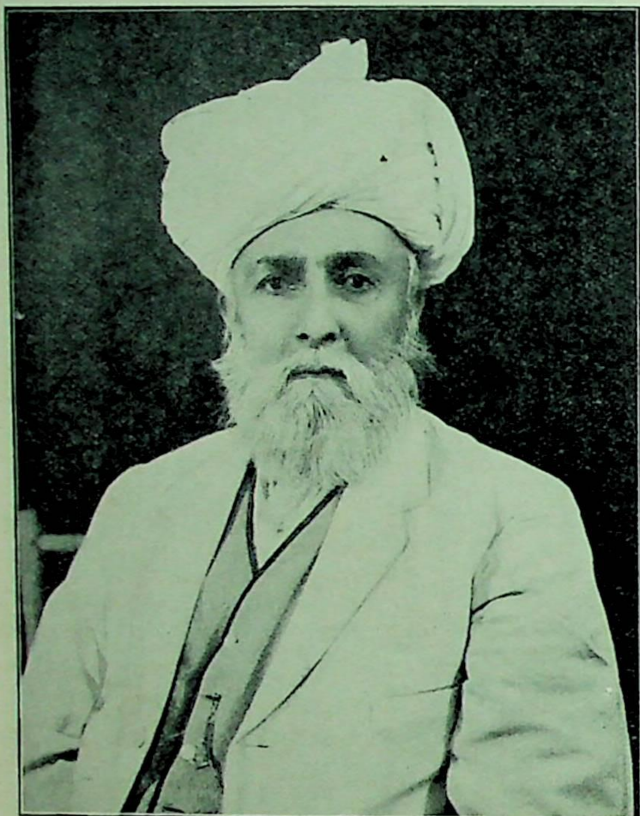


RAI SAHIB DEWAN PREM NATH KHOSLA, I.F.S., of Rahon and 26, Ferozepur Road, Lahore. Born 1884. Joined Forest Department, 1904; promoted Indian Forest Service, 1922, for distinguished services. During 5 years' foreign service in Chamba State as Conservator and 3 years in Simla prepared several working plans, exhibiting high technical knowledge of Forestry. Created Rai Sahib in 1933. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. Has four sons and daughters.



R. S. Dewan Prem Nath Khosla, I.F.S., Lahore.

HAN BAHADUR HAJI AHMAD YAR KHAN KHOWGANI, Divisional Darbari. Rais and Jagirdar, Multan, was born in 1862. He is one of the biggest landlords of the district and is held in universal esteem for his many eminent qualities of head and heart. He owns landed property, comprising nearly twenty thousand acres or forty thousand *bighas*, in the Multan, Lyallpur and Muzaffargarh districts and also house and other property worth two lakhs along with a *Jagir* of an annual income of Rs. 1,200. He is remarkably well-versed in Persian and Arabic. He is a worthy scion of a Khowgani Pathan family of venerable antiquity and of outstanding eminence in history. The first appearance of the family at Multan is associated with the advent of Humayun more than four centuries ago. Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was in charge of Financial Department in the time of Dewan Sawan Mal and was Commander-in-Chief in the time of Dewan Mulraj. During the Multan trouble of 1848 he helped the British with personal services in the field and in various other ways. Col. Edwardes, who conquered Multan and later was in charge of the Multan Division, wrote about Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa's great services to the British at a critical time in the following enthusiastic terms :—"He was one of the ablest and most influential of the Multan Pathans who, at my bidding, separated themselves from Dewan Mulraj in the rebellion of 1848 and joined my force. From June, 1848, till the operations against Multan ended Mustafa Khan served with me in co-operation with General Wish's Army, and so high was my opinion of him that I entrusted him with a detachment of 1,000 horse and foot and sent him to the relief of Jhang, 60 *kos* from my own headquarters. He also brought over many Multani Pathans from Mulraj's side." He added :— " Ghulam Mustafa Khan never received regular pay from me during the war like other officers."



K. B. Haji Ahmad Yar Khan Khowgani, Divisional Darbari, Rais and Jagirdar, Multan.

In the beginning of the Mutiny of 1857 Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan raised, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, a cavalry corps composed of members of his clan and at the head of it, under General Van Cortlandt, served in the field with marked distinction and success in the Bhuttee territory. On his return to the Punjab he tackled vigorously the insurgents in the Gugera district and succeeded before long in clearing the *Bar* or central forests. For these services he was rewarded with a *Khil'at* of Rs. 1,000, a sword and a pair of pistols. Subsequently, when the disarmed regiment broke out at Multan in 1858, he was sent by the Commissioner in pursuit of the mutineers with order to raise the peasantry. He executed these orders with thorough efficiency and success, and, after a desperate struggle on the part of the mutineers, utterly destroyed them. On this occasion he was awarded, on the recommendation of Sir John Lawrence, a *Jagir* of Rs. 1,000 per annum along with the title of Khan Bahadur. In addition to these rewards Khan Bahadur was granted lakhs of acres of land on perpetual lease. In all these great and invaluable services rendered by him to the British at a most critical period of their history in India, Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan was ably and energetically assisted by his worthy son, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan, who also rendered various other valuable services on his own account.

For these and many other honorary services voluntarily rendered to the Government and the public Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan was granted an area of 60,000 acres in proprietory right out of the former grant to his father of lakhs of acres on perpetual lease. He was also awarded a *Jagir* of an annual income of Rs. 5,000 for two generations and the title of Khan Bahadur. He died in October, 1888, leaving behind four sons, the subject of this sketch being the second.

Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmad Yar Khan has inherited all the noble qualities of his illustrious father and grandfather and is well known for his munificence, public spirit and loyalty to Government. During the Great War he helped the Government in various ways. Besides

supplying about a hundred recruits, he contributed a handsome amount to the War Loan and subscribed liberally to different War Funds. He is always ready and glad to help the Administration in important matters whenever called for. His reputation for straightforwardness and honesty has travelled far beyond the confines of this Province—a fact which was strikingly illustrated in his being invited in January, 1921, by H. E. the Governor of Bombay to serve on a special *Jirga* to settle a long drawn-out dispute between the Magasis of Baluchistan and the Chandias of the Larkana district of Sind. That out of hosts of noblemen in our Province Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmad Yar Khan was selected for this high honour speaks volumes for his reputation, integrity and high character. As Mr. Abet, Commissioner of Multan, remarked in his letter dated the 28th June, 1920, inviting him to serve on that *Jirga*, "the *Jirga* is an important one and it is a compliment to this Division that a resident of Multan has been selected to serve upon it." The stupendousness of the task involved in this great undertaking on his part will be realised from the fact that as many as eight hundred and fifty cases had been pending for a long time in connection with that dispute. He was also invited by both the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab to take his place in another important *Jirga* in connection with the Drug Jaffar murder case in Baluchistan. Almost solely through his tact and wisdom both these singularly difficult and complicated cases were decided to the entire satisfaction of the parties concerned, and for these happy results he received the heartiest congratulations of all concerned. In regard to the Chandia-Magassi dispute the Political Agent, Kalat, wrote :—" The Nawab came a long distance to do this service and as a member of this *Jirga* deserved great credit for the trouble he took in disposing of the whole of the case." The District Magistrate of Larkana, in a memorandum dated July 7, 1921, conveyed to Khan Bahadur the thanks of H. E. the Governor-in-Council, Bombay, on account of valuable assistance rendered in connection with the special Shahi Chandia-Magassi Jirgah. In connection with this case it is remarkable that Khan Bahadur had proposed the expenses, amounting to Rs. 45,000, to be borne by the parties concerned and that the proposal was unhesitatingly accepted and the amount paid to Government. On another occasion the Frontier Administration at Loralai requisitioned the services of Khan Bahadur from the Punjab Government when a few persons of the Jaffar clan fled to foreign territory after killing three men and refused to return on threat or persuasion. It was solely through Khan Bahadur's matchless influence that they were ultimately arrested and suitably punished.

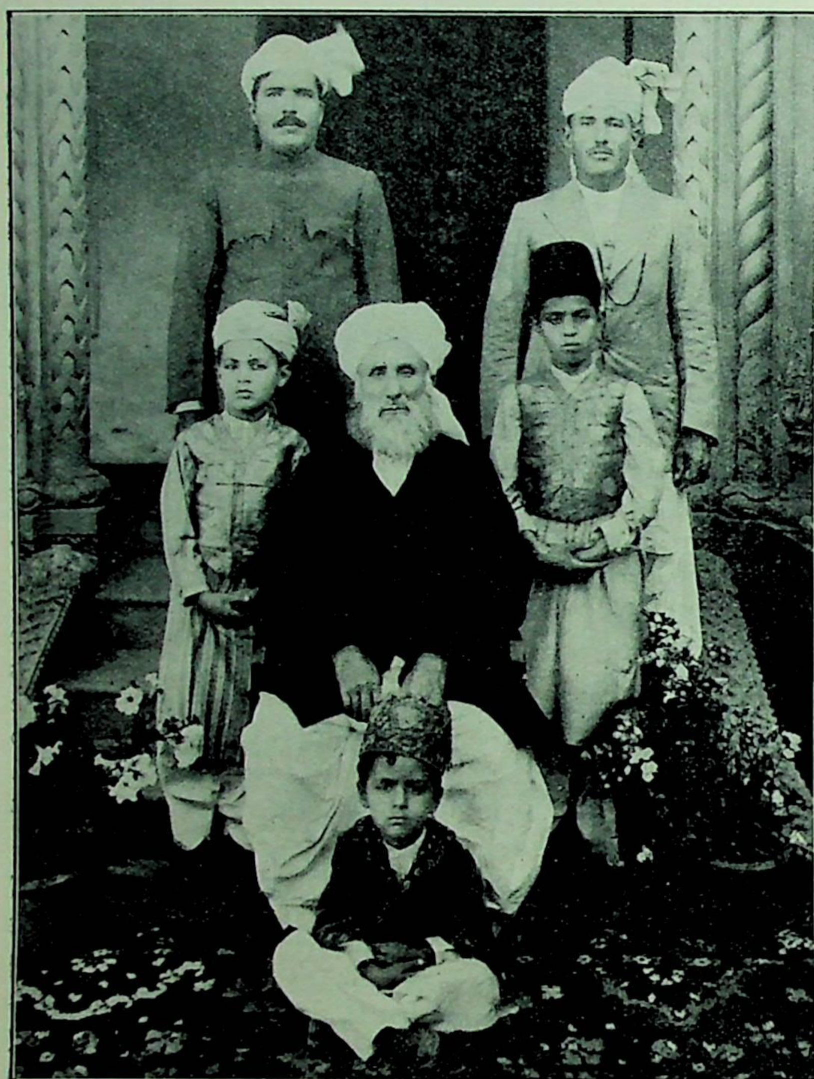
For his numerous meritorious services both to the Government and the public as well as for his unique services in connection with the important *Jirgahs* mentioned above he was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur in 1925.

The Khan Bahadur paid Rs. 500 to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund in May, 1935, by way of example, as desired by the Deputy Commissioner, and Rs. 2,000 to the King Goorge Memorial Fund, also as example, according to the wish of His Excellency the Governor, Punjab.

Khan Bahadur is blessed with four worthy sons. The eldest, Khan Faiz Mohammad Khan, has been Honorary Magistrate for thirteen long years. He has received certificates for his efficiency as a Magistrate and for his splendid services in connection with religious fairs and festivals as well as Moharrum riots. The second son, Khan Dost Mohammad Khan, is a member, District Board, and is rendering useful services in this capacity. He has received a number of certificates along with the prize of a watch for his services to the Police Department and a letter of thanks from H. E. the Governor for helping in the Quetta Relief Fund. The third son, Khan Ata Mohammad Khan, is assisting his father in the management of his vast estate. The fourth son, Khan Dur Mohammad Khan, is a nominated Municipal Commissioner and has had a distinguished career all through his life. He studied up to Diploma at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, winning the Rivaz Gold Medal meant for all-round good students, especially for his good character. The Principals in their certificates spoke highly of his character, influence and proficiency in sports. "His shining character," wrote one of them, "is what we shall miss most when he leaves. He is a real power to inspire others and carry them with him and he has used his influence, particularly in his last year, to the undoubted benefit of his colleagues and companions. He is a first-rate athlete and has been Captain of Cricket." Another Principal remarked: "I do not think the College has ever turned out a better fellow." He did splendid work as Municipal Commissioner for the success of the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations, for which he received H. E. the Governor's certificate through the Deputy Commissioner.

The family name, by the way, is wrongly given in English histories as Khakwani instead of Khowgani Durrani, as rightly given in the *Sanad* from the Mughal Darbar in regard to a grant of *Muafi* land in Sarai Saddu still preserved in the family.

KHAN HAFIZ HABIBULLAH KHAN KHOWGANI, Rais, Landlord and Divisional Durbari, Multan, was born in 1872. He is a worthy scion of the well-known Khowgani family whose services to the Empire remain unsurpassed in the South-West Punjab. A detailed account of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note" published in 1910. The family belongs to the Khowgani clan of Pathans living, according to Elphinstone, partly at Kandhar and partly mixed with the Nurzais. In a *Sanad* granted by Taimur Shah and bearing the seal of the King's Court still preserved in the family there is a reference that Hafiz Fateh Khan, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, held a *Jagir* of 250 Tomran (Rs. 5,000) consisting of *Mouza* Sarai Sidhu and *Mouza* Mohammadpurwand, besides Rahdari rights. In this *Sanad* the owner of the *Jagir* is distinctly mentioned as Fateh Khan Durrani Khowgani. This definitely contradicts and corrects the term Khukani or Khakwani which generally occurs in the accounts of the family in English histories and current official records.



Khan Hafiz Habibullah Khan Khowgani, Rais, Landlord, and Divisional Durbari, Multan, with his sons and grandsons.

The family of Hafiz Habibullah Khan has ever been noted for its steadfast loyalty to the Crown. His grandfather, Hafiz Hakumat Khan, rendered conspicuous services to Government in Sind during the Mutiny of 1857, while he was a prominent figure in the Mir's State in that province. He helped the benign Government in saving the Government Treasury when it was being removed from one place to another. His services in this respect were duly acknowledged by the Bombay Government through the Commissioner who sent to the Hafiz Sahib a *Khillat* of Rs. 300 with a certificate through the Collector, Hyderabad (Sind). In the course of a certificate regarding his Mutiny services a high military officer wrote :—"He assisted the Biloch Battalion in every way during its progress from Hyderabad to Rossee in June, 1857, and the European officers of the Battalion are very much indebted to him for the handsome manner in which he provided for their comfort and attended to their wishes." He also rendered equally conspicuous services during the Waziristan Expedition of 1860. He rendered those services at the express desire of the Commissioner, Leiah (then a Headquarter of the Commissionary, Punjab), who granted him a certificate in recognition of the same. He was Provincial Durbari and equally respected by the Government and the public.

For his distinguished services he received a number of *Sanads* and certificates, was exempted by the Punjab Government from the operations of the Arms Act and was further allowed the privilege of retaining, along with ten attendants, seven guns, seven pistols, seven swords and seven spears.

Hafiz Habibullah's father, Hafiz Mohammad Afzal Khan, also served the Government in various ways. He also was a Provincial Durbari and was universally respected for his many high qualities of head and heart. On the death of his father the privileges in regard to attendants and arms were transferred to him.

Khan Hafiz Habibullah Khan Khowgani is in every respect an eminently worthy representative of his noble and illustrious family, having fully inherited all its distinctive virtues, particularly piety and theological learning, for which the family is famous. The term 'Hafiz,' applied to its members, means one who has learnt the whole Holy Quran by heart. The privilege and honour of being called Hafiz belongs to the members of the family for six generations, namely, from Hafiz Fateh Khan Khowgani down to the sons of Hafiz Habibullah Khan Khowgani, the

subject of this sketch. Naturally on account of its spiritual eminence the family is universally respected. The senior branch of the family, settled at Dera Ismail Khan, enjoys the distinction of having produced men like Nawab Ata Mohammad Khan, an outstanding personality in his time with a unique record of Mutiny and other political services to his credit. Nawab Ata Mohammad gave his daughter in marriage to Hafiz Mohammad Afzal Khan; thus the subject of this sketch is Nawab Ata Mohammad's daughter's son and son-in-law of the Nawab's real brother, Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan. Of the Multan branch of the family Khan Mohammad Amin Khan, real brother of the renowned Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan, gave his daughter in marriage to Hafiz Khan Hakumat Khan, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. On the occasion of the said marriage about 1,000 acres of land named Kassi Aminwah was given to Khan Hafiz Hakumat Khan on behalf of Khan Mohammad Amin Khan; 2,284 acres of more land was given by K. B. Ghulam Qadar Khan, son of K. B. Ghulam Mustafa Khan, who was cousin and brother-in-law of Khan Mohammad Amin Khan's daughter.

Khan Hafiz Habibullah Khan is universally respected for his high character and deep piety and is equally esteemed by the public and the Government for his selfless public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Crown.

Though by nature, temperament and habit a spiritual recluse, scrupulously avoiding the limelight of publicity, he never hesitates to come out to help and serve the Government whenever an occasion arises for the same. During the Great War he filled his quota of recruitment as desired by the Commissioner of the Division. He celebrated the Royal Silver Jubilee in his village by sumptuously feeding the poor.

He owns more than 3,000 bighas of land, paying about Rs. 7,000 as land revenue and water rate, and considerable house property.

He is blessed with two worthy sons—Khan Hafiz Abdul Hasan and Khan Hafiz Lutfullah Khan. Both of them are assisting their father in the management of his estate. There are four grandsons—Khan Mohammad Aslam Khan, Khan Haqnawaz Khan, Khan Mohammad Moazam Khan, and Khan Mohammad Iqbal Khan.

KHAN ABDUL GHAFUR KHAN KHOWGANI, Rais and Landlord, Multan City, was born in 1905. He owns four thousand and five hundred acres of land in the Multan district for which he has to pay about twelve thousand rupees as land revenue and water-rate. He is a worthy scion of the well-known Khowgani (wrongly inserted in previous English histories as Khakwani) family of Multan, whose loyal and faithful services to the British Crown have ever remained unparalleled in the south-west of the Province since the advent of the British Raj. A detailed history of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note," and also in the exhaustive life sketch of his uncle, Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmad Yar Khan Khowgani, published elsewhere in this book. Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan's great-grandfather and grandfather, Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan and Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan, rendered unique services to the British during the Multan rebellion of 1848 and during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The subject of this sketch is the fourth son of Hafiz Khuda Bakhsh Khan Khowgani, who was the third son of the renowned Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan. The late Hafiz Khuda Bakhsh Khan was the recipient of numerous certificates for assistance to Government officers and of a *Sanad*, a *Khillat* and many certificates for his splendid War services.



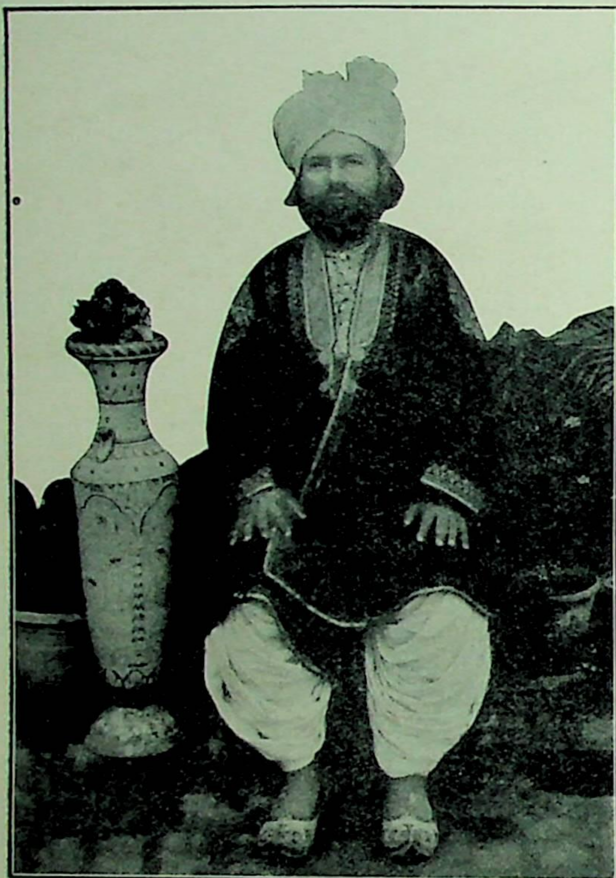
Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan Khowgani
Rais and Landlord, Multan.

Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan is equally respected by the Government and the public for his loyalty and public spirit. He is ever ready to serve the public in whatever way he can and holds certificates for valuable assistance rendered to local officials on every necessary occasion, especially during Mohurrum days, etc. For his public services he was nominated non-official Visitor of Jails, Multan. His services in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations constituted a record. His contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the Jubilee Fund represented the highest amount paid by any individual in Multan City or Cantonment. For this he received a special letter of thanks from His Excellency the Governor in addition to the Silver Jubilee Medal and *Sanad*. He also did splendid work for the success of the celebrations in the district for which he received separate thanks from His Excellency the Governor through the Deputy Commissioner.

He is blessed with three sons—Khan Mohammad Nadir Khan, Khan Mohammad Zafar Khan, and Khan Mohammad Muazzum Khan.

KHAN MUSHTAQ MOHAMMAD KHAN KHOWGANI, Landlord and Rais, Multan, is the son of the late Khan Mohammad Yar Khan Khowgani, Jagirdar, Provincial Durbari, Honorary Magistrate and the recognised head of the renowned Khowgani Durrani Pathan family of Multan. An exhaustive account of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note."

In English histories the name of the family is wrongly given as Khakwani instead of Khowgani Durrani, as is clearly mentioned in a *Sanad* of Muafi land from the Moghal Durbar, still preserved in the family. Elphinston (Kabul ii. 99) speaks of Khowganies as a small clan living partly in Kandhar and partly mixed with the Nurzais ('Multan Gazetteer').



Late Khan Mohammad Yar Khan Khowgani, Jagirdar, Provincial Durbari, Hony. Magistrate, Multan.

In 1888 Khan Mohammad Yar Khan, father of Khan Mushtaq Mohammad Khan, became Provincial Durbari and the recognised Sardar or Chief of the family. He helped the Administration in various ways and got *Sanads* and certificates. During the Great War he supplied a number of recruits and subscribed to different War funds.

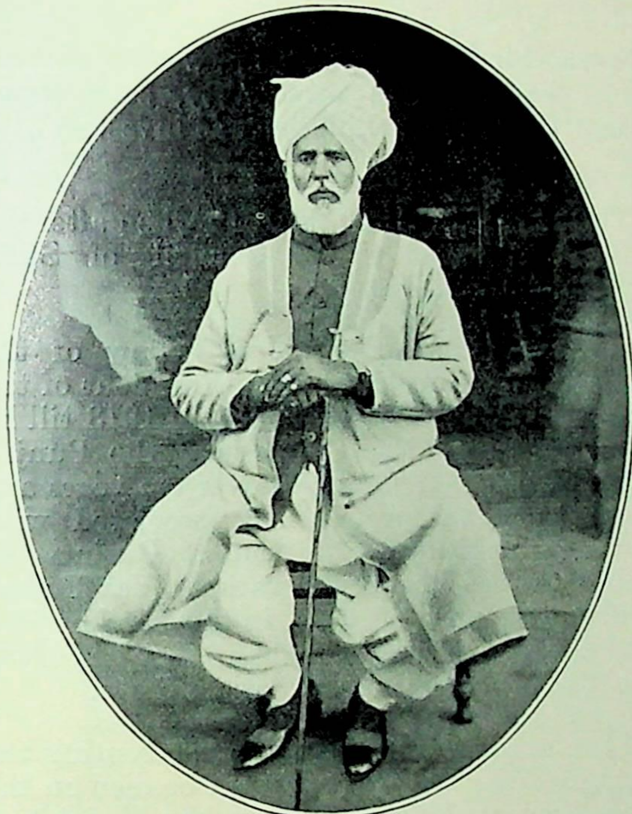
Khan Mohammad Yar Khan was on very bad terms with his younger brother, K. B. Haji Ahmed Yar Khan, who sued the Government for reparation in connection with the assumption of control over the Hajiwah Canal. Khan Mohammad Yar Khan sided with the Government in the protracted litigation. This opposition of K.B. Haji Ahmad Yar Khan greatly annoyed the Government and this was unfortunately mentioned by Government in both Sir Lepel Griffin's History and the 'Punjab Gazetteer.'

Khan Mohammad Yar Khan married the daughter of Khan Siddiq Mohammad Khan, son of Hafiz Sarbuland Khan, Chief of the Saddozai Pathan clan. Thus Khan Mushtaq Mohammad Khan, who was born of this lady, can claim the unique privilege of being of noble and blue blood from both the great families on paternal and maternal sides.

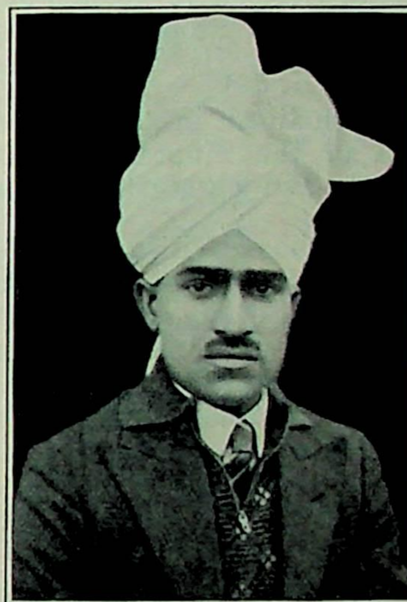
Khan Mushtaq Mohammad Khan Khowgani was born in the year 1900 and educated in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He is trying his best to fully maintain the high reputation of the family and tradition of steadfast loyalty so worthily created by his illustrious great grandfather, Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan. During the Great War he offered his personal services, but owing to his tender age the Government was unable to give him a chance. He owns 28,000 *Kanals* of land and pays about Rs. 13,000 as land revenue and water rate. He also has house property of considerable value. The local authorities well appreciated his services during the past communal riots. On the occasion of Royal Silver Jubilee he played a prominent part in the celebrations and handsomely contributed to the Jubilee Fund, for which he received thanks from His Excellency the Governor and the Deputy Commissioner. He is a young man possessing the qualities of a fine sportsman. He is fond of horses, dogs, fine camels and bullocks. He is a shrewd Zamindar and a great patron of art and literature and is very popular among the public.

HOUDHRI KHUDA BAKHSH, Honorary Magistrate, Zaildar and Jagirdar, Lahore, is a leading representative of an old and respectable family known as Katarbandan. The family possesses *Sanads* of the Moghal Emperors in recognition of distinguished war and other services to reigning dynasties. Emperor Shahjahan had honoured the family with the gift of Shishmahal in the Lahore Fort to live in along with a *Jagir*. In the Sikh time the Shishmahal was taken away from the family and a suitable place was given to it in the city. The family proved immensely helpful to Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the establishment and consolidation of his kingdom.

The family has to its credit an unbroken record of loyal and devoted services to the British Raj ever since its advent in the Punjab. On the establishment of the Revenue Department Choudhri Imam Bakhsh, grandfather of Choudhri Khuda Bakhsh, was appointed Choudhri of



Choudhri Khuda Bakhsh, Honorary Magistrate, Zaildar and Jagirdar, Lahore.



Choudhri Mohammad Bashir, Member of the District Board and Sarbrah Zaildar, Lahore.

Partal and later on Zaildar of Lahore. In both these capacities he rendered distinguished services. On his death his son, Choudhri Allah Bakhsh, succeeded to the Zaildarship of Lahore and rendered in this capacity meritorious services.

On the death of Choudhri Allah Bakhsh, the post was given to his worthy son, Chaudhri Khuda Bakhsh, who has ever since been holding it with distinction. For various loyal services he was made Honorary Magistrate in 1915. During the War he enlisted about five hundred recruits in his *Zail* and supplied 150 recruits on his own account. He also contributed to the War Loans and War Funds according to his means and helped considerably in collecting funds from his *Ilaqa*. For these services he got a lot of *Sanads* including those from the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Punjab Government. His services were also specially mentioned in the 'Gazette of India.'

Of his two worthy sons, Choudhri Fazal Elahi and Choudhri Karam Elahi, the elder died in the prime of life on the 26th September, 1928, to the great sorrow of his family and friends. Choudhri Khuda Bakhsh retired from active life in 1929, entrusting the onerous duties of Zaildarship to his worthy grandson, Choudhri Mohammad Bashir.

Choudhri Mohammad Bashir was born on March 13, 1908. After passing the Matriculation Examination in 1928 he was compelled to leave his studies on account of his father's death and for assisting his old grandfather in managing his vast Estate. He became Sarbrah Zaildar in 1929. At so young an age he has given a highly creditable account of himself as Zaildar and has received a number of *Sanads* and certificates with cash rewards for various services to the Administration and a gold watch for particular political services. By his intelligence and devotion to duty he endears himself to every officer with whom he comes in contact, a fact which marks him out for a brilliant future career. He has recently been elected a member of the District Board.

NAWABZADA KHURSHID ALI KHAN AND NAWABZADA RASHID ALI KHAN, scions of the ruling family of Malerkotla and sons of the late Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, KT., C.S.I., of illustrious memory, were born in Lahore. Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Khan had permanently transferred his residence from Malerkotla to Lahore in 1900. He had his own separate estate in Malerkotla and contributed 25 per cent. of his revenue towards the maintenance of the Imperial Service Sappers and other State forces. All through his life he was an outstanding figure in the public life of India. He was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and after taking a diploma joined the Government College, Lahore, where he passed the Intermediate examination of the Punjab University. He was for some time a student at Trinity College, Cambridge, and studied French in Paris. He travelled extensively in Europe and since his return from the West was a devoted student of Western literature. His scholarship in English, French and Persian was of a singularly high order.

On the introduction of the Reforms in 1910 Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan was nominated to the Imperial Legislative Council and, by his intellect, character and personality, soon made his mark. A year later, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar in Delhi, he was invested with the Order of C.S.I. by His Majesty the King-Emperor.

He remained in the Imperial Legislative Council from 1910 till 1919 when after the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms he was elected to the Council of State representing the Punjab Muslims. He remained there from 1920 till 1925.

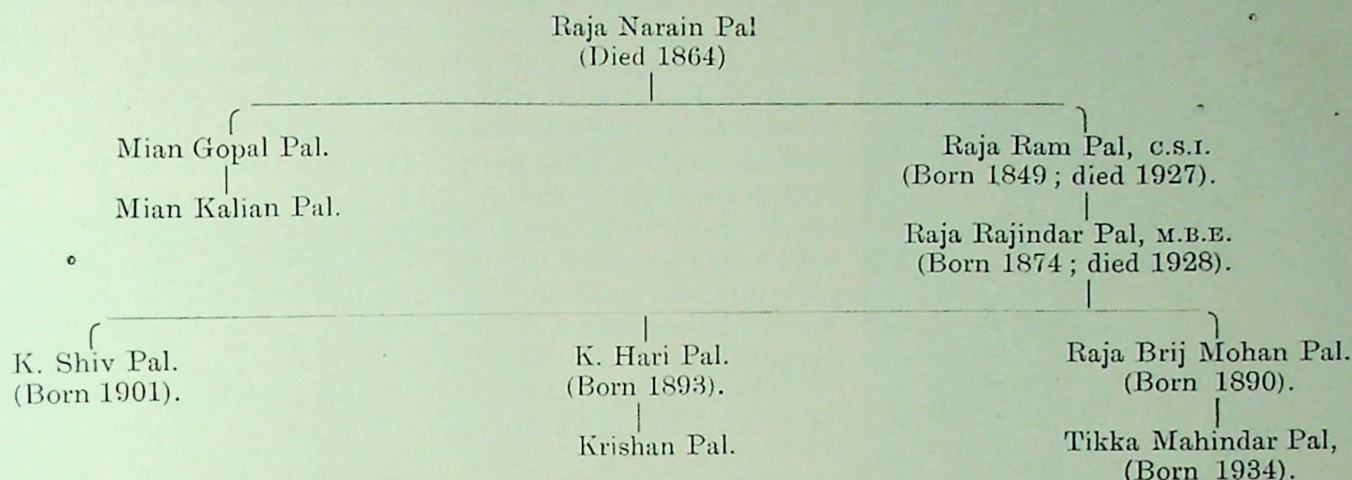
His public activities embraced a wide range of usefulnsss. He was a Fellow of the Punjab University, Member of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University, Vice-President of the Punjab Historical Society and Hony. Secretary of the Punjab Chiefs' Association from 1913 till he died, and in that responsible capacity rendered valuable services to the Crown and the Punjab Chiefs. He was President of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, for over ten years and permanent Vice-President of the All-India Muslim League. He was prominently associated with almost all the important Muslim political and educational institutions in India. During the Great War he rendered splendid recruiting service and subscribed liberally to various War Funds. In recognition of his War services he was granted fifteen squares of land in the Sheikhupura District and was created a Knight Bachelor in 1919. In the third Afghan War he served Government in various ways. He was from 1910 till 1913 Prime Minister of Patiala State.

The late Nawab was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, representing the Central Punjab Muslim Constituency, in 1926. He remained in the Assembly till he died on the 26th of May, 1933. He was founder and leader of the Central Muslim party in the Legislative Assembly. He served on the Simon Commission as a Member representing the Punjab in 1928-29. He was a delegate of India to the League of Nations in 1930 and for some time acted as the leader of the entire Indian delegation and was thus granted a Letter Patent by His Majesty the King-Emperor. Again in 1932 he was appointed a Member of the Indian Franchise Committee with Lord Lothian as Chairman. He was the acknowledged leader of Indian Muslims and was held in the highest esteem by his community. He was a member of the Athenium and Nation Liberal Clubs, London. He wrote several books. His best known works are "Life of Maharaja Ranjit Singh," "Life of Sher Shah Suri" and "A Voice from the East." He was writing a book on "World Politics and Islam," but unfortunately, before the completion of this important work, he passed away.

Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan was educated at the Cambridge Preparatory School, Dehra Dun, and then proceeded to England for private study. He was a Member of the Inner Temple, London, and stayed in England for 2½ years, studying and travelling in Europe. He was his father's Secretary from 1926 till he died in 1933, and went with his father as his Secretary to the League of Nations in 1930. Since his father's death he has been taking keen interest in Muslim politics and has been elected office-bearer of the All-India Muslim Conference, All-India Muslim League, Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, and Secretary of the Punjab Unionist Party. Nawabzada Rashid Ali Khan was educated in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, where he took his diploma and entered Government College, Lahore. After taking his degree of B.A. he proceeded to England for the Bar.

Both brothers have separate Estates in Malerkotla and possess extensive landed and house properties in Lahore, Delhi, Sheikhupura, Hissar, Ludhiana and Simla.

RAJA BRIJ MOHAN PAL OF KUTLEHR.

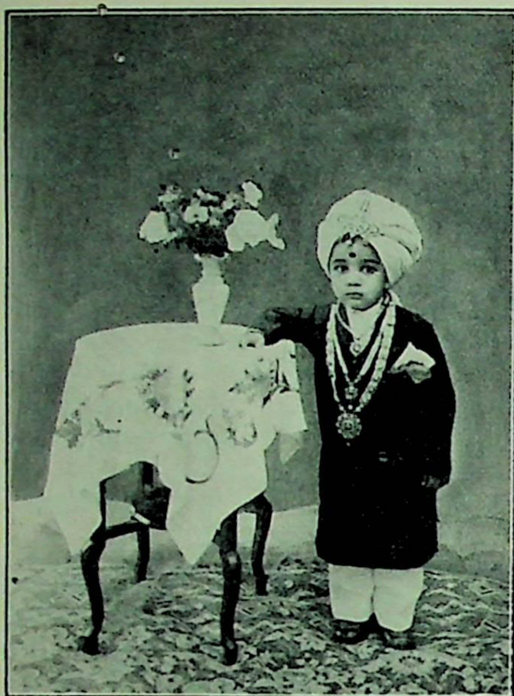


RISALDAR RAJA BRIJ MOHAN PAL of Kutlehr, District Kangra, the present head of the illustrious family whose origin is traced back to the end of the Duapar Yuga, claims to be 379th in succession to Raja Gobind Pal of Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, whose eldest son, Raja Ujain Pal, exiled by his younger brother, Dharam Pal, (who afterwards founded the Peshwa family), came to the Punjab and settled first at Bhabaur in the District



Risaldar Raja Brij Mohan Pal of Kutlehr, District Kangra.

of Hoshiarpur. Raja Sansar Chand, a Katech Raja, pleased at the bravery of Raja Sukh Pal (son of Raja Ujain Pal), gave him his daughter in marriage, and made him the Raja of the territory now known as Nadaun State. Later on the two Ruling Houses of Koti and Bhaji were



Tikka Mohindar Pal of Kutlehr, son of Raja Brij Mohan Pal.

founded by a junior member of this very family in the Simla District. Raja Narain Pal, the great-grandfather of the present Raja, fought with extra-ordinary valour many battles against Maharaja Ranjit Singh, but at last accepted a *Jagir* and a Fort called Charatgarh, of double income and importance, in lieu of his ancestral State. During the conflict between the Sikhs and the British Government he was held out hopes by the Simla authorities of the restoration of his ancestral State, provided the Sikh forces occupying the Kutlehr forts were turned out. This being accomplished, he was granted instead a *Jagir* of 10,000 rupees per annum. At present the family holds its *Jagir* in 4 *Tappas*, while it enjoys the forest produce of 16 *Tappas* in Taluqa Kutlehr, and is connected by marriage with the ruling families of Bushehr, Keonthal, Sirmoor, Chamba and Mandi.

At the commencement of the Great War the Raja was already in the Army. During the War he served in Mesopotamia and was reported to the Secretary for War for his distinguished and gallant services by the General in Command. He was awarded the General Service Medal, two Victory Medals and one Baluchistan Medal.

Besides the personal services of the Raja, his family rendered the following services in the last Great War: (1) 364 combatants and non-combatants were enlisted and (2) Rs. 26,246 were collected and subscribed towards War Funds by Raja Ram Pal, C.S.I., grandfather of the Raja, for which he was awarded *Sanads* by the Kangra War Association, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the President of the Punjab Provincial War Loan Committee, the St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Branch, and the Punjab Government. Raja's father, Raja (then Tikka) Rajinder Pal, M.B.E., who was an E.A.C. in Government service, assisted in recruiting and in the collection of War loans, for which he received a Sword of Honour, a *Sanad* and another *Sanad* from the Commissioner of Multan. His mother collected and subscribed handsome amounts towards Lady O'Dwyer's Soldiers' Comforts Fund and was granted Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.



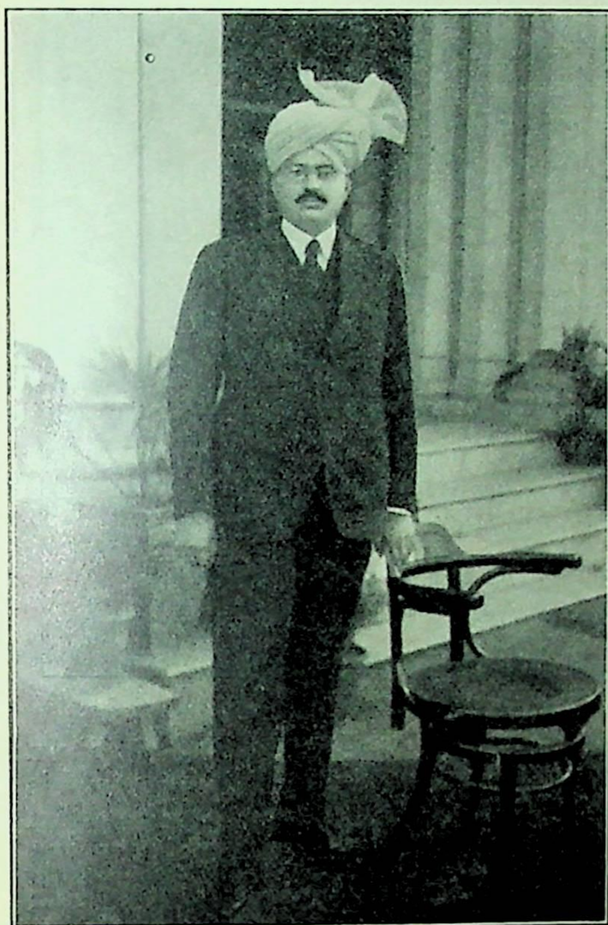
Late Raja Rajendra Pal, M.B.E., Kutlehr.

After the War he was reluctantly forced to give up his military career for private family reasons. He exercises criminal and civil powers in his *Ilaqa* and is a nominated Member of the District Board. In whatsoever way he can, he is ever anxious to contribute to the moral and material uplift of his *Rayyats*. He has constructed roads and *Sarais* for the public at his own expense, and the school and the dispensary also owe their existence to his efforts and donations. He is always alive and responsive to every movement started by the Government and contributes liberally to it. His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab was pleased to acknowlege his generous donation to the Jubilee Fund by a personal letter. Impartial in the administration of justice, loyal to Government, generous and sympathetic, he is held in high esteem by both the public and the officials throughout the district.

He has only one son, Tikka Mohindar Pal, who is yet a child of a little above two years. He has two younger brothers, K. Hari Pal and K. Shiv Pal, B.SC., I.F.S. The former is in the Punjab Police, working at present as a Superintendent of Police on deputation in the Jaipur State. The latter is Conservator of Forests in the Mandi State.

The Raja is ever anxious to keep up the traditions of the family and tries in every respect to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors.

THE LATE RAI BAHADUR LALA KIDAR NATH, Rais, Landlord, Jagirdar, Honorary Magistrate, Provincial Durbari, Merchant, Contractor, Millowner, Gujrat, Punjab, was born on the 15th July, 1899. His father, L. Baij Nath, was the most flourishing contractor, millowner and landlord of the district. His generosity was proverbial. This generous nature he left as inheritance to his son. His mother, who is from the famous stock of Dewan Sawan Mal of Multan fame in the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, gave him controlling powers and strict sense of justice with her milk. Under the tutorship of Hafiz Nasir-ud-Din Kidar Nath became a scholar of Persian and Urdu. When he took charge of his business he allotted his tutor a pension of Rs. 100 a month.



The late Rai Bahadur Lala Kidar Nath, Rais, Landlord, Jagirdar, Hony. Magistrate, Gujrat.

His father died in the prime of life and his grandfather also, heart-broken, died shortly after, leaving the business and estates in charge of a boy of 17. The difficulties were numerous and varied, but, thanks to the wisdom of his minister, Mr. K. D. Misra, and his own intelligence and perseverance, L. Kidar Nath overcame all of them.

He became an Honorary Magistrate at a very early age. He was strictly just and, at the same time, kind-hearted. He often paid fines inflicted on offenders from his own pocket. Also as a City Father at so young an age he raised the Municipal Board from its sordid love of personal gain to a higher love for the populace under its charge.

His public spirit was on a par with his loyalty to the Crown. During the Great War he supplied over 1,000 recruits at his own cost in addition to those which the Recruiting Officer obtained through his assistance. As President, Hindu War Association of the Gujrat District, he obtained a large number of Hindu recruits. He also supplied qualified men for the Mesopotamian Railway. For these services he received a Recruiting Badge from the Government of India; a certificate with a gold watch from the Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, and the Recruiting Officer for Punjabi Mussalmans; a *Sanad* from the Army Department, Government of India, and numerous appreciative letters from military officers.

He subscribed Rs. 53,000 to the War Loans, officially described as "the only most substantial subscription from the Gujrat district." In recognition of his War Loan services he was awarded two *Sanads* by the Punjab Government. His collections and donations for different War Funds were equally remarkable. He also maintained a War Dresser Class at Gujrat, receiving for the same a first-class certificate. He donated Rs. 2,000 to the Government Armistice Fund. For his exemplary War services he was made Rai Sahib in 1919 and awarded a War Badge in 1920.

He donated Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Red Cross Society and was enrolled as a Patron of that society. He rendered praiseworthy services during the disturbances of April, 1919, receiving a *Sanad* for the same.

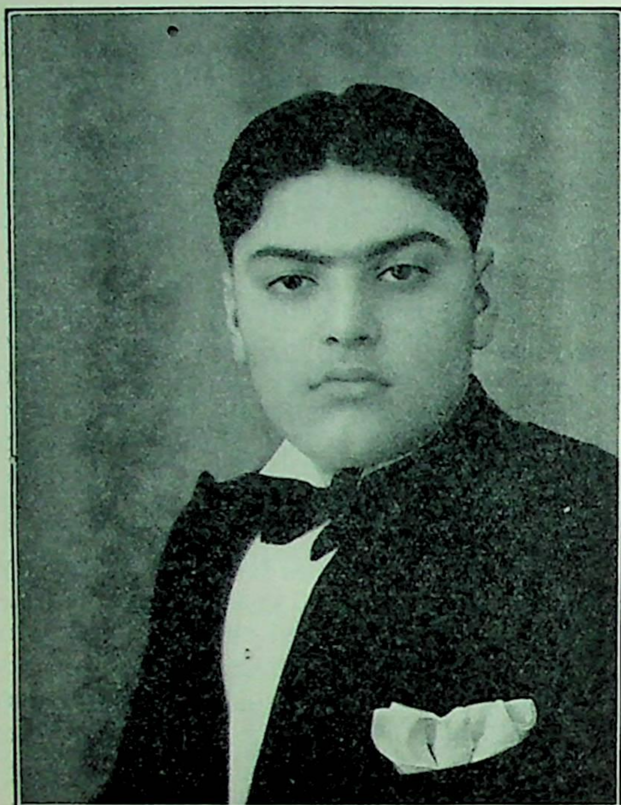
His various other important contributions in worthy causes include Rs. 1,000 to the Royal Silver Wedding Fund.

He holds many *Sanads* and certificates for his charitable deeds.

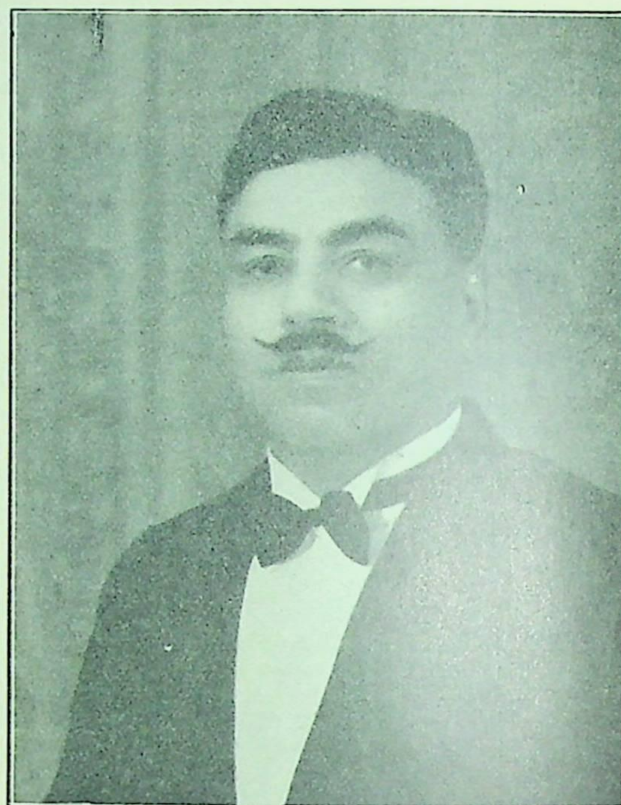
It was solely by his influence and tact that the dispute of Gurdwara at Gulian, in the Gujrat District, was settled.

In recognition of his steadfast loyalty and meritorious services he was granted a Jagir of the annual value of Rs. 250 in 1923, was included in the category of Sardars and Jagirdars in 1924 and awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in 1925.

Rai Bahadur's valuable and useful life came to a tragic end. He had arrived at Quetta on some business only a couple of hours before the Great Earthquake and fell a victim to it. His two worthy sons are receiving education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.



Kanwar Raj Nath.



K. D. Misra.

The elder, Kanwar Raj Nath, was educated under expert educationists and at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. The death of his dear father made it necessary for him to attend to his business. Under the tender care of Mr. K. D. Misra he is ably managing his estate. He has been trained to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father.



Kirpa Ram, Rais and Vice-President, Town Committee, Guru Har Sahai, Distt. Ferozepur, with his sons.

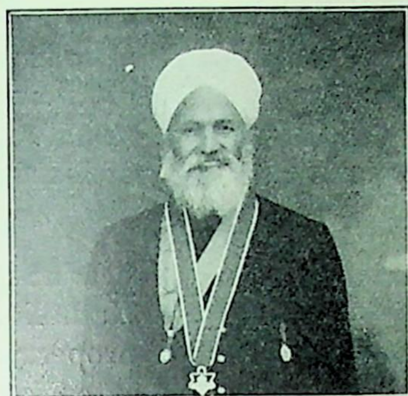
KIRPA RAM, Rais and Vice-President, Town Committee, Guru Har Sahai, District Ferozepur, comes of a loyal and respectable family. He had been a contractor in the P. W. D. (Irrigation) for many years and his work was much appreciated by the officials as is evident from the numerous commendatory certificates which he possesses. For doing good work on Sutlej Valley Project he was presented a gold watch by His Excellency the Viceroy. He contributed Rs. 225 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund and made the Jubilee celebrations a success at Guru Har Sahai. He is blessed with four promising sons.

RAI BAHADUR MIAN LAL SINGH, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, Punjab. Was appointed to the present rank in September, 1931.



R. B. Mian Lal Singh, P.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, Punjab.

SARDAR SAHIB CHOUDHRI LABH SINGH, Rais, Jagirdar and Durbari, Kahuta, District Rawalpindi, is a worthy scion of an old and distinguished family. His grandfather, Sardar Sant Singh, was Commander of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Army and was well known for his prowess and high abilities. His father, Choudhri Phula Singh, helped the Government to the best of his ability and means on all difficult occasions. He rendered valuable services during the Tirah and the Chitral Wars.



S. S. Choudhri Labh Singh, Rais, Jagirdar and Durbari, Kahuta, District Rawalpindi.

Sardar Sahib Choudhri Labh Singh enjoys the respect and confidence of both the public and the Government for his earnest public spirit and never-failing readiness to co-operate with the Administration on every necessary occasion. He has been granted a *Jagir* for steadfast loyalty to the Crown and is in proud possession of as many as five hundred *Sanads* and certificates from all Departments of Government for meritorious services to the Administration. During the Great War he supplied as many as seven hundred recruits, obtaining a Recruiting Medal, and subscribed to, and raised subscriptions for, all the different War funds. He also subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the War Loan. He is highly praised in the War history. He helped in every possible way in the Afghan War. He also holds numerous Police commendation certificates, cash reward and watch for prompt and effective assistance in the arrest of absconders, Pathan dacoits and in the detection of murders, thefts, unlicensed arms, fraud cases, Excise mischiefs, etc. He did excellent work as a Member, Executive Committee, Red Cross Society, and efficiently organised and managed for his Tehsil the Thanksgiving Day on His Majesty's recovery.

He was awarded the Haq Badge of Honour as well as *Khillats* for meritorious services during the Rowlatt Act, Martial Law and Non-co-operation disturbances. He also helped the Government in various ways during the Civil Disobedience movement, the Akali movement and other political disturbances at great personal sacrifice and loss and assisted the Administration in the rural reconstruction work. Choudhri Sahib has also commendably served the public by sinking wells, establishing schools and doing a lot of social uplift work. In grateful appreciation of these services he has been awarded medals and certificates by the public.

Choudhri Sahib celebrated His Majesty's Silver Jubilee by subscribing liberally to the Jubilee Fund, by giving sweets to children and food to the poor, and by helping widows and orphans as well as the sick in hospital. To crown all, his son, Choudhri Shamsher Singh, is also taking much interest in serving the Government and was awarded a certificate and a medal in recognition of his work.

CAPTAIN LACHHMAN DAS BAHADUR, O.B.I., Rai Bahadur, son of Pundit Boota Mal, was born in 1874 in village Ghury Mulyan in the district of Sialkot, Punjab. He belongs to a highly respectable Brahman (Dewasar) family of the Sialkot district, well known for its many eminent qualities of head and heart. Captain Lachhman Das joined Military Medical Service in 1895 and served with distinction in the following fields:—

Soudan Expedition, 1896; N.-W. F., Tochi, 1897-98, and Great European War, 1914—19, continually serving in France, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. Was mentioned in Despatches three times and, besides winning various medals, was awarded a Jangi Inam of Rs. 10 per month for two generations. He was made Subedar in 1922, Subedar-Major in 1926, Lieutenant in 1927 and Captain in 1929. He retired after 34 years' distinguished service.

In recognition of his loyal and faithful services while in Baluchistan Civil, he was granted three *Sanads* at different Durbars and a cash *Jagir* of Rs. 600 per annum for three generations, by the Hon'ble A. G. G. and the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. During 34 years in Military and Civil he won the following decorations:—Soudan, 1896; British Government Medal and Khedive Medal; N. W. F. 1897-98, Tochi Valley Medal; Great European War, 1914-15 Star; Victory Medal; General Service Medal and Meritorious Service Medal.

He was awarded the title of Rai Sahib in 1922, the distinction of O.B.I. in 1925, the title of Rai Bahadur in 1930 and the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

He has got two sons named Amar Nath and Harkishan Lal and a grandson named Om Parkash.



Captain Lachhman Das Bahadur, O.B.I., Rai Bahadur, Sialkot.

MALIK ALLAH YAR KHAN LANGRIYAL, Zaildar, District Durbari, Bhorewal, Tehsil Mailsi, District Multan, represents an old and respectable family with a notable history at its back. It is a large and flourishing family with its branches in different parts of the Punjab. The original ancestor of the Langriyals was Rai Wiram, a Chandrabansi Rajput nobleman who lived and flourished in the hills in North Punjab. A prominent descendant of his, Yashuman Manzdaham, having a tender heart for the poor, made it the first duty of his life to maintain *langars* for them, and the family thus came to be popularly known as Langriyals. Yashuman embraced Islam, taking the name of Ghiyas-ud-Din, and was thus the founder of the Muslim branches of the Langriyals. Hindu Langriyals are mostly settled in the Gujrat and Sialkot districts of the Punjab and in the Jammu State.

Sultan Amir, a descendant of Ghiyas-ud-Din, settled in Rawalpindi, where his descendants are still living. Some members of this family settled in Jhang and some others in Kamalia, now in the Lyallpur district, where their descendants have acquired much landed property. During the Sikh reign the Langriyals occupied an area of forty or fifty miles including extensive forests, along with Khushak Bias, and used to be called the Kings of Jungles. Malik Allah Bakhsh Langriyal was recognised by the Sikh rulers as a Sardar and was favoured with *Jagirs*.

On the advent of the British in 1849, Malik Machiya Langriyal, grandfather of the subject of this sketch and recognised in his time as head of the family and Sardars, was honoured by the new Government with the recognition of all his dignities and rights. Malik Machiya rendered meritorious services to the British during the Mutiny of 1857, especially in connection with the insurrections in the Gogaira territory. In recognition of the same he was awarded a *Jagir* along with a great tract of Government waste land as well as a *Sanad*, certificate and a *Khillat* of Rs. 225 from His Excellency the Viceroy through His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. He was also made Provincial Durbari. He served the Government in various ways during the Kabul Expedition of 1879, himself proceeding to the front with forty-two camel-drivers. He further greatly assisted the Government during the Egyptian campaign of 1885 and furnished as many as sixty-eight camel-drivers. He received certificates from Government in appreciation of these services. All through his life he continued to be immensely helpful to Government in various ways. In 1888 he was invited by Mr. C.H.T. Marshal to send the full history of his family for insertion in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab." But he did not care. He died in 1904, deeply mourned by his many friends and admirers.

His son, Malik Bahadur Khan, father of the subject of this sketch, was widely respected for his noble and generous nature.

Malik Allah Yar Khan Langriyal is in every respect an eminently worthy scion of this illustrious family. He is equally respscted by the public and the Government for his earnest public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Crown. He serves the Government in various ways. During the Great War he supplied thirty-three camels. He has got a lot of *Sanads* and certificates from local officials, especially from the Police Department, for valuable assistance rendered to the Administration.

He took a prominent part in the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, and contributed Rs. 275 to the Jubilee Fund. He received a certificate from His Excellency the Governor for his Jubilee services.

His younger brother, Malik Bahawal Khan, is helping him in the management of his vast estate.

Malik Allah Yar Khan is blessed with four sons—Malik Ghulam Mohammad Khan, Malik Mohammad Hayat Khan, Malik Umar Hayat Khan and Malik Manzoor Ahmad Khan.



MALIK MOHAMMAD FAZAL KHAN LANGRIYAL, Landlord, Jagirdar, Provincial Durbari, Zaildar Mahal, and Zaildar Police, Sarai Siddu and Mailsi, District Multan, is a worthy scion and head of the Multan branch of the famous clan of Langriyals. The Langriyals are decendants of Rai Weran, a heroic Chandar Bansi Rajput who lived and flourished in areas in North Punjab adjoining the Himalaya mountains. A prominent descendant of his, Yashuman Manzdaham, then head of the family, used to maintain *Langar* for the poor and thus earned the title of Langarwal, which gradually took the form of Langriyal. Hindu Langriyals are still to be found in the Sialkot and Gujrat districts of the Punjab and in the Jammu State. Yashu embraced Islam and took the Islamic name of Ghiyas-ud-Din. He exerted considerable influence in Kashmir. A descendant of his, Sultan Amir, settled in Rawalpindi where his descendants are still living. Some of the members of this family also settled in Jhang and later on in Kamalia, now in the Lyallpur District, where they made much landed property.



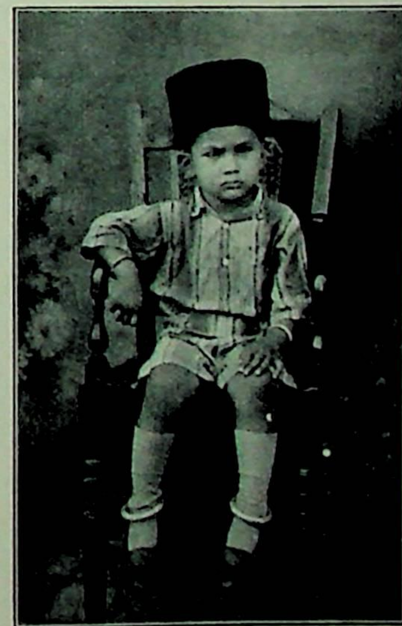
Malik Fateh Sher Khan, M.L.A. Kamand, District Montgomery.



Malik Jehangir Khan, Kamand, District Montgomery.

During the Sikh reign the Langriyals occupied an area of forty or forty-five miles along with Khushak Bias and used to be called the 'Kings of Jungle.' Malik Bakhsh Langriyal was recognised by the Sikh rulers as a Sardar and was favoured with Jagirs. On the advent of the British Raj in 1849 the new Government admitted all the rights and dignities of Malik Machiya, father of the subject of the present sketch.

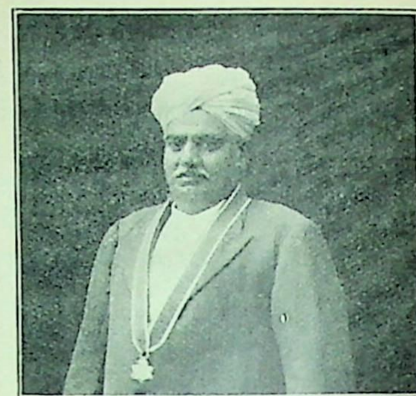
Malik Machiya organised village Kamand, in the Montgomery district, and settled there. Around this village there are fifty or sixty villages of the Langriyal tribe. In recognition of his meritorious services during the Mutiny of 1857 Malik Machiya was granted a great tract of land and *Jagir* which is still held by his son. All the Langriyals as well as the Government recognised Malik Machiya and recognise Malik Mohammad Fazal Khan as heads of the family and Sardars. He had been the Zaildar of Mahal and Police Departments.



Malik Zahur Ahmad Khan.

After the death of Malik Machiya in 1904 his son, Malik Mohammad Fazal Khan, was created Divisional Durbari and Zaildar, Mahal and Police. In recognition of his willing and loyal services to the benign Government he was favoured with a medal in 1911 at Shahi Durbar. He was also awarded a tract of land, *Jagir* and a gold medal for good services during the Great War. On the introduction of the Lower Bari Doab Canal Malik Mohammad Fazal Khan received eight rectangles of land as landed gentry grant. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Their Gracious Majesties King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary he was favoured with a medal. Malik Mohammad Fazal is popular with all classes of people and was recently created Provincial Durbari.

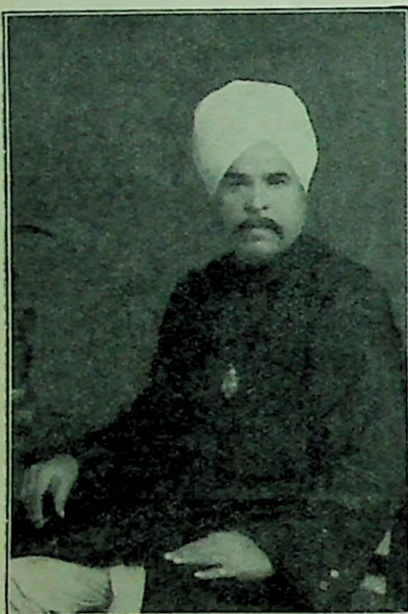
His son, Malik Fateh Sher Khan, M.L.A., has been a Member of the Montgomery District Board and was elected to the first Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1937.



R. S. Lal Chand, retired Assistant Garrison Engineer, Abbottabad.

RAI SAHIB LAL CHAND, retired Assistant Garrison Engineer, Abbottabad, has to his credit a brilliant record of services to the Crown. He served with distinction during the Great War, Mohmand Expedition, Mahsud troubles; Waziristan Risings, and Kabul War. He supplied 25 recruits during the Great War and was awarded War badge. Held the rank of Subedar. He was responsible for construction of some fine buildings at different places for the Civil and Army in India. He was twice mentioned in Despatches. Granted title in 1921. He also possesses numerous certificates and *Sanads* awarded on different occasions in recognition of loyal and meritorious services. His sons are Mr. S. L. Bhatia, B.SC. (Eng.), and Mr. Vidya Rattan.

RAI BAHADUR DR. SUNDER SINGH LOBANA of Bazurgwal, District Gujrat, was born at Bazurgwal on the 1st of April, 1870. He joined service at 23 in 1893 as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon in Burma and retired as a Civil Surgeon with the title of Rai Bahadur and a Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for distinguished services.



R. B. Dr. Sunder Singh Lobana of Bazurgwal.

During the Great War he volunteered for active service and was responsible as a Medical Officer along with Col. Bowen, Deputy Commissioner, Monywa (Lower Chindwin), as a recruiting officer, for the enrolment of over 2,000 recruits. He contributed liberally towards the War Gifts, and subscribed to the War Loan to the extent of Rs. 45,000.

Since his retirement he has devoted himself to the rural uplift work. He has founded at Bazurgwal two schools—one for boys and the other for girls. the latter was founded in memory of his mother, Mata Bhag Devi. He has also inaugurated a Panchayat in his village of which he is the elected President. He is responsible for the establishment of the Lobana Khalsa High School at Tanda (Gujrat) and is the founder and regular President of the All-Punjab Lobana Sikh Conference.

He belongs to a family of high reputation. Subedar Thakar Singh, I.M.S., Honorary Magistrate (Gujrat), and Jemadar Ganga Singh, I.D.S.M., are his brothers. S. Puran Singh, B.A., E.A.C., Campbellpur, is the son of his nephew, S. Phagga Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Burma. Lt. Bhagat Singh, O.B.E., Sardar Bahadur, once King's Indian Orderly Officer, and Subedar-Major Fateh Singh Bahadur are his near relatives. Sardar Jetha Singh and Sardar Balwant Singh, both Indian Military Academy Cadets, Subedar Binda Singh, I.O.M., and Ch. Sardar Singh, C.B.E., Inspector of Police, are his other relatives.

He has built at Bazurgwal on the Gujrat-Bhimber road a public Rest House with a well in the compound.

He is in possession of many certificates and *Sanads* awarded to him for the creditable public work done by him after his retirement.

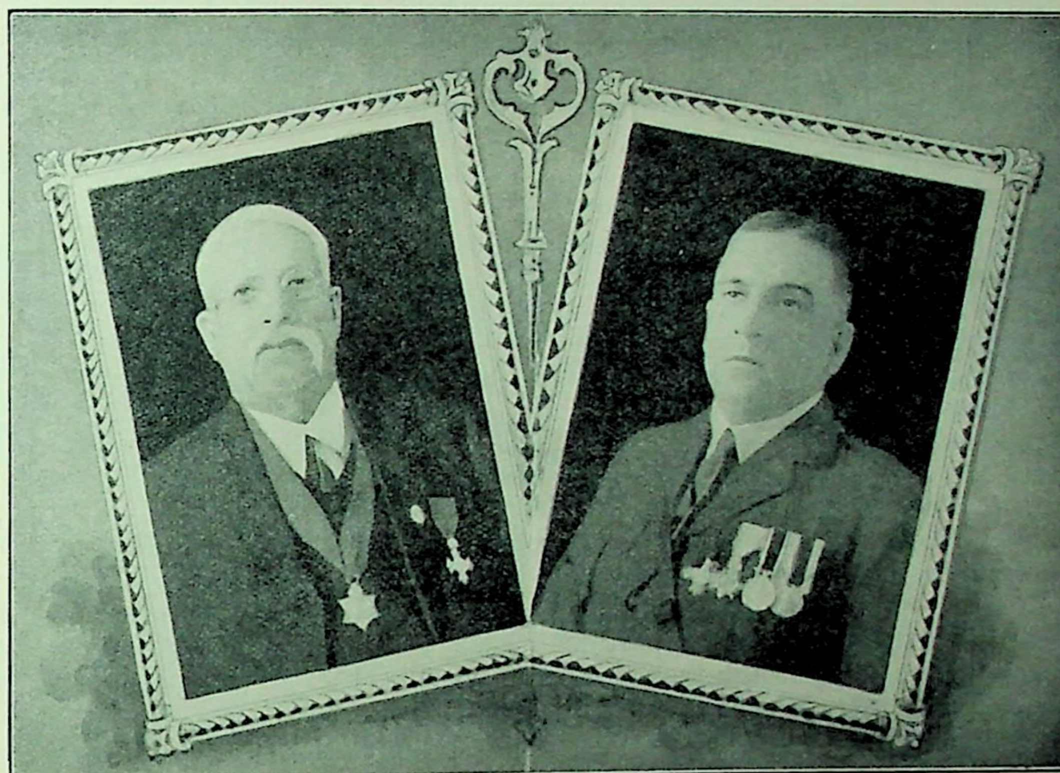
KHAN KARAMAT ALI KHAN LODHI, Deputy Superintendent, Jail, Ferozepur, has a brilliant record of meritorious services to his credit. For controlling congestion during Pandori Riot Case he was awarded a *Sanad* and for useful work at Gujrat during Civil Disobedience movement the Deputy Commissioner's certificate. He is also a recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal.



Khan Karamat Ali Khan Lodhi, Deputy Superintendent, Jail, Ferozepur.

THE HON'BLE MR. MANOHAR LAL, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Double First Class Honours), Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics; Bar-at-Law; Minister of Finance, Punjab, Lahore. Born 31st December, 1879. Educated at Punjab University and St. John's College, Cambridge; McMohan Law student, St. John's Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge; Whewell scholar in International Law, 1904-5; Principal, Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1906—09; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1909—12; Advocate, High Court, Lahore; Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University; Fellow, Royal Economic Society; Minister of Education, Punjab, 1927—30; President, Annual Session of the Economic Conference at Dacca, 1935; appointed Minister of Finance under new Reforms, April 1937.

RAI BAHADUR BARKAT RAM MALHOTRA, of Gujranwala, Advocate, High Court, Provincial Durbari, was born in 1863. He is enlisted amongst great Sardars and Jagirdars for the purpose of Indian Arms Act. He owns considerable landed and house properties in the Districts of Lahore, Gujranwala, Amritsar and Sheikhupura and runs an agricultural and fruit farm, with modern machines. He was appointed Sub-Registrar in 1884 and was also invested with the full powers of Registrar. These posts he held up to 1928 and was allowed to practise as a lawyer while holding these posts. In 1913 the Government offered and he accepted



R. B. Barkat Ram Malhotra, M.B.E. Major R. C. Malhotra, O.B.E., I.M.S.

the post of an Honorary Assistant Commissioner and ceased to practise as a lawyer, being invested with powers of a Civil Judge and First Class Magistrate with summary powers. He retired from this post in 1933. He was always straightforward and honest, working without fear or favour, and held to be a pillar of assistance to the Administration. He was the first non-official Vice-Chairman of District Board, Gujranwala, and held this office for about fifteen years with credit. He was also a Municipal Commissioner. He is intensely loyal to the British Government. During the Great War he took prominent part in various War activities and his honorary services were highly appreciated and rewarded with titles and grant of land. He rendered valuable help in obtaining recruits, for which he was granted a gold watch and a *Sanad* by the Commander-in-Chief, and was mentioned in the Despatch of 1919 for valuable War services. He rendered great help to Government during the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930, for which he was awarded a certificate and a first-class gold watch. He is a life member of the Saint John Ambulance Association and of Red Cross Society. He subscribed Rs. 19,230 to War loans and various War and other loyal funds. He was Honorary Secretary for many of the following funds and collected Rs. 11,64,142:—King Edward's Memorial, War Loan, War League, Lady Hardinge, Punjab Imperial Indian Relief, Punjab Armour Aeroplane Fleet, the Prince of Wales' Reception, Michael O'Dwyer Memorial, Soldiers' Comfort, Sir Malcolm Hailey Memorial, Punjab Health and Baby Week, Thanksgiving, Viceroy's and other earthquake funds, Our Day Wrestling Match in aid of Red Cross and Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.

He is charitably disposed and contributed Rs. 10,277 to various public institutions, such as Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Gujranwala; Shrimati Gulab Devi Consumption Hospital, Lahore: Scotch Mission Eye Hospital, Jalalpur Jattan; Lala Pars Ram Thakardwara Dharmsala on Lahore-Ferozepur Road; Rai Bahadur Labhu Ram Club; Ceylon; Malaria Relief, Flood and Famine-stricken Bengal; Hindu sufferers of Dera Ismail Khan, Kashmir, etc.

His father, L. Pars Ram, served the British Government from 1852 to 1888 on several posts of trust and retired as Tahsildar. His services were rewarded with grants of cash and land.

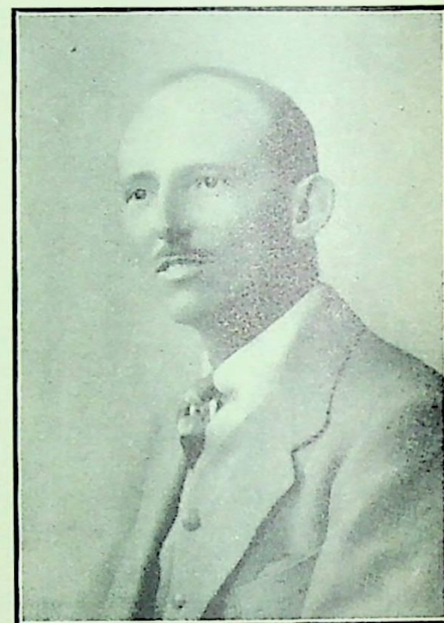
He was famous for his honesty, munificence and self-reliance. In addition to his daily charitable dole, he founded a religious and charitable institution on Lahore-Ferozepur Road and dedicated some property to it, the value whereof at present is about Rs. 80,000.

His son, Major R. C. Malhotra, O.B.E., I.M.S., Director, Public Health, Punjab, was born in 1884 and died in 1933. He was respected and loved by all communities for his honesty and straightforwardness. His funeral was attended by military honours in addition to large number of officers and cream of citizens. He was the first Indian who was permanently appointed as Director of Public Health. He also was on active service in Palestine during the Great War. He was exceptionally brave; for instance, notwithstanding the promise of the authorities with his father not to send him abroad during the War, he compelled his father to give consent. He was decorated with the Order of British Empire at Buckingham Palace by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor himself. The following is the extract of the *communique* published in the 'Punjab Government Gazette,' dated 29th December, 1933 :—

"No. 34141. His Excellency the Governor and his Ministers have learned, with deepest regret, of the sudden death, on December 23, 1933, of Major R. C. Malhotra of the Indian Medical Service, Director of Public Health."

The late Major Malhotra was an M.B. Ch.B. (Edinburgh) and D.P.H. (Cambridge). He received a temporary Commission in the Indian Medical Service in May, 1915, and was on active service in Mesopotamia during the Great War, his services during that period being rewarded with the decoration of the Order of the British Empire. From 1923 he was in civil employ as Assistant Director of Public Health. On 27th February of this year, he was appointed Director of Public Health, which post he held till his death.

Major Malhotra as Assistant Director of Public Health for 10 years made a valuable contribution to the expansion and development of the Public Health Department. He manifested aptitude and enthusiasm for his high task and it is deeply to be regretted that the untimely close of his life has deprived Government of an officer of considerable achievement and great promise.



Major George Leslie Mallam, Bar-at-Law, I.A., Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, N.-W.F.P.

MAJOR GEORGE LESLIE MALLAM, Bar-at-Law, I.A., Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, N.-W.F.P.

MESSRS. NAND LAL AND SARDARI LAL MADHOK, Government Contractors, Gujranwala, sons of Lala Shankardas Madhok, Rais, Gujranwala, were born respectively in 1887 and 1890. The family, which they so worthily represent, has ever been noted for its loyalty to the Crown and its readiness to serve the Government earnestly and faithfully in every way. Lala Shankardas was, for forty years, Municipal Commissioner at Gujranwala and was granted seven squares of land in the Sheikhupura District for his numerous loyal services. Lala Shankardas's uncle, Rai Sahib Rai Mul Singh, Hon. Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, was awarded for his various loyal services the title of Rai Sahib and a hereditary *Jagir* worth thousands of rupees. Lord Napier of Magdala wrote of him and his family as follows :—"As I am about to leave India I feel it a duty to commend Rai Mul Singh and family to the considerations of all British officers and authorities."

Lala Nand Lal and Lala Sardari Lal have fully maintained the traditions of the family for steadfast loyalty to the Crown. Both of them have been contractors in the Forest Department for nearly twenty years and have been serving the Department with exemplary energy and fidelity, giving complete satisfaction to



Nand Lal Madhok, Govt. Contractor, Gujranwala.



Sardari Lal Madhok, Government Contractor, Gujranwala.

every officer. In appreciation of this he was granted by the Forest Department in 1918 a good area of land on lease for cultivation for four years at Pirewala, District Multan, a similar concession for nine years at Chhanga Manga, District Lahore, and four hundred squares of land at Arafwala, District Montgomery, for nine years. In spite of the prevailing depression they have been paying their Government Malkana, land and irrigation revenues with scrupulous regularity. They are also always eager to help the Administration in every way. In appreciation of their loyalty and fidelity the contract for cultivation at Chhanga Manga and Arafwala, originally granted for three years, were extended to nine years.

During the Great War they rendered splendid recruiting services in the Sheikhupura Ilaqa. They subscribed a lakh of rupees to Government Loan in 1929, purchasing bonds worth Rs. 18,300 in 1930 and bonds worth Rs. 15,000 in 1931.

Lala Nand Lal heroically arrested the notorious dacoit, Bori, in Sheikhupura Ilaqa and in recognition of his heroism was awarded a *Sanad* and a cash reward of Rs. 400.

Both the brothers are popular for their public spirit and genial temperament. They are of an intensely charitable disposition and always help widows and orphans.



Right:—S. Jagjit Singh. *Centre:*—S. Kartar Singh. *Left:*—S. Jaswant Singh.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH MAN, Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, Mananwala, Tehsil and District Sheikhupura, Punjab. Born 1906. Educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Invested with Magisterial powers, 1928, and with Civil powers, 1934. Member, District Board; Honorary Secretary and Director, Central Co-operative Bank, and Member, Amritsar Khalsa College Council. Donated a handsome amount to Viceroy's Leprosy Relief Funds. On occasion of His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan's visit to his residential town placed at his disposal Rs. 1,000 for cause of education. His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey also graced his residence with his visit. Donated Rs. 350 to Silver Jubilee Fund and Rs. 300 to King George Memorial Fund. Gave Rs. 600 to the St. John Ambulance Association Fund and a handsome amount to Punjab Government's Flood Relief Funds. Contributed Rs. 10,000 to Co-operative Societies. Got Aman Sabhas established at various places. Possesses vast landed and residential property in Sheikhupura, Gujranwala and Sialkot Districts. Younger brothers, Sardar Kartar Singh and Sardar Jaswant Singh, studying at the F. C. College. Has two sons, S. Birindar Singh and S. Harindar Singh, being educated at school.



Late Sardar Bahadur S. Kirpal Singh.



Sardar Jogindar Singh Man, Rais and Hony. Magistrate, Qilla S. Harnam Singh, District Sheikhupura.

SARDAR JOGINDAR SINGH MAN belongs to the well-known aristocratic family of Qilla Sardar Harnam Singh in the Sheikhupura District. His father, the late Sardar Sahib Sardar Harnam Singh Sahib, died in 1921. He was an Honorary Magistrate and rendered meritorious services during the last Great War. He furnished 1,400 fit recruits and subscribed liberally to the various War funds. The late Sardar founded the Central Co-operative Bank of Shahdara which bears his name.

Sardar Joginder Singh was born in 1905 and educated in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, where he distinguished himself in sports and studies.

The Sardar is married to the daughter of the late Sir Sardar Arur Singh Sahib, K.C.I.E., of Amritsar. He is an Honorary Magistrate; Member, District Board, and a prominent Jagirdar of the Province—owning landed property in Gujranwala, Montgomery, Sheikhupura and Sialkot Districts. He takes great interest in village uplift and the Co-operative movement and is the President of the Sardar Harnam Singh Central Co-operative Bank at Shahdara. He enjoys the esteem and affection of all classes of people for his many noble virtues and selfless public spirit. Any genuine movement for public good can count upon his prompt and active support.

SARDAR MANGAL SINGH MAN, Rais, Landlord, Jagirdar, Honorary Magistrate, Kot Shera, District Gujranwala, Punjab. Born 1887 and educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Appointed Zaildar, 1906. Assumed charge of Estate, 1907. Income from estate exceeds a lakh. Pays Rs. 10,000 and odd as land revenue. Owns also large area of land in Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Lahore Districts. Possesses two palatial buildings at Kot Shera and Amritsar. Holds Jagir in *Mouza* Dhariwal. A Member of Chiefs' College Managing Committee since 1911. During Great War supplied a large number of recruits; subscribed liberally to Red Cross, Aeroplane and other War funds; contributed Rs. 10,000 to War loans and Rs. 5,000 towards War expenses. Was awarded Commander-in-Chief's *Sanad* with a gold watch in a Durbar. Was an elected Member, Punjab Legislative Council. Is Honorary Magistrate; Provincial Durbari; Member, Khalsa College Council, Amritsar; Member, Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Gujranwala; Chairman, Khalsa Updeshak College and Orphanage, Gujranwala; Vice-President, Chief Khalsa Dewan, Amritsar; and elected Chairman, Sikh Sardars' Association, Gujranwala, a loyal and representative body of the Sikhs. Wields great influence in the community. Respected by all classes of people for many eminent qualities of head and heart. Took a leading part in Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations, 1935. Donated Rs. 1,200 to Jubilee Fund. Awarded Jubilee Medal.



Sardar Mangal Singh Man, Rais, Kot Shera, District Gujranwala.

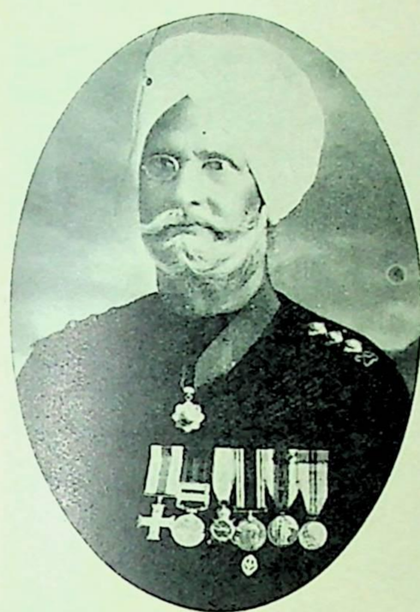


R. S. Thakur Mansa Ram, Executive Officer, Jutogh Cantt., Simla Hills.

RAI SAHIB THAKUR MANSA RAM, Executive Officer, Jutogh Cantonment, Simla Hills, resident of village Masri, Pargana Kaljoon, Patiala State. Born 1884. Owns a village in Patiala State. Possesses numerous certificates from high military officers in appreciation of valuable services rendered with exemplary honesty and labour. Served during Great War in official capacity and supplied many recruits. During Civil Disobedience movement maintained peace and order in Jutogh Cantonment and suburbs. Awarded title of Rai Sahib in 1920. Took a prominent part in celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee. Is immensely popular with all classes of people for his selfless public spirit. Has one son at present.

R. G. MARRIOTT, B.A., I.F.S., Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Punjab. Born 1886. Educated at Radley and Oxford. Joined service in 1911 as Assistant Conservator of Forests in the United Provinces. Served under the Munitions Board during the Great War. On deputation to the Railway Board, 1925—27. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935.

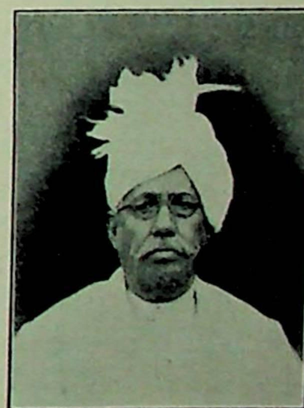
HONORARY CAPTAIN MAN SINGH BAHADUR, M.C., 29th Punjabis (retired), A.D.C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, Honorary Magistrate, Banki Chima, District Gujranwala, was born in 1887. He represents an old and distinguished family well known for prowess, public spirit and loyalty to the Crown. He enlisted in the Army in 1890, became Jamadar in 1906, Subedar in 1908, Subedar-Major in 1917, Honorary Lieutenant in 1920, and retired as Honorary Captain in 1921 with a distinguished record of services to his credit. He took part in the second Miranzai Expedition in 1891 and four years later in the Chitral Expedition. In the Waziristan campaign of 1901-2 he distinguished himself whilst on piquet duty on the 3rd January, 1902, and was severely wounded. During the Great War he served with distinction in East Africa from 1914 to 1917 and in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force from 1918 to 1920. He was awarded the Military Cross, mentioned in the Despatches and appointed Honorary Lieutenant. In 1921 he was made Honorary Captain and appointed to the Order of British India. In 1911 Captain Man Singh was selected to proceed to England as Indian Adjutant of the Coronation contingent. He was appointed Senior A.D.C. to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief on the 18th September, 1921, and was also awarded a *Jagir* of two squares of land on the 18th July, 1920. Regarding his military services he possesses numerous appreciative letters and certificates from high military officers.



Honorary Captain Man Singh Bahadur, M.C., Honorary Magistrate, Banki Chima, District Gujranwala.

Since his retirement from Military service, Captain Man Singh has been helping the Administration as well as the public in various ways. He has rendered valuable assistance to the Government in regard to Ex-soldier Jatha, Sikh Sudhar and Civil Disobedience movements. For these services he has been awarded numerous certificates and was made Honorary Magistrate. He is an ardent lover of education and has done much commendable work in this direction in this *Ilaqa.* He granted a scholarship for one year in honour of His Excellency the Governor's visit to the Normal School, Gakkhar.

CH. MAYA RAM, Zaildar, Kharar, District Hissar. Born 1870. During Great War did much useful recruiting work, in appreciation of which made *Kursinashin* and District Durbari. Has been an elected member of the Hissar District Board for 15 years. Has been also a Director, Hissar Central Co-operative Bank. For loyal services awarded various *Sanads*, certificates and medals.



Ch. Maya Ram, Zaildar, Kharar, District Hissar.

SARDAR MEHR SINGH, Rais, Landlord and Banker, Abohar, District Ferozepore, was born in 1889. He belongs to an old and responsible family noted for its earnest public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Crown. His father, Sardar Har Bakhsh Singh, was respected by all classes of people for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.

Sardar Mehr Singh is in every way a worthy member of the family. He is well versed in Gurmukhi and is a good rider. He owns three thousand *bighas* of land and pays Rs. 1,500 as land revenue. He is respected by the officials and the public alike for his steadfast loyalty to the Crown and genuine public spirit. He is very sympathetic to holy places and educational institutions and spends freely in religious and educational causes. His public subscriptions include Rs. 500 to the Gurdwara at Abohar, Rs. 350 to the Gurdwara at Muktsar and a decent amount to the Khalsa High School at Muktsar.

During the Great War he supplied ten recruits and subscribed nearly Rs. 10,000 to the War Loans. He energetically combatted Civil Disobedience.

He has two sons—Bhag Singh and Raghubir Singh.

SUBEDAR-MAJOR (HONORARY CAPTAIN) MEHAR DIN SARDAR BAHADUR, I.D.S.M., M.V.O. (retired), village Dhoria, District Gujrat, was born in 1866. Having secured 1st class military certificate he was enlisted in the Army in 1886, became Jamadar in 1905, Subedar in 1910, Subedar-Major in 1915, Honorary Captain in 1920 and retired the same year with a record of services to his credit highly approved by high military authorities as well as by His Majesty the King-Emperor himself. Here is a brief account of his military services :—Sikkim Field Force 1887—89, winning medal and clasp ; 1st and 2nd Miranzai Field Force 1890-91, clasp ; Waziristan Field Force 1894-95, clasp ; N.W.F.P. operations (Tirah and Mohmand) 1897-98, medal and two clasps ; Mishmi Expeditionary Force 1899-1900 ; China E.F., medal and clasp ; M.E.F. 1915-16, General Service Medal ; Persian Field Force 1916—18, Victory Medal ; mentioned in Despatches in 1917 with Persian F. F., Order of British India, 1st class, with title of Sardar Bahadur and Indian Distinguished Service Medal in 1918 with Persian F. F.; mentioned in Despatches, 20th South Persian Field Force, 1917-18.



Subedar-Major (Honorary Captain) Mehar Din, Sardar Bahadur, I.D.S.M., M.V.O. (retired), vil. Dhoria, District Gujrat.

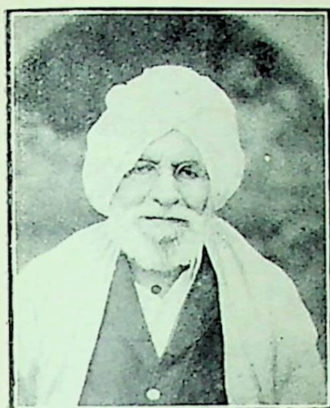
For highly satisfactory performance of reconnaissance duty in Burma (N. Shan States and Wa Hills) in 1896-97 he was awarded the MacGregor Memorial Medal in 1899. In the China Field Force operation (1900-02) file he is referred to as " a most useful man " who could be " entrusted with any work either in the field or in the office." He served with distinction with Kabul Mission, 1904-05, and R. E. Survey Duty, Hindustan-Tibbet Road, 1906. For good service with Mishmi Mission Force, 1911-12, he was awarded Order of British India 2nd class. Abor E.F. 1911-12 Medal.

He was employed on Special Secret Service in Persia in 1913 and gave a highly creditable account of himself. He raised the 1st Field Company Engineer S.P.R., in Sheraz and was highly spoken of by Brigadier-General, Sir P.M. Sykes, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., for his great intelligence and engineering work in South Persia from November, 1916, to October, 1918. He was appointed Orderly Officer to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in 1914 and presented with Silver Medal of Royal Victorian Order. He was also awarded the Delhi Durbar Medal, 1911.

During the Great War, in addition to distinguished services in the Field, he helped in recruiting eight hundred men for labour corps for serviee in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia in 1915 and for this received a glowing certificate from Major Townsend. For his " gallant and distinguished services in the Field " he was not only mentioned in Despatches but was honoured through the Secretary of State for War with " His Majesty's high appreciation."

He has contributed liberally to Red Cross, Prince of Wales Fund, Poor Fund and Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.

He received His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.



R. S. Lala Chuni Lal Mehta, Rais and retd. Distt. Judge, Hariana.

RAI SAHIB LALA CHUNILAL MEHTA, Rais and retired District Judge, Hariana. District Hoshiarpur. Born 1901 *Sambat*, Belongs to a respectable ancient family. Father, Jassa Mal Mehta, rendered valuable services during Mutiny. He was awarded a Sufedposhi *Muafi* of Rs. 200 which is now yielded by Rai Sahib. Rai Sahib subscribed Rs. 9,000 to War Loans and collected good amount for same. Also constructed female ward for in-door patients in Hariana Dispensary. Benign British Government granted him seven squares of land in Lyallpur District. Transferred his land to his son.



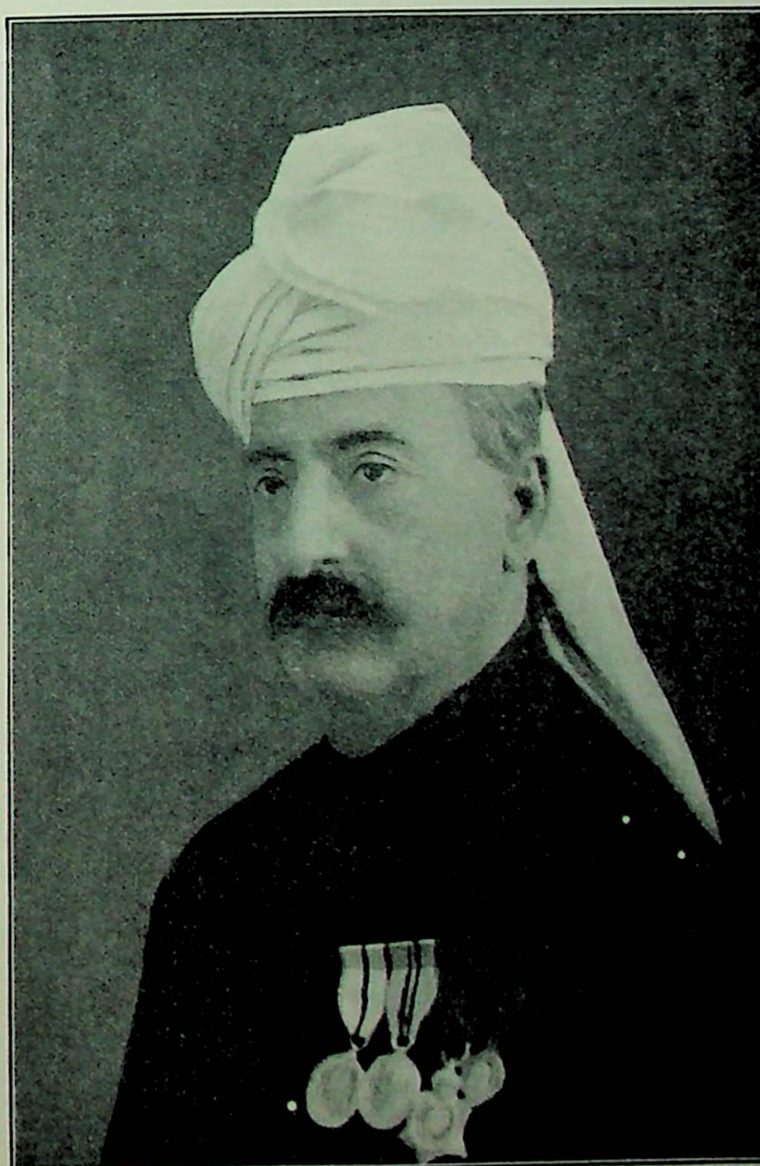
Raizada Jagan Nath Mehta, Rais, Hariana.

RAIZADA LALA JAGAN NATH MEHTA, Rais, Hariana, son of Rai Sahib Chuni Lal. Born 1901 A. D. President, Town Committee, Hariana, and Vice-Patron, District Health Association, and Assessor, Hoshiarpur. Owns land in Hoshiarpur District besides that in Lyallpur District transferred to him by his father. Spends money freely for public good, takes keen interest in helping all departments of the Government and got testimonials. Subscribed Rs. 5,000 to War Loans. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. Has two sons, Omkar Nath and Kailash Nath, and one daughter, Saroj Kumari.

KHAN BAHADUR SIR MOHAMMAD ABDUR RAHMAN, KT., LL.D., 26, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi. Born 5th October, 1888. Educated at St. Stephen's College, Delhi; graduated in Arts in 1907 and in Law in 1910. Advocate of the High Court of Lahore. Elected to the Delhi Municipal Committee in 1922 and served as Senior Vice-President of the Committee, 1925—28; Dean of the Faculty of Law, Delhi University, 1925—35; Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, 1930—34. Made Khan Bahadur, 1928, and Knighted, 1934.

RAJA MOHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN, Khan Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate and President, Municipal Committee, Jhelum. He belongs to an old and distinguished family noted for its nobility, culture, public spirit and loyalty to the Crown. His great-grandfather, Raja Sultan Khan, ruled over the districts of Bhimber and Noshera within the present limits of Jammu and Kashmir. After the death of Raja Sultan Khan his son, Raja Faiz Talab Khan, styled Bhimberwala by Sir Henry Lawrence, received a perpetual pension of Rs. 10,000 a year, which in ordinary course has passed to Raja Mohammad Akbar Khan.

Raja Mohammad Akbar Khan is Provincial Durbari and has inherited the title of Raja. He fully maintains the family tradition of loyalty to the Crown. During the Great War he served the Empire with exemplary devotion. For his War services he received the title of Khan Bahadur, a Sword of Honour in 1916, and Recruiting Badge in 1917.



Raja Mohammad Akbar Khan, Khan Bahadur, Hony. Magistrate and President, Municipal Committee, Jhelum.

KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN, retired E. A. C., village Ahmednagar, District Kohat. Born August, 1879. Studied in Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and Government College, Lahore, in the early nineties. Appointed Naib-Tahsildar in 1906, promoted to E.A.C. in 1919 and retired in 1934 after twenty-eight years' faithful and meritorious service. Worked with devotion and distinction in North Waziristan and South Waziristan Expeditions, in Mohmand Expedition and during Afghan War. Worked with exemplary devotion during the Great War. Was made Khan Sahib in 1915, Khan Bahadur in 1918; was awarded three medals for services during the Great War and a Recruiting Badge for recruiting services. Received the Waziristan Medal 1921—24. Also granted a *Jagir* of Rs. 250. Pays Rs. 500 annually as land revenue.



K. B. Mohd. Ali Khan, retd. E. A. C., village Ahmednagar, Distt. Kohat.



Mohd. Akbar Ali, Zaildar and Rais, Hasta Kalan, Distt. Ferozepore. (*Biography not received.*)

Is also in proud possession of numerous certificates and *Sanads* from various Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of Divisions for faithful services to Government. All through his long period of service enjoyed a reputation for honesty and impartiality.

Respected by one and all for his piety, generosity, polished manners and innate nobility of soul. Subscribes liberally to all useful funds. Contributed decent amounts to Red Cross Society and the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund. Gave Rs. 15,000 to the Ahmediya Mission.

KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN, village and P. O. Shedu, Tahsil Nowshera, Peshawar.

CAPT. MOHAMMAD ABDULLA KHAN, Wazirabad, Distt. Gujranwala.

KHAN BAHADUR MOHAMMAD DILAWAR KHAN, B.A., Reforms Officer, N.-W. F. P., Peshawar, is the son of Khan Bahadur Abdul Qadir Khan, Landlord and Rais of Jhanda, Distt. Peshawar, who has to his credit a fine record of political and War services. In recognition of his various important and valuable services he was granted, at the conclusion of the War, a *Jagir* of Rs. 1,000 yearly for two generations and awarded the title of Khan Bahadur in June, 1928.

His younger brother, K. S. Sher Afzal Khan, is at present Assistant Political Agent, Malakand. He is a hero of the Great European War, and having fought gallantly at different theatres, he was decorated with the Order of M. C. and granted I. D. S. Medal.

K. B. Mohammad Dilawar Khan took his B.A. Degree from Edward Mission College in 1915. The same year he was selected a candidate for the Provincial Service on account of valuable services of his father. He was first posted as an Assistant Political Officer, Khyber, in 1917, and is at present Reforms Officer of the N. W. F. Province. For his various meritorious services he was awarded the title of Khan Sahib in 1921 and that of Khan Bahadur in 1933. He is blessed with two sons—Kh. Abdul Hamid Khan and Kh. Abdul Rahim Khan.



K. B. Mohammad Dilawar Khan, B.A., Reforms Officer, N.-W. F. P., Peshawar.

PIR MOHAMMAD ATAULLAH, Rais, Landlord, Numbardar, Sarawan Bodla, District Ferozepur, Punjab, is descended from the renowned Siddiqi Qureshi family of Mecca and Medina in Arabia. The first of his ancestors to come to India was Sheikh Shahab-ul-Mulk. He came to Multan and put up with the saint and savant, Mohammad Araq Azmi, He received his education from him and acknowledged and revered him as Pir. One winter night the Pir needed water and found that Sheikh Shahab-ul-Mulk had warm water ready for him. Pleased at this happy and clever reading of his mind the Pir called him Boo-i-Dil, from which the family came to be called Bodla. The Pir also favoured him with incantations as cure of dog-bite which still continue in the family.



Right: Pir Mohd. Zaman, *minor*. *Centre*: Pir Mohd. Ataullah. *Left*: Pir Mohd. Sultan.



Pir Nizam Din.

Sheikh Shahab-ul-Mulk settled at Khai Bodla in the Bahawalpur State. One of his sons, Sheikh Ibrahim, who flourished in the reign of Emperor Shahjehan, rose to a singularly high level of spiritual eminence and had among his *Murids* Prince Dara Shikoh. When on a particular occasion the Prince visited him in state every one of his large contingent of followers brought with him two or three bricks and built at his place a *Rouza* and a mosque which still exist. Sheikh Ibrahim owned many villages and had wide renown as a spiritual preceptor.

Sarawan Bodla was founded by Syed Ataullah's great-grandfather, Pir Amir Shah. His grandfather, Pir Noor Ahmad, added in many ways to the prestige and prosperity of the family. His father, Pir Nizam-ud-din, was widely respected for his saintly character and broad-minded munificence. During the Great War he supplied recruits to the Army and subscribed liberally to the War Loans, different War Funds, Red Cross Ambulance, Muslim Recruiting Committee, Ferozepur, Our Day Fund, etc. He was awarded a certificate and a *Lungi* for War services, Punjab Government *Sanad* and certificates for promoting education in villages and certificate for help to the Administration and Police.

Pir Mohammad Ataullah is in every way a worthy member of this distinguished family and is equally respected by the public and the officials for his public spirit and loyalty to the Crown. He holds certificates from Deputy Commissioner and Chairman, District Board, for the gift of a piece of land for a school, Punjab Government *Sanad* for assistance to the agricultural development and for sanitary, vaccination and plague work, and numerous certificates for helping the Administration and the Police and for efficient discharge of his duties as Numbardar. He was annual Member, Red Cross Society, throngh Punjab Branch, in 1928.



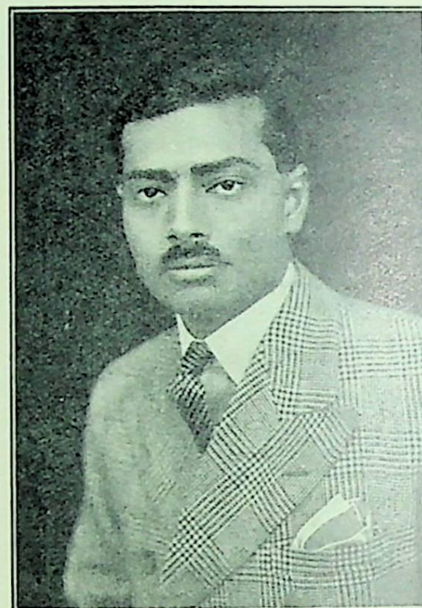
Mir Mohd. Hassan, Landlord, Barwala, Distt. Hissar.

MIR MOHAMMAD HASSAN, Landlord, Kursinashin and Assessor, Barwala, District Hissar, Punjab, is a worthy scion of an ancient Syed family, which is well known for its loyalty. During Mutiny of 1857 his grandfather, Risaldar Ghulam Mohammad, along with his family, protected Barwala Treasury and saved lives of several Government officials by giving them shelter in his own house.

HAN MOHAMMAD IHSAN ALI KHAN, Provincial Durbari, who is prominent among the Khawanins of Malerkotla, was born in 1890 and educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He belongs to the Ruling Family of Malerkotla, being descended from Nawab Jamal Khan. His grandfather, Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan, was the grandson of Nawab Bahadur Khan, son of Nawab Jamal Khan. Nawab Bahadur Khan, who died in 1866, was himself a Ruling Chief.



Khan Mohammad Ihsan Ali Khan, Malerkotla.



Khan Hassan Ali Khan, Malerkotla.

Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan exercised judicial powers in his *Jagir* and was a prominent figure in his time in Malerkotla. He was entitled to the *Gaddi* after the death of Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan, who had no son, but owing to some unpleasantness his claims were disregarded and Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan was adopted by Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan as heir and successor. Consequently on the death of Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan Nawab Mohammad Ibrahim Ali Khan was invested with ruling powers. It is clear from the above fact that if the succession to the *Gaddi* had followed from the senior line Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan would have been the Ruler of Malerkotla and thus the position of Khan Mohammad Ihsan Ali Khan, who is the son of Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan's eldest son, would have been to-day different from what it is. In spite of the new turn of events the rights of the sons of Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan could not be ignored, and the Government had to recognise their distinctive position in the State. Thus Khan Mohammad Ihsan Ali Khan is in undisputed enjoyment of certain rights and privileges in common with the State and he contributes one-tenth of his income towards the maintenance of the Imperial Service Sappers.

Out of the three Khawanins—sons of Khan Ghulam Mohammad Khan—Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, KT., C.S.I., and his nephew, Khan Mohammad Ihsan Ali Khan, owing to some unpleasantness with the State, permanently transferred their residences to Lahore and Ludhiana respectively.

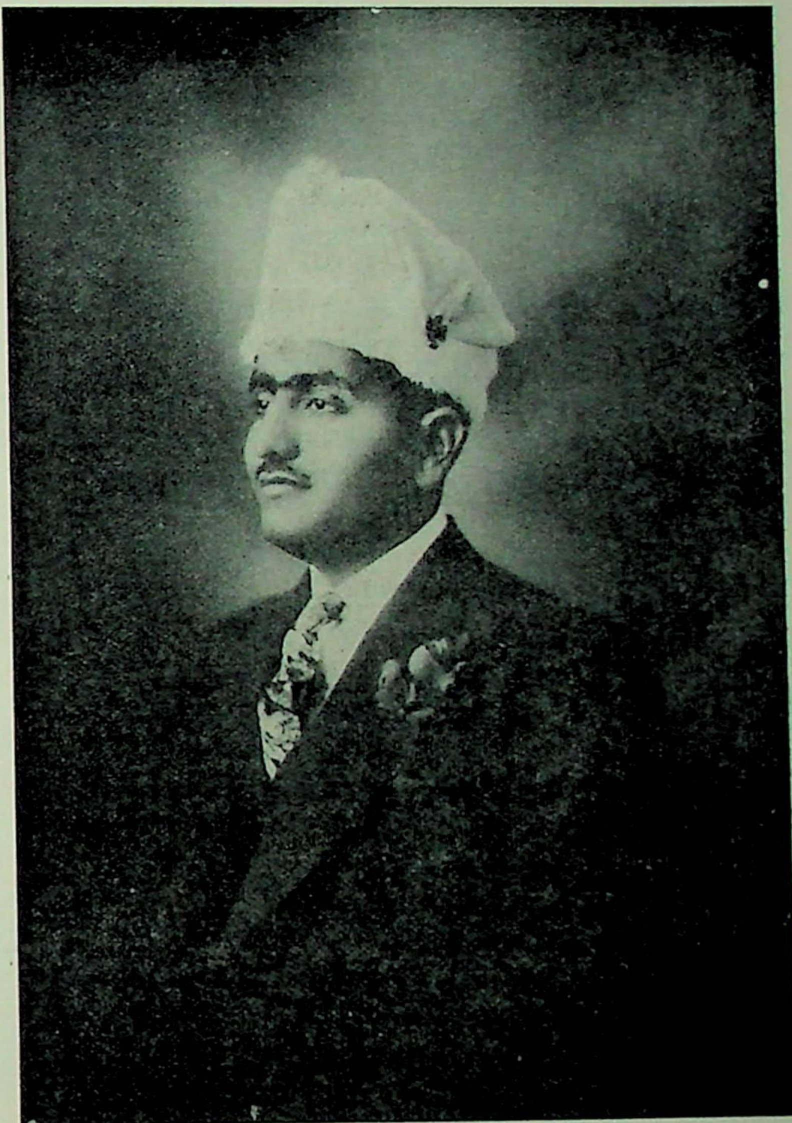
During the Great War Khan Mohammad Ihsan Ali Khan contributed about Rs. 25,000 to different War Funds, besides his usual contribution of one-tenth of his income towards the maintenance of the Imperial Service Sappers. His two uncles also rendered various services.

Khan Mohammad Ihsan Ali Khan is very popular among the notables of Ludhiana, both official and non-official. Every fund for public good, whether started by the Government or the public, can count upon his ready support.

He is blessed with a promising son in Khan Hassan Ali Khan, a well-educated and cultured young man, who is helping his father in the management of his Estate. He is married to a daughter of the Nawab of Kunjpura, District Karnal.

ARDAR MOHAMMAD NAWAZ KHAN SAHIB, Chief of Dab Kalan Estate in the Jhang and Multan Districts, was born on the 26th August, 1910, and succeeded to the Estate in 1923 on the death of his father, Sardar Haq Nawaz Khan Sahib, who was loved and respected all over the Province for his many eminent qualities of head and heart.

The Sardar Sahib belongs to the family of the Moghals—Dab. The title of "Sardar," was granted to his great-grandfather, Mirza Mohammad Ismail, by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His grandfather, Khan Sahib Sardar Bahadur Khan, was a man of remarkable intellect and wide culture. He was held in the highest esteem by Government, whom he had served with distinction at many a critical time. By command of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General Sir Henry Davies, the Lt.-Governor of the Punjab, in 1877 presented him with the following certificate :—"By command of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General this certificate is presented in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Empress of India, to Bahadur, son of Ismail, in the Jhang District, in recognition of his having served in the war with Mulraj and also rendered aid in 1857. He is a native gentleman of singularly advanced views and has founded a new village and furnished it with a handsome bazar at his own expense. He is highly esteemed by the District Officers."



Sardar Mohammad Nawaz Khan, Chief of Dab Kalan Estate.

A gold medal was also awarded to Khan Sahib Sardar Bahadur Khan by His Excellency the Viceroy for valuable help in Sanitary and Police administration in the District. He was the most perfect gentleman in this part of the Punjab, and the people of Jhang and Multan Districts imbibed a good deal of modern culture and high manners from his noble example in those early days. He was generous and philanthropic by nature and had built many buildings and a rest house on the bank of the river for visitors and also a lot of wells for his subjects.

Sardar Mohammad Nawaz Khan's uncle, Subedar Khudadad Khan, was the first Indian to win the Victoria Cross in the Great War.

His father, Sardar Haq Nawaz Khan, had inherited the great qualities of his predecessors and was the recipient of a number of *Sanads* and certificates from high Government officials for valuable public services. He proved immensely helpful during the Great War both in regard to men and money. He helped the mission in India Relief Fund and subscribed liberally to the Punjab Aeroplane Relief Fund and various other War funds. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presented to him a *Sanad* in March, 1919, for splendid recruiting work. In 1905 he was awarded a *Sanad* for helping the cause of education in his district.

Sardar Mohammad Nawaz Khan Sahib is the only son of his father and has proved in every way a worthy scion of his noble family. He was educated in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, under the guardianship of Mr. Gilmore. In College the young Sardar became immensely popular for his great interest in sports and other social activities and, above all, for his remarkable

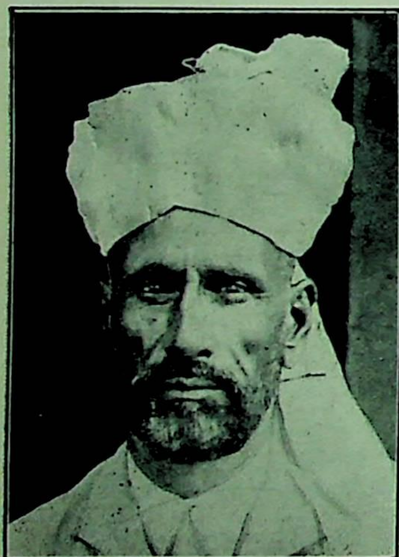
personality. He was highly spoken of by the Principal and the Professors. After he had finished his education in Aitchison Chiefs' College, he was sent to the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, for general training, which he finished creditably. He is very fond of travelling and has travelled through Persia, Iraq, Assyria, Palestine, Egypt, Saudan, Hungary, Australia, Italy, South Africa and the Far East.

The Sardar Sahib married in 1930 the daughter of the late Hon'ble K. B. Mian Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., KT., Member, E. H. and L. Deptt. The function was one of great splendour and magnificence and was attended by His Excellency Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, the Governor of the Punjab, and other prominent people from all over the Province.

The young Sardar is a keen sportsman, excelling in shooting, etc. He is a magnificent rider and his stud of horses is "a pick of the best."

Dab Kalan Estate is a very beautiful place situated on the banks of the rivers Chenab and Jhelum, specially known for its *shikar* facilities and a lovely garden. A part of the Estate also lies in the Multan District known as Khan Bahadur Garh.

SHEIKH MOHAMMAD HUSSAIN, Landlord, District Durbari, Assessor and President, Municipal Committee, Eminabad, District Gujranwala. Born 1895. Ancestors always loyal and helpful to British Raj. Sheikh Sahib has been helping the Administration devotedly in various ways. Has to his credit a record of memorable services to Government duting Non-co-operation, Civil Disobedience and Ahrar movements. Obliged Muslim members of Congress to leave Congress. Helping Islamia High School, Eminabad, with stipends, scholarships, etc., payment of deficit to the tune of about 2,000 a year and a subscription of Rs. 180 p. m. to the Red Cross Society of the school. Subscribed liberally to War Loans, Aligarh Muslim University, Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam, Earthquake Fund, etc. Only son, Sheikh Mohammad Nazir, is helping his father in managing his landed property. Younger brother, Sheikh Mohammad Hayat, is an S. D. O., Canals.

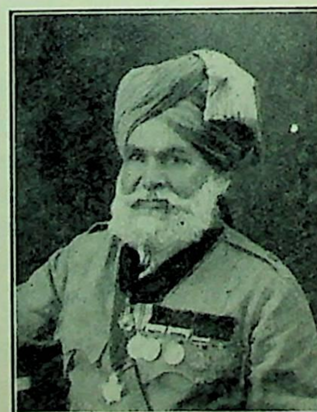


K. S. Pir Mohammad Khan, Rais and Landlord, Bathanwala, P. O. Behrampur, Distt. Gurdaspur.

KHAN SAHIB PIR MOHAMMAD KHAN, Rais and Landlord, Bathanwala, P. O. Behrampur, District Gurdaspur, Punjab. Born April 15, 1880. Belongs to an old and distinguished family of Sarwani Pathan Landlords said to have descended from the Malerkotla Ruling family.

Khan Sahib was scholar of Engineering Class, Punjab University, and served the North-Western Railway as Overseer, Sub-Divisional Officer, Inspector of Works (Stores), etc. In addition to services on open line he undertook construction of the Bullock Train Extension line between Simla proper and Simla Goods Shed and finished this complicated work most satisfactorily, getting a special promotion on that account. He was awarded the title of Khan Sahib in June, 1934, in appreciation of his loyalty to Government and the most efficient services rendered to the Engineering Department, N.-W. R. He has been a good cricketer in his time. Blessed with four worthy sons—two graduates, third a medical student, and the fourth managing Estate affairs.

LIEUT. KHAN SAHIB MOHAMMAD MEHR DIN, Bahadur, O.B.I., I.M.D., Bhogiwal, P. O. Baghbanpura, District Lahore. Born 21st February, 1862. Joined Indian Medical Department after taking diploma from Lahore Medical School in 1881 and retired in 1921 after meritorious services of over 40 years as Honorary Assistant Surgeon. In recognition of admirable work in N.-W. F. P. and China was awarded medals in 1888, 1898 and 1901. Also received meritorious and good services medal in 1904; Delhi Coronation Durbar Medal in 1911; Star of Second Class O.B.I. with Bahadur in 1919; War Badge and Souvenir in 1920 and Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Made Khan Sahib in 1916 and Honorary Lieutenant in 1922. Possesses also numerous *Sanads* and certificates for useful services. Only son is Deputy Superintendent, Police.



Lt. K. S. Mohammad Mehr Din, O.B.I., I.M.D., Bhogiwal.

SUBEDAR-MAJOR MALIK MOHAMMAD ROSHAN KHAN, Sub-Registrar, District Gujranwala, Punjab. Born 1878. Served in 124th (D. C. O.) Baluchistan Infantry for 26 years 4 months. Served in North China during Chinese Revolution, 1911—14; in France and Flanders, 1915; was present in Neuve Chapelle and Ypres attacks; served in British East Africa; Waziristan Expedition, 1917; and 3rd Afghan War, 1919. For distinguished services awarded grant of land and *Sanad* by the Viceroy. Mentioned in 'Gazette of India.' For supplying a large number of recruits during Great War received money reward, *Khillat*, *Sanad* from Commander-in-Chief and Recruiting Badge and mentioned in I. A. Order and recommended for King's Commission. Holds following medals and decorations:—Star 1914-15, General Service Medal; Victory Medal; 3rd Afghan War Medal, 1919; Recruiting Medal; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Top Left:—Major Malik Mohammad Hussain Khan.
Top Right:—Subedar-Major Malik Mohammad Roshan Khan.
Bottom Left:—Havildar Mohammad Nawaz Khan.
Bottom Right:—Malik Mohammad Akbar Khan.

After retirement in 1922 served in various capacities such as Secretary, District Soldiers' Board, Gujranwala; President, Wazirabad Co-operative Banking Union Ltd.; Director, Central Bank and Execution Union, Gujranwala; elected Member of District Board; Judicial Assessor, etc.

Granted a Silver Cup by Governor for good farming and assistance in agricultural matters. Received *Khillat* and Punjab Government *Sanads* for assistance to Revenue and General Administration during Civil Disobedience and ex-soldiers' agitation. Appointed Sub-Registrar, Wazirabad, 1934. Subscribed Rs. 150 and collected Rs. 95 towards Silver Jubilee Fund and paid Rs. 50 to Punjab Memorial Fund.

His cousin Major Malik Mohammad Hussain Khan served in 7th Hariana and 40th Cavalry and in various theatres of Great War. Worked as Quarter-Master of the Regiment on Field Service when no British Officer was available. Awarded meritorious service medal. Gave a good number of recruits. After retirement as Risaldar served in Bahawalpur State Army as Major Commandant, H. H. Bodyguard, Horse Artillery, Transport and Brigade-Major, 1922—31. Granted 4 squares of land and appointed Lambardar. Served in Sikar (Jaipur State) as Police Member of State Council. Awarded a golden certificate by H. H. the Maharaja. Holds General Service and Victory Medals, Meritorious Service Medal and 2 Bahawalpur State Medals.

His nephew, Havildar Mohammad Nawaz Khan, 1st Royal Battalion, 9th Jat Regiment (son of late Jemadar Fazal Ahmad, 124th Baluchis), enlisted, 1927. Passed Signalling Assistant Instructor, 1932. "Distinguished." Selected Assistant Instructor, Army Signalling School, Poona, 1933. Passed 1st Class English Certificate Examination, 1933. Passed School of Musketry, 1935.

His son, Malik Mohammad Akbar Khan, born 1922, is being educated.

PANDIT MURLI DHAR MOUDGILL, B.A., B.T., P.E.S., District Inspector of Schools, Sialkot. Born 1889. During his over 23 years' service in the Education Department, Punjab, he has done much admirable work in various capacities. He has been associated with the Scout Movement for over twelve years and attended the World Scout Jamboree, 1929. Was awarded the Scout Medal of Merit, 1932, and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

RUKN-UD-DAULAH SHAMSHER JANG NAWAB MOHAMMAD SAJJAD ALI KHAN of Karnal is the recognised head of the Mandal-i-Nausherwanis, commonly known as the Mandals of Karnal. They belong to the ruling Nausherwani family of Kharan in Baluchistan, and claim direct descent from Nausherwan, the well-known Emperor of Persia.

Malik Mahmud Khan *alias* Qutb-ud-Din Khan was their first ancestor who came over to India in the reign of Khilji Kings and rose to the Governorship of Multan. When Bahlol Lodhi ousted the Khilji dynasty and became Emperor of Delhi, he invited Malik Mahmud Khan, who was a trusted friend of his, to assume the Governorship of Samana and thus the family came to settle in that place.


Rukn-ud-Daulah Shamsher Jang Nawab Mohammad Sajjad Ali Khan of Karnal.

During the confusion which marked the close of the seventeenth century, the Mandals, pressed by the Sikhs under Banda, their Bairagi leader, moved from Samana to the neighbourhood of Pihowah on the Saraswati stream. The remains of one of their forts are still to be seen at Murtazapur, between Pihowah and Thanesar. In 1779 Prince Farkhunda Bakht of Delhi granted the parganas of Muzaffarnagar, Shoran and Charthawal in the Jumna Doab, under the seal of Nawab Majid-ud-Daulah, the Prime Minister, to Sher-ud-Din Khan, a great-grandson of Mahmud Khan in the twelvth degree, who had helped the Imperial forces against the Mahrattas and saved the life of the Prince on one occasion. Now they left the Thanesar tract and settled at Jarauda in the vicinity of Muzaffarnagar. On Sher-ud-Din Khan's death in 1789, the above-mentioned parganas were given to his brother, Mohammadi Khan, by Daulat Rao Scindhia on condition of maintaining a body of 200 horsemen for military service. The titles of Rukn-ud-Daulah Shamsher Jang Bahadur, with a Jagir of six villages, were also conferred by the Emperor for his personal services as a General in the Moghul Army. In 1806 Mohammadi Khan, his nephew and cousin, were induced, in accordance with the policy of Lord Lake, to accept a Jagir of sixty villages in the Karnal Pargana, in exchange of their estates in the Doab, and Mohammadi Khan was further allowed to retain a Jagir of Rs. 6,000 a year in Muzaffarnagar which had been assigned to him personally for services rendered, and eventually the Mandals adopted Karnal as their permanent home.

In 1857 Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan Bahadur, grandfather of the present Nawab, rendered loyal services and gave valuable assistance during the Mutiny, which were duly acknowledged in a letter from Lord Canning to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab in the following terms:— "His Lordship is of opinion that the liberality of Government in the acknowledgment of the Nawab's services should be as unstinted as his support and assistance have been unhesitating. The Nawab's services have been most valuable as testified to by all officers, both Civil and Military, who have had an opportunity of forming a judgment on the subject. From the first the Nawab openly and fearlessly espoused the cause of the British Government and his acts have been throughout in accordance with his professions. He neither spared personal exertions nor withheld material aid, but freely placed all his establishments and all his resources at our disposal. Conduct such as this calls for marked recognition." "For his services the quit rent of Rs. 5,000 payable by him was remitted in perpetuity. He was also presented with a *Khil'at* of Rs. 10,000 in Durbar and permitted to retain two cannon and one hundred armed retainers; these honours have been

continued to his successors." The title of "Mushfiq" was also added to his name and he was appointed as Honorary Assistant Commissioner in the Karnal District. He died in 1867 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nawab Azmat Ali Khan. He was granted the title of Nawab Bahadur in 1891 and exempted from personal appearance in Civil Courts. Shortly before his death he made a *waqf* of a part of his property in the Muzaffarnagar District, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 40,000, for educational and religious purposes. He died childless in 1908, and his younger brother, Nawab Rustom Ali Khan, succeeded him. For his services Nawab Rustom Ali Khan was also given the title of Nawab Bahadur in 1911, and exempted from attendance in Civil Courts. In the Great War he contributed Rs. 50,000 to the War Loan and Rs. 5,000 to the Aeroplane Fund, and gave valuable assistance in many ways. He was given nine squares of land in the Montgomery District and two posthumous *Sanads* were conferred by the order of H. E. the Governor-General in 1918; he was also mentioned in War Despatches.

Many educational and charitable institutions are indebted to his generosity. His services were summed up in a condolence telegram from H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the following terms :—" He was the most loyal supporter of the Government and a great benefactor to the community." He died in January, 1918, and was succeeded by his son, the present Nawab.

Nawab Mohammad Sajjad Ali Khan was born in 1892. He was privately educated by able tutors. He is well-versed in English and Persian and is a great scholar of Urdu. Many of his writings in prose and poetry have already appeared in well-known Urdu magazines. He is keenly interested in educational matters, and always takes a prominent part in promoting works of public utility. He has given donations of more than Rs. 20,000 to the Anjuman-i-Islam, Lahore; Muslim Boarding House, Muzaffarnagar; Hali Muslim High School, Panipat; Muslim High School, Ambala; Muslim Meo School, Nooh; and Jansath Dispensary in Muzaffarnagar District. He built a beautiful gate at the Exhibition Compound, Muzaffarnagar.

He was the elected Vice-President of the District Board, Karnal, from 1918 to 1920. In 1920 he was made an Honorary Magistrate.

During the Great War he served on the 2nd District War Loan Committee as Vice-President and on the District St. John Ambulance Association as President. He supplied 300 recruits to the Indian Army and made a gift of Rs. 10,000 to the Military Department for War expenses and subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the 2nd Indian War Loan. Besides these, he gave many subscriptions to many other funds also. Some big ones are mentioned below :—

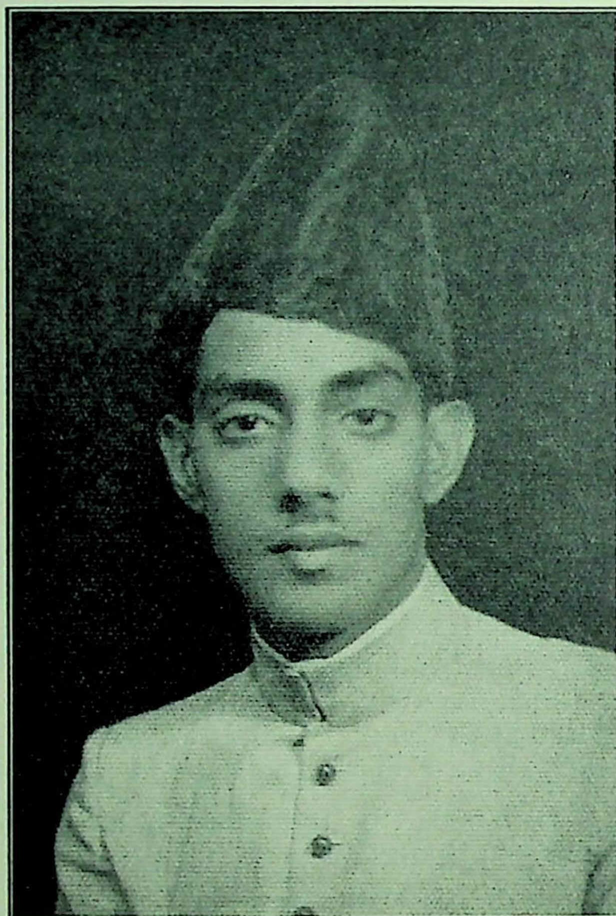
Indian Relief Fund, Rs. 3,000; St. John Association, Rs. 500; Boy Scouts, Rs. 600; Flood Relief Fund, Karnal, Rs. 2,000; Silver Jubilee Fund, Rs. 2,000; King George Memoral Fund, Rs. 500.

At the Durbar held at Gurgaon in 1918 H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab presented him a Commander-in-Chief's *Sanad*. H. E. the Viceroy granted him a certificate for valuable services in the cause of Ambulance work. In February, 1919, the Punjab Provincial War Loan Committee presented him a certificate in connection with the second Indian War Loan. The Commander-in-Chief also sent him a personal letter of thanks in 1919. In 1920 he received a letter of thanks from the Punjab Government for services rendered during the disturbance of 1919. He was also presented a War Badge by the Military Department of the Government of India. In 1923 H. E. the Viceroy was pleased to sanction the use of the titles of " Rukn-ud-Daulah and Shamsher Jang " in favour of Nawab Sajjad Ali Khan and his successors. In 1931 a Punjab Government *Sanad* was conferred on him in a Durbar by the Deputy Commissioner for valuable assistance to the administration. In 1935 he was awarded two Silver Jubilee Medals, one on the recommendation of the Punjab Government and the other on the recommendation of the U. P. Government. In 1936 he was invested with the powers of a Magistrate 1st Class.

In addition to being a Provincial Durbari in the Punjab he is the leading Durbari of the Delhi Province and the Meerut Division in U. P. For a number of years he has been a nominated Member of the Notified Area Committee, Karnal. He is the Vice-President of the Dehat Sudhar Committee and the President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Karnal. He is life member of all the philanthropic institutions in the district such as the Fauna Committee, Prisoners' Aid Committee, Fruit Growers' Association, etc., etc.

He is blessed with a promising son and heir in the person of Nawabzada Mohammad Naushad Ali Khan, who was born in January, 1923, and is at present prosecuting his studies privately.

MIÂN MOHAMMAD SARWAR, Rais-i-Azam, Behk Estate, Tahsil Fazilka, District Ferozepore, was born at Behk on the 12th February, 1916. He represents the famous line of Bodlas, a corrupted form of Boo-i-Dil (heart's perfume), a title given by a great saint, Hazrat Mohammad Iraqi Ajmi, to his disciple, Makhdum Shahab-ul-Mulk, 25th in the line of the First Caliph Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddiq. He was detailed on a spiritual mission to settle in Khai, now a village in the territory of Bahawalpur. His son, Sheikh Ibrahim, was able by his saintliness to draw Prince Darashakoh's attentions. It was the Saint's second son, Sheikh Abdul Fattah, who, migrating from Khai, settled in village Behk and was granted a *Jagir* by the Moghul Emperor.



Mian Mohammad Sarwar, Rais-i-Azam, Behk Estate, Tahsil Fazilka, District Ferozepore.

The branch descending from Sheikh Abdul Fattah and now known as Bodlas of Behk, Hasta, Jamalka and Sheikhan own about 35 villages and hold *Jagir* in about 17 villages in the Fazilka Tehsil, District Ferozepore, as well as in the Pakpattan Tahsil, District Montgomery.

Mian Mohmmad Sarwar is eighth in descent from Sheikh Abdul Fattah. He was only a child when his father, Mohammad Akbar, passed away in the prime of his life. He owns land in villages Behk, Ghulam Rasulwala, Depulana, Ojhanwali, Alyana, Halimwala, Saiwala, Badha and Arniwala in Tahsil Fazilka, District Ferozepore, comprising an estate embracing an area of 9,389 acres, now known as Behk Estate, which was taken over by the Court of Wards under its control in November, 1922 and released in June 1937. Besides, he has been awarded 5 squares of land by the Government in 1932, in the Pakpattan Tahsil, District Montgomery. He also holds his proportionate right in the *Jagir* granted to the Bodlas by the Moghuls.

Mian Mohammad Sarwar received his early education in Queen Mary's College and subsequently joined Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore, where he secured his diploma in 1936. He is now attending "Manager's Course" at the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur. He is a keen sportsman and gives every promise of proving in proper course an eminently worthy representative of his illustrious family.

Sheikh Subhan, an ancestor of Mian Mohammad Sarwar, was a much respected Zaildar. Mohammad Hayat, his grandfather, was also a Zaildar and made Honorary Magistrate for meritorious services. He wielded great influence in the *Ilaqa*.

SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN, Rais, Jagirdar, Honorary Sub-Registrar and Honorary Magistrate, Karnal, is a pure blue blood of the well-known Mandal Chiefs' family of the District, born on January 3, 1903. He is a worthy scion of an old, noble and historic family of Nowsherwani Afghans that came to India from Kharan in Sistan at the time of early Muslim invasion. A fairly exhaustive account of his family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note." His family was granted big fiefs on feudal tenure in Samana in Sirhind tracts by the Kings of Delhi. Pressed by the Sikhs under Banda they moved from Samana to the neighbourhood of Pehowa on the Saraswati stream. There still exists one of their forts at Murtazapur between Pehowa and Thanesar. From there they were again dislodged by the Sikhs and moved further towards Muzaffarnagar, and there towards the close of the 18th century they obtained the Parganas of Charthawal, Muzaffarnagar, Shoran, etc., from the Emperor of Delhi on feudal tenure. They were first called Malik. The founder of the family was Malik Ghulam Mohammad Khan *alias* Qutb-ud-Din Khan. His grandson, Nawab Sher-ud-Din Khan, died without issue in 1789 and was succeeded by his brother, Mohammadi Khan, Mohammad Ishaq Khan, his nephew, and Ghairat Ali Khan, his cousin. In their time Doulat Rao Scindhia overran the Jamna Doab but renewed the Mandal tenure in return of military services.



Sahibzada Mohammad Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Rais, Jagirdar, Honorary Sub-Registrar and Honorary Magistrate, Karnal.

In 1804, when the British Government was supreme in the Jumna Doab and the confederacy headed by the Rajas of Ladwa and Thanesar, which had continued to oppose the British force in the field, was broken, the Mandal Chiefs were transplanted to the right bank of the Jumna on the recommendation of Lord Lake. The Mandal Chiefs, thus transplanted, were Mohammadi Khan, his nephew Mohammad Ishaq Khan, (whose descendant is the subject of this sketch) and his cousin Ghairat Ali Khan, who gave up their lands in Jumna Doab in exchange for the Pargana of Karnal. They thus settled in Karnal in 1806 in furtherance of the policy of Lord Cornwallis, which had for its object the delegation of the rights of the East India Company beyond the Jumna to a number of petty Chiefs, who were to be entrusted with the keeping up of the North-West border. The descendants of the above-noted three Mandal Chiefs are still in possession of their respective shares of land and Jagir in the Karnal District.

Khan Bahadur Nawabzada Haji Shamsher Ali Khan, the grandson of Mohammad Ishaq Khan, was a noble man of outstanding personality, who not only increased considerably the friendly relations of the family with the Government but for his many qualities of head and heart was immensely popular with all classes of the public. He rendered valuable services in the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857, which were duly appreciated by the Government, and he was invited at the Darbar of 1903. He was an Honorary Magistrate and was the first non-official President of the Karnal Municipality. These high and responsible posts were held by him with great credit and for a long time. He always rendered admirable service in the interests of the public. Through his personal influence he saved the lives of more than one during the threatening situation at certain fairs and on this account he was placed in charge of all the big local festivals. In recognition of the aforesaid services he was awarded a large number of *Sanads* and a watch at Darbar, and again a pistol was also presented to him. The title of "Khan Bahadur" was conferred upon him in 1890. The Khan Bahadur was of an intensely charitable disposition. His purse was always open to every fund for public good, whether raised by the Government or the public. He was the only member of the family who performed *Haj*.

Unfortunately in his old age he received an unbearable shock by the death of his only surviving son, Nawabzada Khurshed Ali Khan, in the very prime of his youth at the age of 20, leaving behind his only son, Nawabzada Mohammad Zulfiqar Ali Khan, the subject of this sketch, who was then a baby of not more than a year. Khan Bahadur Nawab Haji Shamsher Ali Khan died in 1908, and as his grandson, *viz.*, the aforesaid baby, was a minor, his estate was taken under the superintendence of the Court of Wards.

Nawabzada Mohammad Zulfiqar Ali Khan was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, up to the Diploma Standard. He is well versed in Urdu, English and Persian. The annual income from all sources of his big estate is about Rs. 50,000 including the Jagir income of about Rs. 20,000.

He was released from the Court of Wards in 1924 on attaining majority. Since then he has been trying his best to follow in the footsteps of his grandfather by serving the Government and the public alike with equal energy and devotion. He has inherited in full all the noble virtues of his illustrious grandfather. He gave more than Rs. 10,000 as subscriptions to all public and Government utility work throughout the Province. Every fund of public utility can count upon his ready support and spontaneous liberality. The list of his own and family subscriptions is long enough for the proverbial philanthropy of his historic house. A hall in the Edward Memorial Hospital of Karnal, erected by him and bearing his name, is a living testimony of the Nawabzada's generosity.

During the Great War, 1914—18, the Nawabzada, being a minor, could not keep up the family traditions by helping the benign Government personally, yet his estate was not behind any other estate in its services to the Empire. It subscribed about Rs. 60,000 to the War Loans and contributed about Rs. 6,000 to the different War Funds. He encouraged his tenants to enlist in the Army.

His public activities embrace a wide range of usefulness. He worked devotedly for several years as an elected Member of the Karnal Municipal Committee and as a nominated Member of the District Board. He has been working as non-official Visitor of the Karnal Sub-Jail since 1924 and as Honorary Sub-Registrar since 1927 and now he has been appointed Honorary Magistrate. He is Life Member of Red Cross Society; Hony. Treasurer of the Red Cross Society and the Prisoners' Aid Society; Hony. Secretary to the Red Cross Library, Karnal; a member of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Prisoners' Aid Society; a Life Member of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Province; Member, Fauna Committee, and President, Jacob's Club, Karnal. He was also President of the Anjuman Islamia, Karnal, for a considerable time. He received several letters of thanks from the authorities for the support and help rendered by him at critical junctures such as the Panipat disturbances, flood relief work, etc., besides in the general administration of the District. He received several Government *Sanads* for public utility works such as Red Cross, St. John Ambulance, Prisoners' Aid. His name was specially mentioned by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Punjab, in his annual report for the year 1926 for his taking keen interest in Hospital affairs. On His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Karnal in 1926 he was the only prominent member of the aristocracy of the District to have been selected for the high honour of entertaining His Excellency the Viceroy at some function. He had thus had the rare privilege of having His Excellency the Viceroy as his guest at a display of fireworks at Karnal Tank specially arranged in His Excellency's honour, for which he received His Excellency's thanks and appreciation. A unique honour like this is not known to have fallen to the lot of any-one else in the district within living memory.

All these many-sided activities bear eloquent testimony to the energy and devotion with which the Nawabzada applies himself to all affairs of public good. He has also been, during all his life, an ardent lover of many sports and takes keen interest in the local athletic games. In his College days he was a Member of the Chiefs' College Cricket and Hockey XI and Cadet Corps.

The Nawabzada carries a singularly wise head upon his young shoulders, as is evident to any one who comes in contact with him. He enjoys the esteem and affection of all the officials as well as of all classes of people, irrespective of race and creed, for his noble birth, high character, intensely generous nature, earnest public spirit, genial temperament and innate nobility of soul. He is exempted from the operations of the Arms Act and is a leading Darbari of the Ambala Division.

He took a prominent part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in May, 1935, for which he received letters of thanks from the District officials and contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Jubilee Fund. He also illuminated his own bungalow and fed the poor. For these services he received the Jubilee Medal and also a special letter of thanks from His Excellency the Governor. He further contributed Rs. 500 to King George Memorial Fund.

He in the strictest style of official correspondence is styled Sahibzada, while in general correspondence, official and public, he is addressed Nawabzada.



Sh. Mohammad Zafar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Ambala.

SHEIKH MOHAMMAD ZAFAR, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Ambala. Born 1894 at Jagadhri, his native town. Father, Haji Abdul Rahman, was a Rais and Municipal Commissioner at Jagadhri. Graduated from Forman Christian College, Lahore, where he was known as a fine sportsman. Passed LL.B. in First Division. Is a leading Criminal Advocate and a big Zamindar. Held in high esteem both by Government and public for selfless public spirit. Rendered valuable services to the Government, especially during Civil Disobedience movement. On two occasions elected Honorary General Secretary, All-India Jamiatul Momnin. A good *Shikari*. As Honorary Secretary, District Town Committee, doing useful work for protection of game.



Sardar Moola Singh, Sub-Postmaster, Daska, Sialkot.

SARDAR MOOLA SINGH, Sub-Postmaster, Daska, Sialkot, Punjab. Born March 22, 1887, at Alamgarh. Entered Postal Department, 1905; deputed to Delhi Durbar, 1911; helped the Government in collecting War loans; served in Great War, 1915—21, with Egyptian Expedition, in Egypt and Palestine, etc., and awarded medals. In recognition of conspicuous services awarded Jubilee Medal. Hss two sons and two daughters.



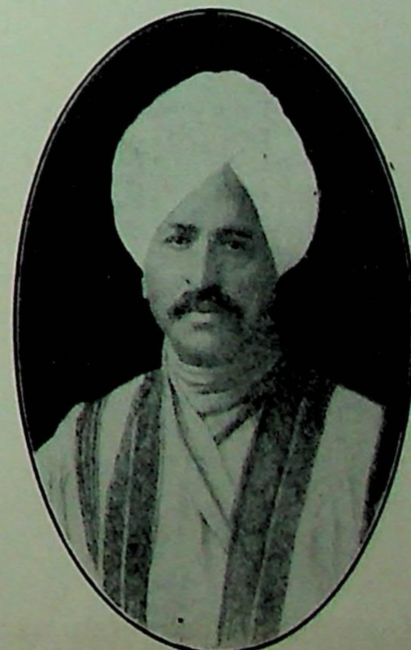
Edward Penderel Moon, Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Multan.

EDWARD PENDEREL MOON, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Multan. Has been on active service for more than six years.

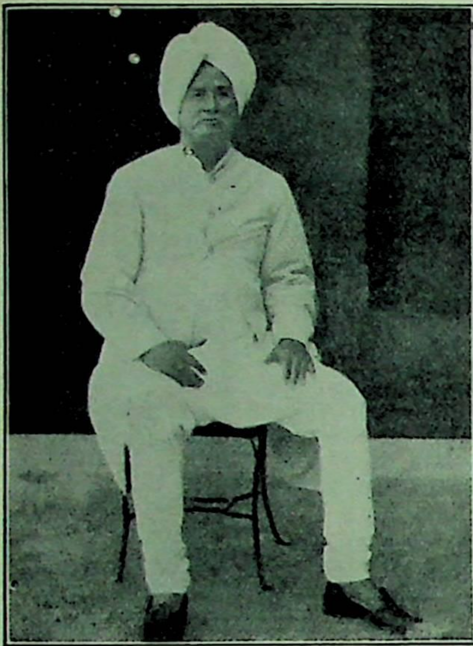
DEWAN MOTI RAM, Rais, Lahore, was born in 1865. Of the family to which he belongs a detailed history is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Punjab Chiefs." The founder of the family, Lala Karam Chand, was Keeper of the Privy Seal in the Sikh reign and was accordingly known as *Moharwala.* He had four sons—late Dewan Tara Chand, Dewan Mangal Sen, Dewan Rattan Chand Darhiwala and Dewan Sahib Harnam Das. Dewan Moti Ram is the only son of Dewan Sahib Harnam Das.

Dewan Harnam Das enjoyed a position of eminence in society as a poet, author and a model of nobility and wisdom. He served the British Government for about 60 years with exemplary loyalty and at immense personal sacrifice. He retired as an E.A.C. in 1896. After retirement he was created a First-Class Honorary Magistrate and a First-Class Munsif, awarded six squares of land and the title of Dewan Sahib. He died in 1914.

His only son, Dewan Moti Ram, has proved in every way an eminently worthy representative of this illustrious family. He served with marked ability as a Tahsildar. He rendered meritorious services during the Great War, especially in the collections of War Loans and in recruitment. He was granted the courtesy title of 'Dewan' by the Punjab Government. After retirement also, Dewan Moti Ram has continued to serve the Government in various ways with full zeal and interest. He is at present a Member of the St. John Ambulance Association and a Joint-Secretary of Anjuman-i-Daira-i-Adbia. His Persian education is of a very high standard. Like his father he is a poet of outstanding merit. He is above party and communal prejudices that are current in the present politics of the Province. His unbiased and simple nature is strikingly illustrated in his verses. He contributed handsome amounts to the Leprosy Fund and to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.



Dewan Moti Ram, Rais, Lahore.



Ch. Moti Singh, Charwa, District Sialkot.

Dewan Moti Ram's only son, Dewan Durga Das, is a Deputy Collector of Canals at Karnal. He has fully inherited all the noble virtues of the family and enjoys the respect and confidence of all classes of people. The only son of Dewan Durga Das is a lad of eleven summers by name Hari Kishen Das, who is being educated.



CH. MOTI SINGH, son of Ch. Sher Singh Charak Rajput, Zaildar, Honorary Magistrate, Kursinashin and District Durbari, Charwa, District Sialkot, Punjab. Born 1867. Related to the Ruling family of Jammu State. Member, Punjab Imperial India Relief Fund, St. John Ambulance Association and Red Cross Society. Has built a mosque, a school and a Sarai. Holds innumerable certificates in appreciation of meritorious War, educational, charitable, civil and social services. The officials of various departments have always entertained and expressed very high opinions of him for his many estimable qualities of head and heart and for his loyal response to their calls. Awarded Recruiting Badge, *Sanads* with *Khillats* and Jubilee Medal.



KHAN BAHADUR RISALDAR MUGHAL BAZ KHAN, O.B.E., I.O.M., I.D.S.M., retired Political Agent, Member of the Public Service Commission, Mardan, District Peshawar. Born 1878. Belongs to the Kuki Khel section of the Afridis. Family has to its credit over seventy years' military services to the British Crown, Khan Bahadur's own military and civil services covering a period of thirty-eight years. Father, Turah Baz Khan, had joined Q.V.O. Corps of Guides and died in 1896 after thirty-four years' distinguished military services, having also held Viceroy's Commission for fifteen years.



K. B. Risaldar Mughal Baz Khan, O.B.E., I.O.M., I.D.S.M., Member of the Public Service Commission, Mardan, Distt. Peshawar.

Khan Bahadur Mughal Baz Khan was privately educated and is well-versed in English, Urdu, Pushto, Persian and Arabic. On father's death enlisted in Q.V.O. Corps of Guides and was soon promoted to Risaldarship. During military service deputed to Geographical and Intelligence duties, winning I.D.S.M. for meritorious work in this line. On transfer from military service in 1911 was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner. During military career fought with distinction in many fields such as Malakand, Chakdara, Swat, Buner and Chitral, also in foreign countries, winning sixteen medals and five clasps, including three Great War Medals, along wlth Indian Order of Merit. Made Khan Bahadur in 1920 for services in Afghan War, 1919, and Chivalier of the Order of Leopold II, Belgium, 1926; received Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, First-Class, Life Saving Medal of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and thanks of both Houses of Parliament and Government of India for rescuing Miss Mody Ellis from bandits and conducting Mrs. Starr to heart of Tirah in his capacity as Indian Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner; and O.B.E. in 1932 for Shia-Sunni settlement in Tirah as Assistant Political Officer in Khyber Agency.

Appointed Political Agent, Khyber, in 1932, and "as a fitting conclusion to a notable career," to put it in the happy phrase of Mr. O. K. Carse, Chief Secretary to Government; "himself an Afridi, he was appointed to the political charge of the Afridis as Political Agent, Khyber." Had his illustrious father been living then he would have thanked Heaven on seeing his dear and worthy son in that place of honour under the Union Jack, a position occupied so far only by a few Europeans who afterwards became Chief Commissioners.

He has recently been appointed a Member of the Public Service Commission.

He is blessed with five sons—Khan Mohammad Baz Khan, Khan Manzur Hussain Khan, Lieut. Khan Mohammad Sharif Khan, Khan Jahanzeb Khan and Khan Sairab Hayat Khan. The first and second sons are Risaldar and Police Inspector respectively.

RISALDAR-MAJOR HON. CAPTAIN MUKAND SINGH BAHADUR, O.B.I., M.C., 2nd Lancers (G.H.), Raman, Kanakwal, Patiala State. Born 1871. Passed examination for post of Extra Assistant Cantonment Magistrate in 1913, but did not get appointment. Father, Risaldar-Major Hazara Singh, served in Mutiny, Bhutan War, Afghan War and Egyptian War and received various medals and Order of British India, also Delhi Durbar Medal, 1903. Risaldar-Major Captain Mukand Singh attended King George's Coronation in England in 1911, received medal. During Great War he served with distinction in France from 1914 to 1918 and in Palestine and Syria from 1918 to 1920 and received 1914-15 Star, several service medals, Victory Medal, O.B.I. with title of Bahadur for distinguished conduct in the Field, 1917, and Military Cross, 1918, being recommended for good work, gallantry and indifference to danger in the battles of Festubert, Somme and Cambrai. Mentioned for initiative during a battle against Turks in collecting troops and leading a successful mounted attack. Received Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Also *Jagir* and land grants. Received Flag and Shield presented to Indian Army by Queen Alexandra in 1916 and attended Victory Procession in London in 1918 as representative of Indian Army.

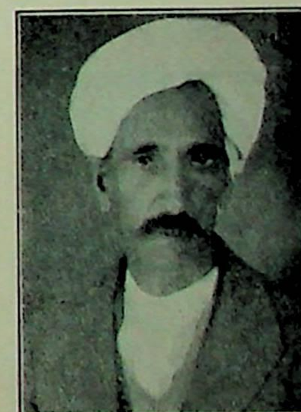
Before leaving for Front during Great War he got a batch of recruits enlisted in his Regiment, 2nd Lancers. Contributed Rs. 3,500 to War Loans through his Officer Commanding and Rs. 300 through Patiala Government. Paid Rs. 50 to Patiala Government towards celebration of Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935. Is Sarpanch Panchayat at Talwandi Saho; Secretary, Khalsa School, and Member, Central Educational Committee, District Barnala. Two sons—Sardar Ranjodh Singh, Sub-Inspector, Police, C.P., and Sardar Kartar Singh, 2/4th Sikhs.



R. S. Chaudhri Munshi Ram, Posi, Distt. Hoshiarpur.

RAI SAHIB CHAUDHRI MUNSHI RAM, Numberdar, Landholder, President, Co-operative Union, Posi, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab. Born 1880. Owns substantial landed property. Life Associate of Indian Red Cross Society. Helped Administration in every branch, for which holds numerous *Sanads*. Member, District War Association. During Great War supplied twenty-three recruits. Helped recruiting rfficers. Contributed Rs. 1,000 to War Loans and Rs. 200 to War Funds. Donated Rs. 110 to St. John Ambulance and various other public societies, also Rs. 50 to Indian Red Cross Society and Rs. 100 to Royal Silver Jubilee Fund. Rewarded with one square of land in 1929 and title of Rai Sahib in 1935.

CHAUDHRI MUNSHI RAM, Numberdar, Kursinashin, Sarpanch, Panchayat, President, Zamindara Bank, Kitna, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab. Born 1866. Belongs to a respectable Rajput family. Owns substantial landed property. Holds *Sanads* and certificates for services to administration in all branches. Helps the poor and needy for which respected by general public. During Great War helped recruiting officers and liberally contributed to War Loans and different War Funds. Subscribed to Child Welfare Association, District Health Association and various other societies and institutions for public good. Actively participated in Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations and subscribed to Jubilee Fund. Has six sons—Sham Singh, Fateh Singh, Amar Singh, Sher Singh, Gandharv Singh and Sarup Singh. The latter three are Assessors, District Court.



Ch. Munshi Ram, Kitna, Distt. Hoshiarpur.



K.B. Subedar-Major Muqam Khan, O.B.I. (Bahadur), I.O.M., I.D.S.M., Pensioner, Jandola, Distt. D.I. Khan.

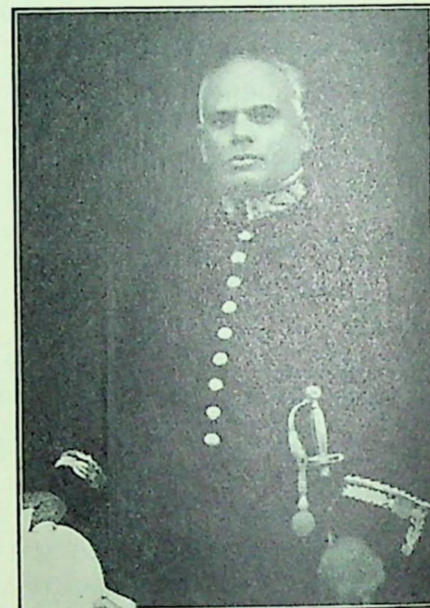
KHAN BAHADUR SUBEDAR-MAJOR MUQAM KHAN, O.B.I. (Bahadur), I.O.M., I.D.S.M., Pensioner, Jandola, District Dera Ismail Khan, N.-W.F.P. Born 1876. Is Chief Malik of Bhittani, Provincial Durbari and Member, District Board. Received various honours and decorations for distinguished War services in India and abroad. Awarded *Sanad* with watch for good services as Honorary Magistrate during Civil Diobsedience movement.



. Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan, C.I.E., ex-Revenue Member, Executive Council, Punjab, Lahore.

KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MUZAFFAR KHAN, C.I.E., ex-Revenue Member, Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab, Lahore. Born 2nd January, 1880. Educated at Mission High School, Jullundur, and Government College, Lahore. Entered Government service as Munsiff; promoted as Extra Assistant Commissioner; served as Mir Munshi to Sir Michæl O'Dwyer during the Great War; Orient Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace Delegation, 1919; Sir Henry Dobbs' Kabul Mission, 1923; Oriental Secretary, British Legation, Kabul, under Sir Francis Humphreys, 1921; Director, Information Bureau, Punjab, 1925; appointed Reforms Commissioner, Punjab, 1931; elected Member, First Pb. Legislative Assembly, 1937; Made Khan Bahadur, 1917; Nawab, 1921, and C.I.E., 1931.

DR. SIR GOKAL CHAND NARANG, KT., ex-Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab, 5 Montgomery Road, Lahore. Born 1878. Educated at Gujranwala and Lahore; M.A. (Punjab), 1901; M.A. (Cal.) 1902; Ph. D. (Bern.) 1910. Served as Professor, D.-A.V. College, Lahore, 1901—07; called to Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1910; practised as Advocate at the Lahore High Court for twenty years. Has been Chairman of (1) the Punjab Sugar Mills Coy., Ltd., (2) the Basti Sugar Mills Coy., Ltd., and (3) the Nawabganj Sugar Mills Coy., Ltd.; Director, Punjab National Bank Ltd. for 18 years; Fellow of the Punjab University for five years; Member of the D.-A.V. College Managing Committee for several years and also its Vice-President; President, Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha, 1923—30; President, High Court Bar Association, 1930. Appointed Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab, in October, 1930; Knighted, 1935. Re-elected President, Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha, 1937.



Dr. Sir Gokal Chand Narang, Kt., ex-Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab.

RAI BAHADUR CHAUDHRI NARAIN SINGH, Shujabad, District Multan.



Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Narayan Singh, M.S.M., Manager, B.C.G.A. Estate, Usta, Baluchistan.

HONORARY LIEUTENANT SARDAR NARAYAN SINGH, M.S.M., Manager, B. C. G. A. Estate, Usta, Baluchistan, has to his credit a brilliant record of meritorious services. He was born in 1895 at Dhoda, District Sialkot. During the Great War he did admirable work at Aden, Sheikh Said and in Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Was also on active service in Turkey, 1919-20; Waziristan, 1922—24, and North-West Frontier Province in 1930. For valuable services he was awarded the Star, 1914-15; British War Medal, Victory Medal, I.G.S. Medal and clasp; Indian Meritorious Service Medal and the Silver Jubilee Medal. He takes a very keen interest in the rural reconstruction work and has provided about 3,416 feet of *pucca* drain in his village. Has been granted a Punjab Government *Sanad* on account of his Civil services.

HONORARY LIEUTENANT SUBEDAR KANWAR NARINDAR SINGH, village Ajroundha, District Gurgaon. Born 30th July, 1897. Served in Palestine and Mesopotamia during Great War and subscribed to War Funds; father gave recruits. During Civil Disobedience movement delivered lectures on loyalty in various parts of the Tehsil. Has two sons—Kanwars Jit Singh and Mahabir Singh.



Honorary Lieutenant Subedar Kanwar Narindar Singh, V. Ajroundha, Distt. Gurgaon.



Dewan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath, Lahore.

DEWAN BAHADUR RAJA NARENDRA NATH, M.A., M.L.A., 2 Waris Road, Lahore. Born 1864. Took M.A. degree in 1886; nominated Fellow of the Punjab University, 1886; Assistant Commissioner, 1888; officiated as District Judge; Deputy Commissioner, 1895; Officiating Commissioner, 1911, made Dewan Bahadur, 1908, and Raja, 1917. Retired from service in 1916, since when has been taking a very active part in public life. Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931. Member, Punjab Legislative Council under Montford Scheme, 1921—37; returned unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Assembly under new Constitution where he is Leader of National Progressive Party.



Pandit Narsingh Lal, B.A. (Hons.), B.T., Head Master, S. D. High School, Lahore.

PANDIT NARSINGH LAL, B.A. (Hons.), B.T., Fellow, Punjab University, Head Master, Sanatan Dharam High School, Lahore—a school with more than 4,000 students on roll. Born February, 1898. Had a brilliant educational career. Is Secretary, Non-Government Schools Federation, Punjab; Secretary, Sanatan Dharam Education Board; President, Punjab Brahman Mandal; Manager of several High Schools and Fellow of the Punjab University.

NASIR-UD-DIN, Chairman, District Board, Ahmednagar, Gujranwala.

SARDAR SAHIB NATHA SINGH, Personal Assistant to the Minister for Education, Punjab, Lahore. Born 12th November, 1894. Joined Government Service in 1915; served for twenty years directly under personalities like Colonel Neale, Hon'ble Sir Ripon, Sir Ralph Griffith, Raja Pt. Hari Kishan Kaul, late Mian Sir Fazle Hussain, H. E. Sir Herbert William Emerson and Malik Sir Feroze Khan Noon. Is Member and Publicity Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, Lahore; Member, Northern India Association for the Preservation of Wild Life; took keen interest in making the Silver Jubilee celebrations a success; made Sardar Sahib, 1932, and awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



Ch. Nathu Ram, Rais, President, Municipal Committee, Muktsar.

CHAUDHRI NATHU RAM, Rais, Millowner, Assessor, Durbari, Member, District Board, and President, Municipal Committee, Muktsar, District Ferozepur, comes of an old and respectable Arora family held in great esteem in the Court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A very prosperous businessman, paying Rs. 4,702 as income-tax. Owns cotton ginning and pressing, oil and ice factories at Muktsar and landed property in various villages.

During Great War supplied a large number of recruits and subscribed liberally towards War Loans, Red Cross and all other War Funds, for which awarded many *Sanads*, silver and gold medals, watches and a good lot of certificates.

Services against Akali and Congress movements highly praised. Holds a good collection of police golden certificates.

President, Local Goushala Committee; President, Arorbans Sabha; nominated Member, District Board, Ferozepur; Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Muktsar. Noted for munificence. During influenza epidemic, 1918, arranged to meet free of cost all medicine, burial and cremation expenses. Many orphans and stray children sent to their homes at his own expense. Subscribes liberally to all useful institutions. Helped flood-sufferers at Muktsar with food and *pucca* bricks to construct houses. Subscribed highest amount in Muktsar towards Silver Jubilee Funds. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal.



Sardar Naunihal Singh, Hony. Magistrate, Dubru, Distt. Hissar.

SARDAR NAUNIHAL SINGH, Honorary Magistrate, Dubru, District Hissar, represents an old Jat family members of which have been serving the Government since the Mutiny of 1857. His great-grandfather, Sardar Bahadur Captain Ishri Singh, served in the Army for 30 years and in recognition of admirable work at great risk of life received numerous medals and distinctions. Sardar Bahadur Captain Ishri Singh's only son, Risaldar-Major Harji Ram Bahadur, the father of Sardar Naunihal Singh, also served with distinction in the Army. The subject of this sketch is a Lambardar and an Honorary Magistrate and for numerous estimable qualities of head and heart is held in great esteem both in official as well as non-official circles.

RAI SAHIB DEWAN CHAND NAYYAR, P.C.S., was born on 10th June, 1876, at Kunjah (Punjab). Grandfather was Deputy Superintendent. By dint of capability promoted to P.C.S. in 1917. Honoured with title of Rai Sahib in 1929, in appreciation of meritorious services. In 1931 sent to Faridkot as a Revenue Member. In 1935 appointed Chairman, Debt Conciliation Board, Amritsar.



Rai Sahib Dewan Chand Nayyar, P.C S., Kunjah.

KHAN SAHIB CHAUDHRY NIAZ ALI KHAN, retired Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Jamalpur, near Pathankot. Born 1880. Served the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department for over 33 years and his useful work was duly appreciated. For meritorious services was awarded War Badge 1919; title of Khan Sahib, 1931, and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



R. S. Mehta Nihal Chand, Kamalia, Distt. Lyallpur.

RAI SAHIB MEHTA NIHAL CHAND, Kamalia, District Lyallpur, was born in 1873. He has to his credit a brilliant record of Government service. Joining the service in 1893 he passed through successive grades and rose to officiate as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in the Sibi District (Baluchistan), where he worked for three years immediately prior to his retirement on the 15th February, 1928. He was also the first Financial Assistant in Baluchistan. His services had been uniformly meritorious and were highly appreciated by the officers with whom he served. In recognition of his admirable work he was made Rai Sahib in 1925 and was awarded an assignment of Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 600 per annum tenable for his life in 1927. He possesses *Sanads* and testimonials from high officers with whom he served.

SUBEDAR-MAJOR NOOR MOHAMMAD KHAN belongs to the respectable and well-known Johanani family of Buzdar of Political Buzdar area of D. G. Khan. Born August, 1881. Recruited in Biluch Levy as Jamadar in 1906 in place of his brother, Naurang Khan Jamadar, who was sent to Royal Military Force. In 1911 he got the rank of Subedar and became Subedar-Major in 1916. Offered himself to sail abroad when the Great War was in full swing and accepted the lower rank of Subedar, as no post of Subedar-Major was vacant at that time. During the Great War helped the Government by giving many recruits. Got many medals due to his shining character. On his return from Great War was again taken in Biluch Levy as Subedar-Major. Got pension in 1934. He is still helping the Government in the political area in all respects by giving recruits, etc.

Address:—Basti Noor Mohammad, P. O. Mangrotha, District Dera Ghazi Khan.



Subedar-Major Noor Mohammad Khan of Buzder.



Khan Bahadur Nur Mohammad, Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhupura.

KHAN BAHADUR NUR MOHAMMAD, Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhupura. Permanent residence Narowal, District Sialkot. Born 26th April, 1886. Passed B.A., 1906, and M.A., 1907, from Forman Christian College, Lahore. Joined P. C. S., 1910. Became Deputy Commissioner, 1931. Did good recruiting work during War. Became Khan Sahib, 1928, and Khan Bahadur, 1933. Pays about Rs. 200 as land revenue.

KHAN NUR MOHAMMAD KHAN, I.S.O., late Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Mohalla Qadirabad, Multan, was born in April, 1878. After passing the Matriculation Examination of the Punjab University in the year 1894 he studied in the Government Central Training College, Lahore, during the sessions 1895-96, and got through the J. A. V. Class Examination, heading the list, and was awarded a silver medal for standing first in the Punjab.

After serving in the Education Department for two years he joined Government service as clerk to the District Judge, Bannu, in 1898. By hard and conscientious work in various capacities in the District Office, he was promoted to the post of Head Clerk to Deputy Commissioner in 1913, where he did well all round. On the iuauguration of the new clerical scheme in 1919 he was appointed Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, and was eventually promoted to the post of Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, in 1926, from which post he retired on superannuation pension in 1936. All District and Divisional Officers, under whom he served, always held high opinion of his character and ability.



Khan Nur Mohammad Khan, I.S.O., Mohalla Qadirabad, Multan.

As to his War services, the Deputy Commissioner of Mianwali wrote about him as follows in the year 1919 :—

"The War entailed a heavy extra burden on a Head Clerk, and Nur Mohammad Khan discharged his burden punctually and efficiently. He received a revolver for his services during the War. A Head Clerk has not much opportunity for recruiting, but he enlisted his nephew and produced four other recruits. His brother-in-law also served in a Camel Corps during the War."

His special services in connection with the publicity work and *Hijrat* during the Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements and good work in connection with the Punjab Legislative Council elections in the year 1920 were appreciated by the authorities concerned by the grant of *Sanads* and *Khillat*.

He received the honour of I.S.O. in 1929 for long and faithful service to the Crown, and was awarded King's Silver Jubilee Medal, 6th May, 1935, in recognition of his meritorious and unblemished services throughout his official career. He is blessed with two sons, both in service.

RAI BAHADUR DIWAN CHAND OBHRAI, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Peshawar. Born 1874. Graduated from Government College, Lahore, 1894; stood first in Intermediate and LL.B. Examinations in Law, 1895 and 1896; started practice at Abbottabad in 1898; was Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Peshawar, 1915—24. Was a Commissioner in Dera Ismail Khan Riots Enquiry, 1930.

He enjoys leading Civil practice in the Province, with headquarters at Peshawar for winter and at Abbottabad for summer months. Owns big landed estates in Jhelum and Lyallpur Districts in the Punjab, also mill property at Lyallpur, besides delightful residences at Peshawar and Abbottabad. He is well known as a writer of popular series of legal publications: "*Punjab References*," "*Punjab Ready Referencer*," "*Privy Council References*," "*Law of Mercantile and Legal Arbitrations in India*," "*Law of Negotiable Instruments*," "*Court-fees and Jurisdiction*," and "*Limitation and Prescription.*"

He is a keen sportsman and possesses a versatile genius, combining rare gifts of industry and intelligence; has written on medical topics in "Health Series." Makes occasional contributions on current political topics. He is the President of the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party in N.-W. F. Province, and enjoys universal confidence among officials and non-officials alike for his straightforwardness, independence of views and freedom from communal bias.



Rai Bahadur Diwan Chand Obhrai, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Peshawar.



Rai Bahadur Subedar-Major Sardar Pal Singh Bahadur, O.B.I. (retd.), Philloke, Distt. Gujranwala.

RAI BAHADUR SUBEDAR-MAJOR SARDAR PAL SINGH BAHADUR, O.B.I. (retired), Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Philloke, District Gujranwala, was born in 1925 *Bikrami*. He owns substantial landed property as well as some house property in Lahore District. The family, which he worthily represents, is known as the Sandhu family, descended from the Kanhaya Misal, is of high social status, wielding considerable influence in the *Ilaqa*. It rendered eminent military services to Maharaja Ranjit Singh and under the British has to its credit a brilliant record of loyal and distinguished services to the Crown since the Mutiny. Four or five members of this family rendered signal services during the Mutiny.

Rai Bahadur Sardar Pal Singh served with distinction for 31 years in the Burma Reserve Battalion and rose to the rank of Subedar-Major during his service. According to the official report, "he made himself popular with all the ranks" and proved to be "a distinguished officer, keen, efficient and loyal." In recognition of his meritorious services "he got the title of Rai Bahadur, Bahadur O.B.I., a Sword of Honour with certificate and various other distinctions." Since his retirement in 1916 he has been serving the

Government in various capacities. He was a nominated Member of the District Board for four years. During the Great War he served as Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer and Member, District War League, very laboriously and efficiently. He also took War Bonds worth Rs. 4,100 and contributed liberally to Red Cross and Prince of Wales Fund. For the same he was awarded a golden watch, *Sanads* and *Khillat* and was nominated Hony. Magistrate. He also rendered material help to Government against the Akali movement as Viee-President, Sikh Sudhar Committee, and also against the Congress movement. He was a Member of Sikh Educational Council, Gujranwala, and is at present an active Member of the District Soldiers' Board. In June, 1935, he was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal for efficient Military service.

He has two sons, Sardar Sohan Singh and Sardar Bishen Singh.



Ch. Parmeswari Das, Rais, Takarla, District Hoshiarpur.

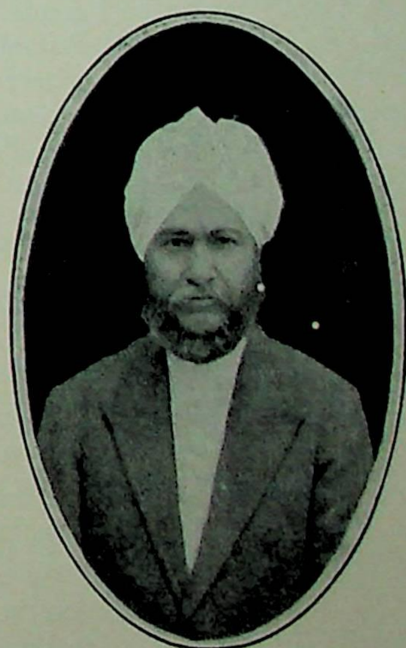
CHAUDHRI PARMESWARI DAS, Rais, Sufedposh, Muafidar, Takarla, District Hoshiarpur. Born 1902 of an old and respectable Brahman Lath family holding *Pattas* from Moghul Emperors. For many years Member, District Board, Hoshiarpur. Owns substantial landed property. During War the family supplied many recruits and helped recruiting officers, also subscribed liberally to different War Funds.

SETH PARS RAM, Honorary Magistrate, Millowner, Landlord and Banker, Multan. Born of a high family. Grandfather was Treasurer of Mirs of Sindh. Father was long in Kabul. Seth Pars Ram helped Government during War with men and money and also on other occasions. Subscribed Rs. 275 to Silver Jubilee Fund, fed the poor and materially helped illuminations in the city.

SARDAR PARTAP SINGH, Rais and Landlord, Tungwali, District Ferozepore, Punjab, belongs to an old and respectable family. His father, Sardar Narain Singh, was respected by the public and the officials alike for his earnest public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Crown. During the Great War he supplied recruits and subscribed to the War Loans and released mortgaged land of men joining the Army. He possesses numerous *Sanads*.

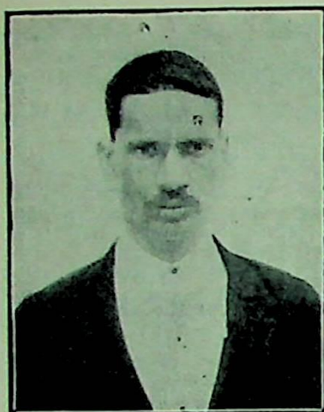
Sardar Partap Singh is in every way a worthy member of this family. He is intensely loyal to Government. He subscribes to every fund for public good. He contributed a decent sum to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund.

SARDAR PIARA SINGH, Assessor, Kursinashin, District Durbari, President, Khalsa High School, Mandi Bahauddin, and Member, District Gurdwara Committee, of Dhaul, District Gujrat. Born 1888. Constructed pucca road between Phalia Hospital and Dak Bungalow. Donated Rs. 300 to Silver Jubilee Fund; Rs. 100 to Phalia Hospital; Rs. 600 to Red Cross Society; Rs. 100 to Flood Relief Fund; Rs. 25 and clothes to Behar Earthquake Fund; Rs. 130 to a Memorial at Gujrat. Helped the authorities in suppressing Civil Disobedience and Akali movements. Holds numerous certificates and *Sanads* from high officials appreciating his valuable services.



Sardar Piara Singh, Assessor, Dhaul, Distt. Gujrat.

RAI BAHADUR PIARE LAL, Muzaffargarh. Born 1875. President, Municipal Committee, and Member, District Board, Muzaffargarh; Honorary Sub-Judge and Honorary Magistrate, 1st Class; Life Member, Red Cross, St. John's Association and Prisoners' Aid Society. Helped in raising the War Loans, for which received *Sanads*, *Khillats* and a War Badge. Made Rai Sahib, 1921; Rai Bahadur, 1935.



Prabh Dayal, Andretta, Kangra District.

PRABH DAYAL, son of Lala Jai Gopal, Sud Takarlu, Zamindar of Andretta, Kangra District, Punjab, was born on the 6th January, 1892. He comes of a distinguished family. He rendered meritorious services during the Great War by way of recruitment and advancing War Loans and served as a Member of the War Loan Committee, 1914—18. He subscribed liberally to the Jhelum Floods, Bihar and Quetta Relief and Silver Jubilee Funds and other public and charitable institutions. His services against the Civil Disobedience movement were highly commended by the Government. He has been President of the Agriculture and Rural Uplift Society sinee 1933 and also a Member of the Rural Council, Palampur, for the last four years. His valuable assistance in the administration of Justice and success of Silver Jubilee celebrations is acknowledged and appreciated by Government. He is recipient of Silver Jubilee Medal, *Sanads* and certificates. He has three sons—Amar Nath, Gian Chand and Nir Chand.

MAHANT PREM SINGH, M.L.A., Rais-i-Azam, Landlord and District Durbari, Murala, District Gujrat, was born in 1887 at Khoree, District Gujrat, in the well-known family of Lobana Sikhs. He succeeded in 1906 in the place of Sant Bishan Singh of Murala, who was a renowned Sadhu in those times. At present he is serving the Government, the public and his own *Panth* whole-heartedly. He has been serving the Sikh community in various important directions. He has helped in spreading Sikhism considerably in Gujrat, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Sheikhupura and Amritsar and in various other districts. At these places has given *Amrit* to over 35,000 persons. He has also converted to Sikhism 600 Achhuts and arranged for their living and education. He has built many Gurdwaras of which those at Murala, Bhakhariali, Jundawala, Chak No. 441, District Lyallpur, Gunawar, District Gujranwala, Baba Bakala, Amritsar, Nankana Sahib, Khoree and Tanda may well be mentioned. The buildings of the above Gurdwaras have cost him thousands.



Mahant Prem Singh, M.L.A., Rais-i-Azam, Landlord and District Durbari, Murala, District Gujrat.

He collected about Rs. 1,00,000 as donations from the public for the establishment of Guru Gobind Singh Khalsa High School, Tanda, and for its start gave Rs. 10,000 from his own pocket and also gave Rs. 3,000 to Khalsa Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Kharian. He is the President of the above-said two schools. He founded Primary Schools at Buzurgwal and Bhakhariali. For female education he started girls' schools at Murala, Tanda, and Buzurgwal. He subscribed liberally to the Silver Jubilee, Red Cross Society, Quetta and Flood Relief Funds, &c. He spends freely for wells, schools, etc. He has given Rs. 5,000 to the Sarb Hind Sikh Mission for Achhut propaganda.

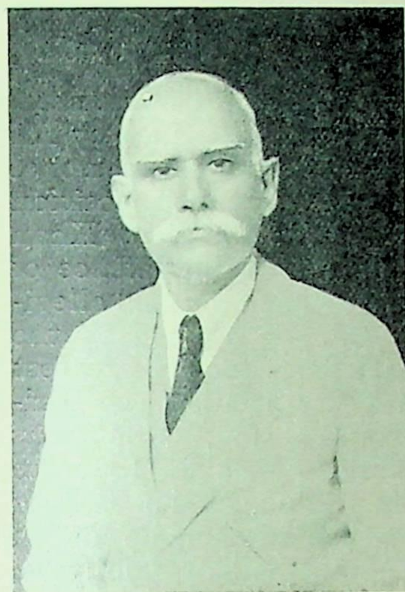
During the Great War he collected recruits from Gujrat and Sheikhupura Districts ; and in all troublous times has tried by lectures and personal influence to induce misguided people to remain loyal to Government.

In the Gurdwara of Murala, which is the headquarters of his *Prachar* work, he maintains a *langar* in which there is arrangement for board and lodging of orphans and the destitutes.

He became Member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in February, 1937, securing 6,920 votes, defeating his rival by 3,300 votes.

He is an Executive Member of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and the Sarb Hind Sikh Mission Board. He has got many certificates and *Sanads* for useful services done to the Government and the public. He is respected by all classes of people for his high character, public spirit, broad-minded philanthropy and fair and straightforward dealings with all.

RAI SAHIB PRAN NATH, retired Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gurgaon. Born 26th January, 1879. Was educated in the St. Stephen's School and College, Delhi. Took his B. A. Degree in 1900. Gained distinction as an athlete and a cricketer both in school and College. Remained College Captain in cricket for three years.

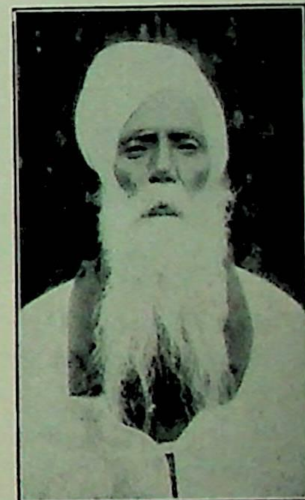


R. S. Pran Nath, retired Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gurgaon.

Joined Educational Department as Junior English Master in the Central Model School, Lahore, in 1903, after taking his S. A. V. Certificate from the Central Training College, Lahore. Rendered conspicuous services for thirty-one years both as Head Master of Normal and High Schools and District Inspector of Schools in the Province. By meritorious services rose to the position of Deputy Inspector of Schools and retired at the age of 55 from Jullundur Division in 1934. Went to England in 1929 with the Punjab Boy Scouts to attend the World's Jamboree of Boy Scouts. After the Jamboree attended the Rover and Scout Master's training courses at Gilwill Park and received the Wood Badger's beeds in 1930. Rendered distinguished services to the cause of Scouting in the Punjab and was awarded the 'Medal of Merit' by the Chief Scout of India in 1933. Acted as Hony. Secretary, Information Bureau, Karnal, during the War, for which he was awarded a special *Sanad* by the Commissioner of Ambala Division. Subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the War Loan and through his influence raised Rs. 30,000 for the same. Awarded the title of Rai Sahib in 1935. Always a perfect gentleman in public and private life and popular for his genial temperament.

SHIV DUTT PRASHAR, Multan City.

PREM SINGH, Zaildar. Abohar, District Ferozepur.



Sardar Deva Singh Punjabi, Jamke Chatha, District Gujranwala.

SARDAR DEVA SINGH PUNJABI, son of Sardar Punjab Singh, grandson of Sardar Jiwan Singh Khatri Chopra, of village Jamke Chatha, District Gujranwala, Punjab, was born in 1872. He has his real brother, Diwan Sohan Lal, as his only heir. Sardar Deva Singh is a renowned Punjabi poet, an honorary preacher of considerable influence and author of about 50 books and tracts of outstanding merit on spiritual, mental, social and political uplift. He is Contractor, Assessor, Kursi-nashin and Silver Jubilee Medal-holder. His services have been appreciated by Commissioner, Governor, Commander-in-Chief, Governor-General. He is the founder of a very popular fair for uplift of every sort.

DEWAN SIRI RAM PURI, M.A., LL.B., Senior Sub-Judge, Hoshiarpur. Born 14th February, 1894. Appointed Munsiff by competition, 1920; Sub-Judge, 1921; Senior Sub-Judge, 1936. Served also as 1st Class Senior Sub-Judge, Delhi, 1934—36. For meritorious services to the Crown was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Has five sons and two daughters.

KHAN BAHADUR ZAMAN SHAH MAHBUB SHAH QURESHI, retired Superintendent, Police, Jhang. Born 1881. He has to his credit a brilliant record of services to the Crown, which were recognised with the award of the titles of Khan Sahib in 1928 and Khan Bahadur in 1931. He did much useful work in Waziristan Blockade Operations, 1901-02.

NAWAB NISAR ALI KHAN QIZILBASH, Jagirdar and Rais-i-Azam, Lahore, is a worthy scion and the present head of the well-known Qizilbash family of Lahore, being the eldest son and successor of the late Haji Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan Qizilbash, K.C.I.E. A detailed history of the family is given in Sir Lepel H. Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note." In that account, mentioning the unparalleled sacrifices and sufferings of Nawab Ali Raza Khan, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, in the British cause in the first Kabul War and his unique services during the Mutiny of 1857, Sir Lepel feelingly observes :—"Such is the dry detail of services, the most disinterested, noble and chivalrous, performed by Ali Raza Khan. At the greatest personal risk, with the loss of his wealth, position and hereditary estates, Ali Raza Khan stood bravely and alone in defence of the side to which he had promised allegiance." And again, "as long as the first Kabul campaign, with the greatest disaster that has ever befallen the British arms, is remembered, as long as the sorrows and the glories of 1857 are household words amongst the British peoples, so long should the name of Ali Raza Khan and his gallant family be remembered by all true Englishmen with gratitude and esteem."



Nawab Nisar Ali Khan Qizilbash, Jagirdar and Rais-i-Azam, Lahore.

The original home of this distinguished family—Turks of the Qizilbash tribe—was in the Provinces of Sherwan, on the west coast of the Caspian. Sardar Ali Khan, grandfather of Nawab Ali Raza Khan, was the first to leave his home on Nadir Shah's invitation to accompany him in his Indian campaign of 1738. In recognition of his services in that campaign he was appointed Governor of Kandahar and, after Nadir Shah's assassinaton, obtained the District of Hazara as *Jagir* from Ahmad Shah Durrani. He shared Ahmad Shah's great victory at Panipat. His bravery and influence in this campaign so excited the jealousy of Ahmad Shah that he got him assassinated in 1770 to deprive him of his estate. When the sons of Ali Raza Khan grew up they recovered by force a large portion of their family estate. Among his sons, Hidayat Ali Khan, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent figure. His son, Ali Raza Khan, who was owner of his vast ancestral estate, lost everything in the cause of the British.

Ali Raza Khan, who was possessed of great power and influence in Afghanistan, helped the British forces in every way in 1839 when they entered Kabul with Shah Shuja. He supplied clothes and food to the troops. When the British officers and ladies were taken prisoners, Nawab Ali Raza Khan made the greatest exertion to alleviate their suffering and obtained their liberation. He paid to their keeper, Mohammad Shah Khan Ghilzai, Rs. 500 a month, besides making monetary presents to the subordinate officers, to induce them to treat the prisoners well and to allow his servants to convey to them clothes, money and provisions. Nor did his humanity end here. He ransomed and saved from slavery one hundred Hindustani sepoys and kept them secretly in his own house till the second British Army entered Kabul. It was by his influence and by a lavish expenditure of his money that the captives, sent by Mohammad Akbar Khan to Khulm, by way of Hazara and Bamian, were enabled to make their escape and joined the relieving army of General Pollock. He further foiled Akbar Khan's offensive against that General by winning over the Qizilbash chiefs to the side of the British and, to escape Akbar Khan's revenge, fled to Turkistan and later on, on the retreat of the British forces, accompanied them to India. In bitter hatred Akbar Khan confiscated Ali Raza Khan's estates (worth many lakhs of rupees), razed his houses to the ground and with their materials built two houses for himself. But this was not all. Throughout the Sutlej campaign he gallantly fought for the British with his brothers and sixty horsemen of his tribe. He accompanied Major H. Lawrence to Kangra and Kashmir in 1846 and did good service. In the Multan rebellion of 1848-49 he furnished a hundred horsemen under the

command of his sister's son, Sher Mohammad. During the Mutiny he raised a troop of horse at his own expense, equipped it by mortgaging his house and property in Lahore and sent it to Delhi along with his brothers and five nephews. Forming part of the celebrated "Hodson's Horse" the troop raised by Ali Raza Khan served throughout the campaign wherever that gallant corps was sent and its gallantry was ever conspicuous.

At Kaasganj his nephew, Mohammad Taki Khan, was slain, fighting bravely, after several mutineers had fallen by his hand.

Mohammad Raza Khan, the younger brother of Ali Raza Khan, was among the bravest in his fearless regiment. After the campaign he received the first-class Order of Merit, the title of Sardar Bahadur, and the grant of a pension of Rs. 200 in perpetuity. He died at Lucknow, whither he had gone on leave shortly afterwards.

Ali Raza Khan was an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore, justly possessing great influence in the city, an influence which he always used for good. After his retirement from Kabul he received a pension of Rs. 800 per mensem. After the Mutiny he received a grant of a Taluqdari of one hundred and forty-seven villages in Bahraich, Oudh, worth Rs. 15,000 per annum. At the Lucknow Darbar of the 26th October, 1859, he received a *Sanad* from the Governor-General. He also received the title of Khan Bahadur and his nephew above-mentioned, who served so well during the Mutiny, the title of Sardar Bahadur. He was created a Nawab in 1864, two years before his death. The title was made hereditary in the family in 1892.

The eldest of his three sons, Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan, C.I.E., was in every way a worthy son and successor to his illustrious father. On his death in 1890 the title of Nawab devolved upon his younger brother, Nasir Ali Khan. He served for twenty-five years in the Provincial Service.

On his death in 1896 his nephew, Fateh Ali Khan, inherited the hereditary title of Nawab and the family estates and became the representative of the family, with a seat in Provincial Darbars. In 1897 Nawab Fateh Ali Khan was nominated a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. In 1902 he proceeded to England as one of the representatives of the Punjab for the Coronation of His late Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII and in 1903 was invited as an official guest to the Delhi Darbar at which he was invested as a Companion of the Order of Indian Empire. In 1904 he was made an additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council and in 1911 was invited to the Coronation Darbar at Delhi.

Nawab Fateh Ali Khan greatly developed his estates and spent liberally on various charities. During the Great War he supplied about 500 recruits and contributed nearly forty thousand rupees to various War Funds and much more towards the War Loan. Over and above all, he placed his eldest son and himself at the disposal of Government for military service in the beginning and again towards the close of the War. During the Rowlatt Act disturbances he proved immensely helpful to Government in various ways and acted as liaison officer with the British forces at Kohat and in the Kurram Valley during the Afghan War of 1919. He founded the Shia College at Lucknow. In recognition of his various great services he was created a K.C.I.E. He died on 28th October, 1923, leaving behind four worthy sons—Nawab Nisar Ali Khan, Nawabzada Muzaffar Ali Khan, Nawabzada Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Nawabzada Talib Ali Khan.

Nawab Nisar Ali Khan Qizilbash, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1901. After studying for sometime in India, he went to England for higher education and stayed there for about four years. He is a widely travelled man with a stock of first-hand knowledge of the world remarkably extensive and varied for a young man. He is in every respect an eminently worthy representative of his great and historic family, trying his best to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious forefathers. Whoever comes in intimate contact with him cannot but admire and respect him for his high character, wide culture and innate nobility of soul. He is charitably disposed, public-spirited and intensely loyal to the Crown. He contibuted liberally to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund and the King George Memorial Fund. On the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King Emperor George VI and Queen Elizabeth in May, 1937, the title of Nawab was conferred on him.

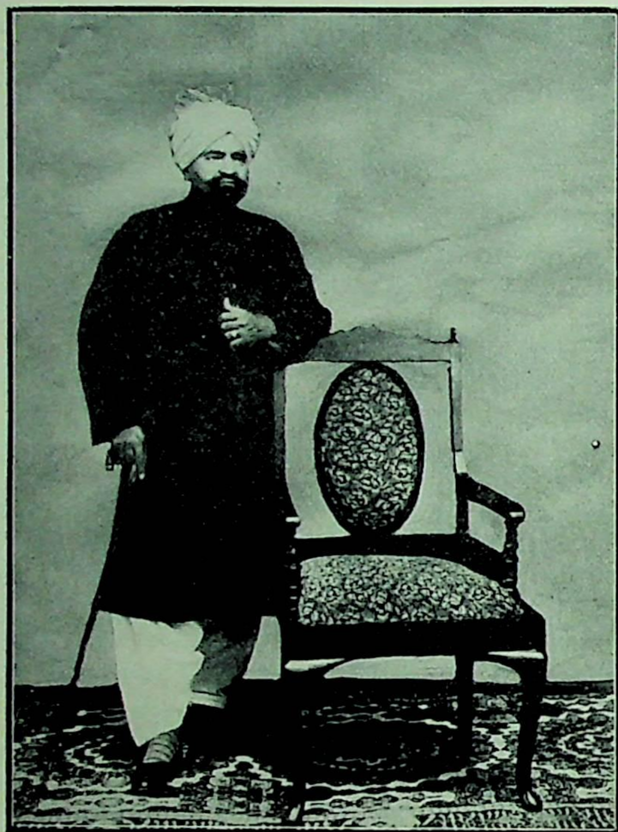
Nawabzada Muzaffar Ali Khan was born in 1908. After studying at Government College, Lahore, he went to England and returned home as Barrister-at-Law. He is an M. A. of the Cambridge University. He is helping his elder brother in the management of his vast estate. He has recently been elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

Nawabzada Zulfiqar Ali Khan was born in 1910. After studying at Government College, Lahore, he joined the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and, after completing his course, received King's Commission in His Majesty's land forces in 1929. He is now serving in the 5th Battalion of the 6th Rajputana Rifles-Napier's. He has recently been married to the sister of His Highness the Nawab of Cambay.

Nawabzada Talib Ali Khan was born in 1913. He has taken the B.A. degree of the Punjab University from Government College, Lahore.

MAKHDUMZADA SHEIKH AHMED KABIR QURESHI ALHASHMI is the second son of late K. B. Makhdum Hasan Bakhsh Qureshi and younger brother of K. B. Nawab Murid Husain, Premier Provincial Durbari, 1st Class Honorary Magistrate and the present head of the Qureshi family.

This well-known family is the spiritual guide of millions of disciples and followers in all parts of India, particularly in South-West Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and even Afghanistan, being hereditary guardian or custodian of the famous three shrines of Shah Rukan-i-Alam, which



Makhdumzada Sheikh Ahmed Kabir Qureshi Alhashmi,
Multan City.



Sheikh Khurshaid Ahmed Qureshi,
Multan City.

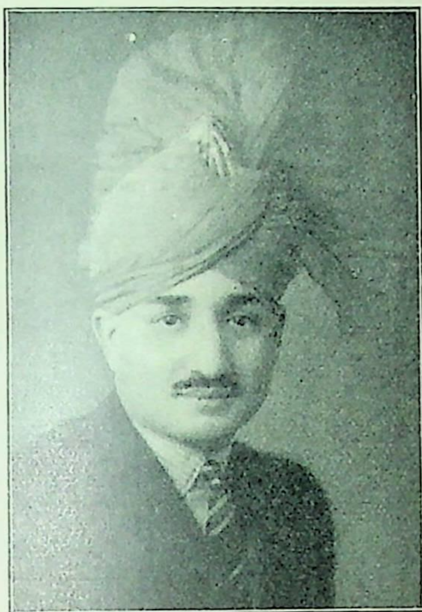
dates back from the time of Tughliq dynasty, the tomb of Shah Bahawal Haq, considered a place of pilgrimage like Mecca by Sindhis, the tomb of Mai Pak Daman, the only tomb of a saint lady in the Punjab, if not in the whole of India. Of this family, of which Sheikh Ahmed Kabir is a worthy scion, a fairly exhaustive account is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note." The family has been serving the benign Government very loyally and faithfully since the advent of British Raj. Its services during Dewan Mul Raj's revolt of 1848-49, the Mutiny of 1857, and the Great European War of 1914—19 and on all other occasions were duly appreciated in various ways.

Makhdumzada Sheikh Ahmed Kabir was born in 1878. He is well versed in Urdu, Persian and English. As the second son of the late Makhdum, all the followers in the districts of Multan, Jhang, Lyallpur, Gujrat, Gujranwala and Shahpur have fallen to his share in accordance with the family arrangement and distribution, and he is their spiritual head. He also shares in the annual *Jagir* of Rs. 6,000 granted by the British Government to the family and owns extensive landed and house property in the various parts of the Province, and pays about Rs. 5,000 as land revenue and water-tax.

For his many qualities of head and heart he is very popular among his fellow-citizens, Hindu and Muslim alike, and commands great influence over his followers. He was elected President of the Municipal Committee, Multan City, and served in this capacity for about three years very creditably. His various services to the Administration have always been appreciated by grants of certificates, such as during the Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements, by distributing printed copies of English and Urdu posters amongst thousands of his followers. He subscribed Rs. 500 to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund and took a prominent part in the Jubilee celebrations, for which he received thanks of His Excellency the Governor.

He is blessed with a worthy son, Sheikh Khurshaid Ahmed Qureshi, who took his diploma direct from Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, with credit, winning gold medal—an intelligent and cultured young man of active habits, who is ably helping his father in the management of his vast estate, etc. Makhdumzada has got a grandson, Sheikh Aftab Ahmed Qureshi.

AWABZADA CAPTAIN ASHIQ HUSSAIN QURESHI, M.L.A., son of Khan Bahadur Nawab Riaz Hussain, C.I.E., Rais-i-Azam, Multan, is a worthy scion of the well-known and highly respected family of the great saints, Hazrat Shah Bahawal Haq and Shah Rukn-i-Alam, whose shrines in the fort of Multan are still visited by thousands of Mohammadan pilgrims from all parts of India and Afghanistan. By their piety and miracles they converted many tribes in Southern Punjab and Sind. Disciples of the *Gaddi* may still be counted by lakhs.



Nawabzada Captain Ashiq Hussain Qureshi, M.L.A., Provincial Darbari, Hon. Magistrate, Municipal President, Multan.

These saints were followed by worthy descendants who continued to wield the greatest influence in this part of the country. The influence of this distinguished family has always been exerted on the side of law and order, as repeatedly admitted by high European officers. During Mulraj's rebellion of 1848-49 and the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857 Makhdum Shah Mohammad helped the benign Government to his utmost capacity. As given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note," he had the full support of his younger brother, Sheikh Pir Shah, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a Provincial Durbari and for some years Honorary Municipal Secretary, Multan. On his death in 1897 Sheikh Riaz Hussain succeeded him not only in worldly wealth and honours but also in influence with the officials and popularity with the public. He also was a Provincial Durbari. He served as Honorary Political Officer with the Tochi Field Force in 1897, receiving a medal and a sword. He was made an Honorary Magistrate in 1892. During the Great War he assisted Recruiting Officers and supplied 100 recruits in his own name and contributed Rs. 15,000 towards various War Funds. For lifelong meritorious services he received the titles of C.I.E. in 1917 and Nawab in 1926. He contributed handsomely to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. Only one month after the Jubilee he was an unfortunate victim of the Quetta earthquake along with his youngest son, Capt. Maqbool Hussain, and the latter's wife, to the great sorrow of his numerous relatives, friends and admirers.



Late Capt. Maqbool Hussain Qureshi.

The late Captain Maqbool Hussain Qureshi was born in 1903, joined Sandhurst College after completing his studies in Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, and was posted to Cheshire Regiment in the British Army; after a year's training he was transferred to 7th Light Cavalry where he had a brilliant career as a soldier and was the first Indian to become an Adjutant in his Regiment. He was married to the sister of the Nawab of Pataudi. He left behind four daughters who are under the care of his elder brother, Captain Ashiq Hussain.

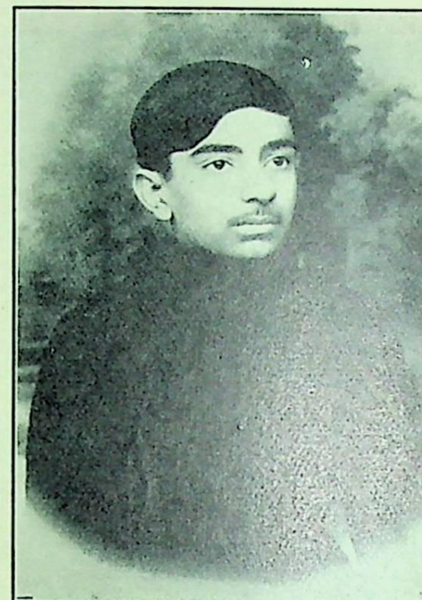
Nawabzada Captain Ashiq Hussain was born in 1900, educated in Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, where he captained Football, Hockey and Tent-pegging teams with very great credit and won Rivaz Gold Medal meant for all-round best student in the College. He joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant, and his military career also was brilliant. He went with a squadron of Hodson's Horse to Hoshiarpur to crush the notorious Babar Akali movement and again in 1923 for Amritsar riots. In 1927 he was appointed E. A. C. at Ferozepore, which post he had to give up after four years due to family circumstances, which compelled him to settle down at Multan. He has proved a worthy son of his worthy father. He is Provincial Durbari, President, Municipal Committee, Multan City, Hon. Magistrate, 1st Class, Hon. Sub-Registrar and Member, District Board. He is very popular with both the public and the officials. He was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal on account of his splendid Jubilee services.

He is married to the daughter of Nawab Sir Liaqat Hayat Khan, Prime Minister, Patiala State, and is blessed with two sons, Sadiq Hussain and Nasim Hussain, who are studying at Queen Mary College, Lahore.

KHAN BAHADUR MAKHDUM NAWAB MURID HUSAIN QURESHI, Member, Central Legislative Assembly, Premier Provincial Durbari, Honorary E. A. C., Multan, was born in 1878. He is the present head of the well-known Qureshi family of Multan and the hereditary guardian of the famous shrines of Saint Bahawal Haq and the latter's grandson Saint Rukan-i-Alam, in the Multan Fort. As Sajjada-Nashin he is the spiritual head of millions of disciples and followers in all parts of India, especially Sind, Baluchistan and South-West Punjab. Since the advent of the British this family with its vast influence has been very loyal to the Government. An exhaustive history of the family is given in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note," in which the services rendered by this family during the Multan Rebellion of 1848 and the Mutiny of 1857 have been prominently mentioned.



Khan Bahadur Makhdum Nawab Murid Husain Qureshi, Multan.



Nawabzada Sheikh Mohammad Sajjad Husain, Multan.

Khan Bahadur Makhdum Nawab Murid Husain Qureshi, the present Sajjada, is an outstanding personality as regards intellect, nobility of soul and unequalled influence both with the public and the officials. During the Great War he rendered valuable assistance to his father in his splendid recruiting services. His excellent work was specially mentioned. He was also granted a *Sanad*, a *Khillat* and a Sword of Honour.

He was made Honorary E. A. C., a rare honour, for his conspicuous services to Government, especially during the Civil Disobedience campaign.

Sir Malcolm Hailey and Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, during their Governorship of the Punjab, wrote of his and his family's political services in glowing terms. His purse is open to any fund for public good. He has contributed handsomely to the Muslim University, Aligarh, the Orphanage House, Lucknow, and the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, etc., etc.

He is Life Member of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Lahore, and of Red Cross Society. He has also served well as Vice-Chairman, Multan Municipal Board. He owns extensive landed property in the Multan District and Sindh.

He was made Khan Bahadur in 1924, and the title of Nawab was bestowed on him in 1936. He is blessed with a worthy son and heir in Nawabzada Sheikh Mohammad Sajjad Husain.



Chaudhry Ram Chand, M.A., LL.B., Pleader, Bannu, N.-W. F. P.

CHAUDHRY RAM CHAND, M.A., LL.B., Pleader, Bannu, N.-W.F.P. Born November, 1909. Graduated in the Punjab. Took M.A. and LL.B. degrees from Lucknow University in First Class. Patron, Mahabir Dal, Bannu; Manager, S. S. Hospital, and Joint-Secretary, Hindu Sikh Sabha, Bannu. Was awarded a *Sanad* for useful work during the Silver Jubilee celebrations.

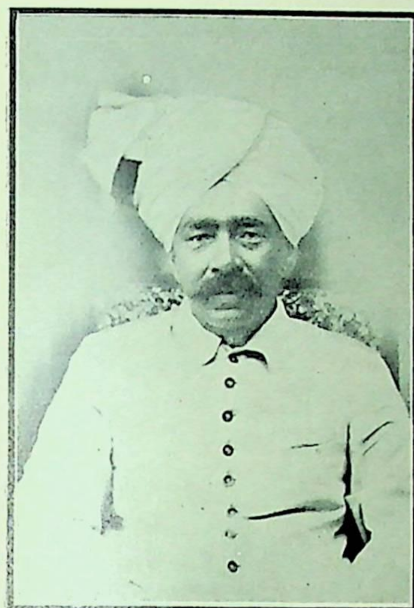
RAI SAHIB RAM CHANDRA, District Engineer, Behar, of Jullundur City, a Mohyal. Born 1886. After distinguished career in the Punjab University graduated from Roorkee. During the Great War served for six years in Royal Engineers as Lieutenant. Has worked as Civil Engineer in several places and in recognition of useful services was made Rai Sahib, 1920; his distinguished gallant services were acknowledged in Field Despatches. He was also twice thanked by Army Commander. Besides a free contribution of about twenty thousand rupees, he supplied about 50 recruits.

Eldest son, S.D. Law, (Behar Police), recently received Government thanks over capture of a notorious political outlaw.



R. S. Ram Chandra, Distt. Engineer, Behar, of Jullundur City.

CHAUDHRI RAM KRISHEN, Rais and Landlord, Dera Budhu, District Multan, Punjab, was born in 1876. He is a worthy scion of one of the best known and leading Zamindar families of the district with permanent address at Sikanderabad, Tahsil Shujabad. His grandfather, Chaudhri Mool Chand, was an outstanding personality in his time and brought the family into marked prominence by his exemplary loyalty and public spirit. Chaudhri Mool Chand had three sons—Chaudhri Thakar Das, Chaudhri Erupat and Chaudhri Jesa Ram. Chaudhri Ram Krishen is the only son of Chaudhri Erupat.



Ch. Ram Krishen, Rais and Landlord, Dera Budhu, Distt. Multan.

Chaudhri Ram Krishen's father had a liking for Zamindari in preference to all other callings and occupations. He brought up his son in accordance with his own ideal and his labours would appear from results to have hardly gone in vain. By exemplary perseverance and efficient management Chaudhri Ram Krishen has succeeded in nearly doubling the Zamindari and adding considerably to his income. Besides his extensive Zamindari in the Multan District he has substantial landed property in the Amritsar and Delhi Districts and owns shares in some large and prosperous factories. He owns 18,000 *bighas* of land and pays Rs. 9,000 as land revenue.

Chaudhri Sahib has proved in every way an eminently worthy member of his illustrious family. He is well up in Urdu and Persian and is liked by the public and the Government alike for his never-failing readiness to utilise every opportunity to serve the public and the Crown. In 1900 he subscribed liberally to the Transvaal War Fund. During the Great War he gave a decent sum for the comfort of soldiers. He and his son, Chaudhri Parmanand, also supplied a number of recruits and Sarwans. For his War services he was awarded a Punjab Government *Sanad* through the Commissioner, Multan. He was also recipient of certificates from Government for meritorious services against the Non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements.

He has been helping the Administration and the Police in various ways with exemplary energy and devotion, receiving on one occasion a Police certificate with a sword, on another occasion a watch through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. In the course of a highly appreciative letter written to him Mr. R. C. Jaffreys, Superintendent of Police, observed :—"In due course your many services will receive due appreciation. You were not afraid to risk incurring the ill-feeling of dangerous men." Mr. T. F. Cook, Superintendent of Police, referred, in glowing terms, to the "invaluable assistance" he gave "to the investigation, at the risk of much personal unpopularity and even at some dangers of life in the case of Crown *versus* Chuni Lal." During the Sikanderabad disturbance, when a portion of the city was burnt, he played a most prominent part on the side of law and order at considerable risk to his life. The importance of his work on that occasion was admitted by the Deputy Commissioner in befitting terms.

Of his many conspicuous and valuable services to the Government, rendered at no insignificant personal risk and sacrifice, not the least outstanding was that in connection with the campaign of non-payment of Municipal water-tax at Multan in 1930. In the words of Mr. H. H. Dobson, O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Multan, "Chaudhri Ram Krishen of Multan City rendered distinguished services in connection with the recent agitation against the non-payment of water-tax. His intervention at a critical stage resulted in the withdrawal of the oppositiou by the Hindu-Muslim Panchayat after which large outstanding amounts of the obnoxious tax were recovered with little difficulty. Chaudhri Ram Krishen deserves a consideration of local officers for these services and I hope they will be suitably rewarded in due course."

Chaudhri Sahib gave 100 *charpais* and 50 lanterns for sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, for which the Political Agent wrote highly of him to the Commissioner and the Commissioner gave him a befitting certificate.

On the occasion of the Royal Silver Jubilee Chaudhri Sahib paid Rs. 1,500 to the Jubilee Fund, the highest amount paid by any individual in the District. He also spent a decent amount for a party at Dera Budhu to no less than one thousand people, including the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Jubilee Garden. Chaudhri Sahib is blessed with three worthy sons—Ch. Parmanand, Ch. Lachhman Das and Ch. Vidyabhusan.

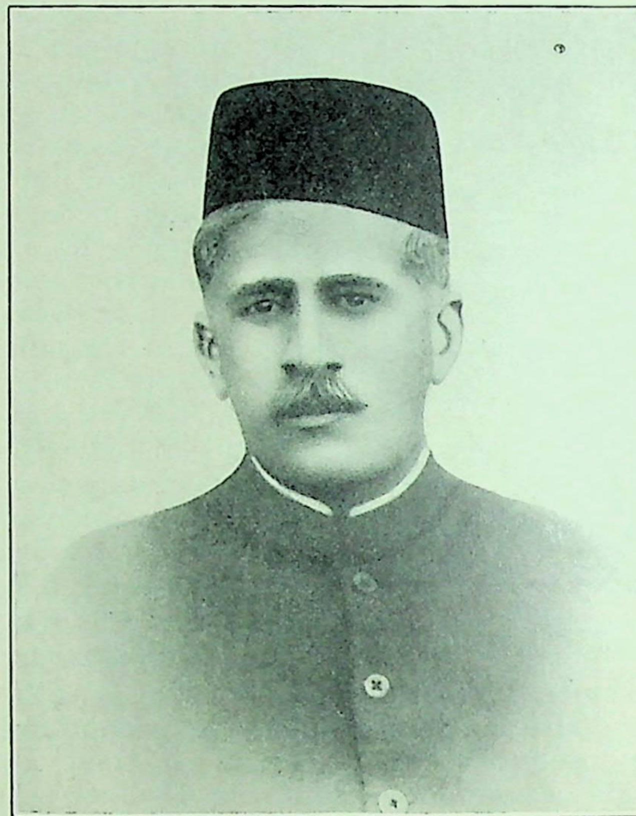
Chaudhri Ram Krishen's cousins, sons of Ch. Thakardas, have received high education and are holding eminent positions in life. One of them, C. N. Chandra, Esqr., I.C.S., is Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, and the second son, Mr. R. C. Chandra, is a B.Sc. in Agriculture and Bar-at-Law and is a Member of the District Board.

Ch. Uttam Chand and Ch. Takan Das are grandsons of Ch. Jesa Ram. Their father, late Ch. Milkhi Ram, was a Bar-at-Law.

SETH RAM RATTAN, Millowner and Banker, Lahore and Maholi, is an outstanding figure in the commercial, social and public life of the country and is widely respected for his philanthropy and public spirit. He is great-grandson of Rai Sahib Seth Har Pershad of illustrious memory. Seth Har Pershad came from the United Provinces and settled in Lahore, where he was universally esteemed for his high character and commanding personality. He was in Government service and was awarded the title of Rai Sahib in recognition of his honesty and high abilities. He died in August, 1916.



Seth Ram Rattan, Millowner and Banker, Lahore and Maholi.



The late Rai Bahadur Seth Ajudhia Pershad, K.I.H.

Rai Bahadur Seth Ram Pershad, eldest son of Rai Sahib Seth Har Pershad, was of a very charitable disposition and public-spirited. The leading aim of his life was to serve mankind. He was Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Lahore, and for his public services received the title of Rai Bahadur. He died in March, 1929.

His son, Rai Bahadur Seth Ajudhia Pershad, K.I.H., began his career during the lifetime of his father and grandfather as contractor of the Government in various capacities in different Railways and in the P.W.D. and started a Sugar Factory at Maholi. He helped the Government on every necessary occasion. He was most philanthropic and liberally helped the needy as also charitable institutions. He built a Veterinary Hospital in Lahore in 1933, donated liberal sums to colleges and also a big sum to the University. He was very popular with the public as well as the Government. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him in the lifetime of his father. For his philanthropy he was given the title of Kaiser-i-Hind. After the death of his father he was made Honorary Magistrate, official Visitor to Jails and a Member of the District Board, Lahore. He was President of the Sanatan Dharam Ayurvedic College and the Burdwan Girls' School; Vice-President of the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, S.P.C.A. Society, Gowshala, etc., etc. He died in February, 1934.

Seth Ram Rattan, eldest son of Rai Bahadur Seth Ajudhia Pershad, has inherited all the virtues and noble qualities of his forefathers, prominently including philanthropy. He contributed a large sum towards the construction of the Sanatan Dharam Ayurvedic College new building, also built a maternity hospital at his cost at Sitapur and is running a free hospital at Maholi. He is President of the Sanatan Dharam Ayurvedic College, Vice-President of the S.P.C.A., Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Gowshala, etc., etc. He is taking keen interest in the expansion of his business and has erected another sugar mill at Maholi. He is Director and Chairman of different big concerns. He is carrying on business on a large scale along with his younger brothers, Seth Ram Narayan and Seth Shadi Lal, who also are displaying great enthusiasm and taking vehement interest in the welfare of the firm known as Rai Bahadur Seth Ajudhia Pershad & Sons.

The family is well known for sympathy, liberality and geniality, being accessible to all, irrespective of caste and creed.

Seth Ram Rattan was awarded the King's Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935.



SARDAR SAHIB SARDAR RAJWANT SINGH, Landlord, Honorary Magistrate, Provincial Durbari, Rajkot, District Gujranwala. Born 1886. Is head of the Rariala family of Rariala Waraich, Tahsil and District Gujranwala, fully described in Sir Lepel Griffin's "Chiefs and Families of Note." Grandfather, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Man Singh, C.I.E., Risaldar-Major, 9th Bengal Lancers, rendered meritorious services during Mutiny. Father, Sardar Jawahar Singh, was Jagirdar, Provincial Durbari and Honorary Magistrate.



Sardar Sahib S. Rajwant Singh, Hony. Magistrate, Rajkot, Distt. Gujranwala.

Sardar Sahib is faithful to the family tradition of loyalty to the British Government. During the Great War rendered unfatigued services. Helped in recruitment, subscribed towards War Loan. Did useful work to suppress anti-Government movements and in collection of land revenue. During disturbances of 1919 did good work in restoring peace and order. Has always been donating handsomely to relief works. Recipient of several certificates and *Sanads* and Silver Jubilee Medal.



S. Raghbir Singh, Rajkot, Distt. Gujranwala.

Is Provincial Durbari; Honorary Magistrate; Vice-Chairman, Local District Board; Life Member, Red Cross Society; non-official Jail Visitor; Member, Canal Advisory Committee; Honorary Secretary, Sikh Sardars' Association; Vice-President, Gharjakh Orphanage Managing Committee; Member, Local Khalsa Educational Council, etc.

Is a big landlord in the Punjab and in Lucknow.

Is a man of respect and position in the eyes of Government officials and the public of all castes and creeds.



CHAUDHRI RAM NARAIN, Zaildar, is the son of late Chaudhri Tara Chand, a big Rais of Sito Gunno in District Ferozepore, owning six thousand *bighas* of land. The community which he represents has always rendered more than their quota of military service to the Government.

The family to which he belongs has the most brilliant traditions of loyalty to the British Raj and is highly respectable. Under all conditions and at all times they have maintained their reputation for staunch fidelity and have spared neither pains nor money to add to the laurels they possess.

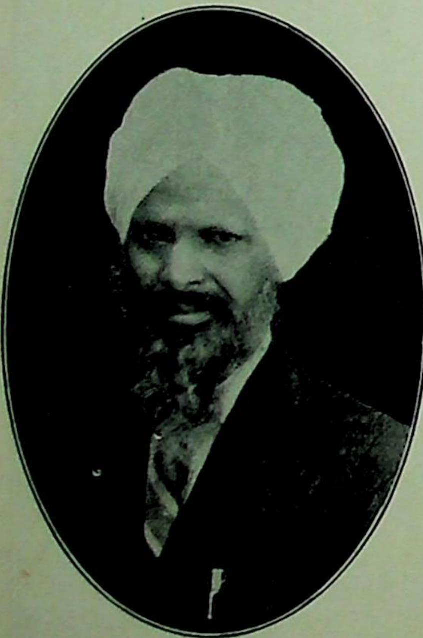


Ch. Ram Narain, Zaildar, Sito Gunno, Distt. Ferozepore.

Chaudhri Ram Narain, Zaildar, has rendered signal services to the Government. During the Great War he gave Rs. 20,000 as War Loan apart from supplying a large number of recruits for the Army. He made the largest contribution of Rs. 650 to the Silver Jubilee Fund from the Ferozepore District. He always helps the officials in their administrative work.

In recognition of his services to the benign Government he has been the proud recipient of *Sanads* and other awards, the latest award being a Silver Medal on the occasion of the Royal Silver Jubilee. He is popular with all classes of people for his high character and genial temperament.

THE HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM SARAN DAS, C.I.E., Member, Council of State, 1 Egerton Road, Lahore. Born at Lahore in November, 1876. Educated at Government College, Lahore. Is son of Rai Bahadur Lala Mela Ram and belongs to a very ancient family, whose members were in power for several generations before Maharaja Ranjit Singh's reign in the Punjab. His grandfather was the General of the Army during the period of the Bhangi Kingdom and also held the command of the famous gun "Zamzama." The Rai Bahadur is a worthy scion of the distinguished family and is one of the leading Zamindars and industrialists of the Province. He is a Member, Lahore District Board; was Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1912—20; Member, Lahore Municipal Committee, for over 15 years; Government Delegate to Reserve Bank Committee to London; Chairman, Advisory Committee, Central Bank of India, Ltd. (Punjab Branches); Member, U. P. Industrial Banking Enquiry Committee; Chairman, Indian Institute of Bankers (Punjab Branch); Director, British India Corporation Ltd., Cawnpore; Government Director, Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd.; Director, Adarsh Chitra Ltd.; Governor, Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore; ex-Chairman, Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Delegate to the Northern India Chamber of Commerce to the Associated Chambers of British Empire Federation Session in London, 1933; Member, All-India Landholders' Association; President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha; Vice-Chairman, Gwalior State Economic Board of Development; Proprietor, Mela Ram Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, Lahore; Director, Punjab Matches, Ltd.; Chairman, Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; Director, Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; Member, Punjab Government Development Board; Director, Sutlej Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Punjab Hindu Sabha; President, Managing Committee, Sanatan Dharam College, Lahore; Member, Managing Committee, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi, and Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore; Director, O. K. Works, Lahore; Member, U. P. Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore; has subscribed over eight lakhs of rupees in charities and takes a very keen interest in public activities.



Sardar Ram Singh, Rais and Honorary Magistrate, Kharian, Distt. Gujrat.

SARDAR RAM SINGH, Rais, Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner and Kursinashin, Kharian, District Gujrat, was born on March, 1885. He pays Rs. 755 yearly as income-tax. For faithful services to Government he was awarded many *Sanads*, was made Honorary Magistrate in 1935 and was promoted to 2nd Class Magistrate in 1936. He was given a first-class *Sanad* in the Punjab out of seven by H. E. the Governor of the Punjab in February, 1936, for his faithful work to Government and Red Cross Society. He is the Patron of the Indian Red Cross Society, for which he has received a *Sanad* from the President of the Indian Red Cross Society, H. E. the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, in January, 1937. He gave Rs. 5,000 to Phalia Hospital, Rs. 300 to the Red Cross Hospital erected at Kharian, Rs. 200 to the Jhelum River Flood Relief Fund, Rs. 700 to Silver Jubilee Fund, Rs. 100 to Memorial Fund to His late Majesty King George V, and Rs. 125 to the Quetta Relief Fund. Many other items under Rs. 100 were given by him to many other Government and public funds. He has got many other *Sanads* for loyal services to the Government. He worked excellently against the Congress movement and the Akali movement, for which he got a certificate from the Tehsildars of the time. At present he is serving faithfully the benign British Government and public co-operatively. He has great influence in the *Ilaqa* and area.

He was invited in the general meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society at New Delhi by the President of the Indian Red Cross Society, H. E. the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, in March, 1937.



Chowdhry Ram Singh, Zaildar, Bogana, District Hissar.

CHOWDHRY RAM SINGH, Zaildar, Bogana, District Hissar, has been rendering valuable services to the Crown for the last 30 years. During the outbreak of Great War he contributed to and raised War Loans and supplied recruits, for which he was awarded a certificate and a wrist watch by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Contributed and collected funds for Silver Jubilee.

SARDAR RANJIT SINGH, Jagirdar, Awal Kharna, Tahsil Fazilka, District Ferozepore, Punjab, comes off from the 20th generation of the Maharaja of Faridkote. The ancestral village was Dune Khera in Ilaqa Barraki in the Faridkote State. Sardar Summanda Singh, the founder of the family, founded six villages—Abulkharana, Dune Khera, Tappa, Ram Nagar, Jorki and Abhun. In 1882 his son, S. Bhana Singh, was appointed Zaildar for having rendered conspicuous services to the Government. His sons, Narain Singh, Harnam Singh and Sunder Singh, made a grand response to the call of duty by contributing Rs. 10,000 to the War Loan and subscribing Rs. 3,000 to various War Funds and supplying 300 recruits and 4 camels. All the three brothers were appointed Zaildars in the *Ilaqa*. The family has to its credit a proud record of praiseworthy services to Government in various departments, especially in connection with the Akali and Congress movements.



Sardar Ranjit Singh, Jagirdar, Awal Kharna, District Ferozepore.

S. Harnam Singh was appointed Honorary Magistrate at Abohar. He also worked as Risaldar during the Great War. He died in 1932 and after his demise his eldest son, Ranjit Singh, got his *Jagir* of Rs. 250 yearly and a *Murabba* of land. His second son, Tek Singh, was appointed Zaildar. The youngest son Shamsher Singh is still a student.

The family contributed Rs. 500 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund and communicated His Excellency's message to the people faithfully.

The family owns 5,000 acres of land. It holds more than 500 commendation certificates speaking in terms of high appreciation of its services. At present the family retains two Zaildaris and three Lambardaris. The family has always helped Government and the public in preventing violent crimes and apprehending and detecting offenders. The family wields immense influence as representing a powerful community of landowners and also as kinsmen of the Raja of Faridkote.

SUBEDAR-MAJOR RAIZADA RAWAIL SINGH "BAHADUR," I.D.S.M., I.M.D. (retired), Arah, District Gujrat, Punjab. Born 1873. Qualifying from Lahore Medical College in 1894, joined Indian Medical Department at Abbottabad. Distinguished himself at different places in Frontier Expeditions. In 1900 was attached to 53rd Sikhs F. F., with which remained continually for 18 years. Accompanied the Regiment in the Great War and served with distinction at various fronts in Egypt, Aden and Mesopotamia.

Received N. W. F. Medal with clasp, 1897-98; Waziristan clasp, 1901-2; Mohmand Expedition Medal with clasp, 1908; Meritorious Service Medal, 1916; Cross of Kara George 1st Class with Sword-Medal, 1917; Indian Distinguished Service Medal, 1917; 1914-15 Star; British War Medal, 1914—19; Victory Medal; Jangi Inam *Sanad*, 1919, for two generations; and was mentioned in Lt.-General Stanley Maud's Despatches for distinguished services in Field. His Majesty's appreciation officially conveyed, 1919.

Extract from the remarks made by Lt.-Colonel Deas, I.M.S.: "I have personal knowledge of Subedar Rawail Singh's work while with the 7th Division in Mesopotamia as I was commanding



Subedar-Major Raizada Rawail Singh "Bahadur," I.D.S.M., I.M.D. (retired), Arah, Distt. Gujrat.

a Field Ambulance of that Division during 1919 in Mesopotamia. Subedar Rawail Singh was present with the 28th Brigade during the heavy fighting in an attempt to relieve Kut (*i.e.*, Sheikh Saad, Wady, Kanneh, Dujailah 8th and 9th March and Sanniayat) and he was with a regiment during this period, and I personally had opportunity of seeing his work. He was very highly spoken of by Captain Rowntree who was at that time Medical Officer of the 53rd Sikhs (F.F.)."

In 1919 his services were lent to Jaipur Durbar, where he remained in charge of Lansdowne Hospital, Jaipur, 1919—30. In the meanwhile in 1925 he retired from Government service and continued to serve the State but in 1930 finally retired from service for reasons of health.

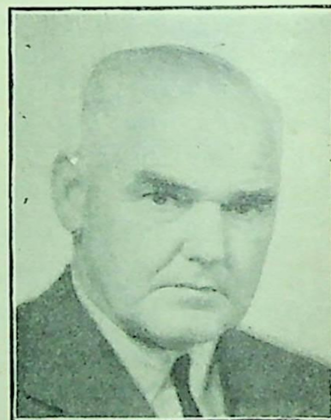
Has landed property at Arah. Is President, Aman and Village Uplift Committee, Arah. Contributed liberally to Sikh Educational Committee of Khalsa Dewan and for amelioration of local Gurdwara.

Granted a Jagir of Rs. 600 for three generations in 1932.

Blessed with two worthy sons :—Raizada Jemadar Doctor Kartar Singh, I.M.D., at present attached to Indian Military Hospital, Karachi, and Raizada Kuwar Gurdit Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, at present serving in the Ferozepore District.

KALINATH RAY, Editor, "The Tribune," Lahore. Born 1878 in Jessore District (Bengal.) Joined the "Bengalee," Calcutta, as Sub-Editor, 1900; in charge of the paper during Sir Surendranath Banerjee's absence in England; Editor, "The Panjabee," 1915—17; Editor, "The Tribune," since 1917. Prosecuted for sedition in connection with Martial Law and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, April, 1919, which sentence was subsequently reduced to three months.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, B.SC., C.I.E., M.L.A., Director, B.C.G.A. Pb., Ltd., Khanewal, District Multan, Punjab. Born 17th February, 1884, Anglesey, North Wales. Educated in University of Wales, B.Sc. in 1906 with 1st Class Honours in Chemistry. Indian Agricultural Service, 1906—21. For sometime Principal, Agricultural College, Lyallpur. Member, Indian Cotton Committee, 1917-18; Associate Member for Punjab on Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1927-28; Member, Bahawalpur Committee, 1931-32; Advisor, Japanese Tariff Committee, 1933-34. Managing Director, B.C.G.A. Pb., Ltd., Nili Factories Ltd., Sind, etc. Author of a "Text book of Punjab Agriculture."



William Roberts, B.Sc., C.I.E., M.L.A., Khanewal, Multan.

M. R. SACHDEV, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur, Punjab. Permanent residence Yati Road, Quetta, Baluchistan. Born 1904. B. A. Honours (Punjab and Cantab). Has been in service for over eight years. Well known for ability and tact. Property owned in Quetta mostly destroyed during the Earthquake. Has one son aged 3½ years.

SHAHZADA SULTAN ALI SADOZAI, Political Pensioner and Divisional Durbari of Ludhiana, is the present head of the senior branch of the family of Shah Shuja, the last Sadozai King of Afghanistan. The friendly relations between the British Government and Shah Shuja came into existence about the year 1809 A. D., when a Treaty was concluded between them through the efforts of the British ambassadore Mr. Elphinstone Monstuart. Again those relations were strengthened by another Treaty in 1838 between the British Government, Shah Shuja and Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

After the murder of Shah Shuja by rebels in Kabul, Prince Taimur, the eldest son and heir-apparent, was brought, among other Princes, to Ludhiana by the British Government and made to settle there with a discriminating political allowance. The said Prince was held in great esteem by the Government.



Shahzada Sultan Ali Sadozai, Ludhiana.

A letter from the Agent to the Governor-General, still in the possession of the family, shows that the position of Prince Taimur Shah, as the eldest son of Shah Shuja, was duly recognised in proper quarters and he was relied upon as a faithful custodian of the friendly relations of the family with the British Government.

The eldest son of Prince Taimur Shah, Shahzada Sultan Sikandar, Provincial Durbari and Political Pensioner, rendered meritorious services during the Mutiny of 1857 in recognition of which an addition of Rs. 100 p. m. to his pension and a *Khillat* worth Rs. 2,000 were awarded by H. E. the Governor-General.

Shahzada Sultan Sikandar's eldest son, Shahzada Mohammad Tahir, Provincial Durbari and Political Pensioner, served the Government during the Great War with men and money. He also offered his personal services and consequently was made Special Recruiting Officer by virtue of a Special Recruiter's Certificate. Major D. Macaulay, 1st Lancers, Peshawar, who visited Ludhiana in 1916 for recruitment, was deeply impressed by "his zeal and devotion to support the Government with every available resource at his command." He recorded a very high opinion of his personality.

Shahzada Sultan Ali, son of Shahzada Mohammad Tahir, has himself never missed any occasion to offer his services. During the Civil Disobedience movement he rendered valuable services. He is a Political Pensioner and a Divisional Durbari and is a much-respected member of Ludhiana gentry.

His son, Shahzada Sultan Ahmad, B.A., LL.B., is a Pleader at Ludhiana. During his academic career he won the esteem of his teaching staff who highly admired his talents and capacities. He is a young man of promise.

LIEUTENANT DEWAN SAHIB KHAN, O.B.I., Bahadur, village Pindi Saidpur, Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan, District Jhelum. Born 1881. Is a Rajput Janjuha and descends from the old ruling family of Girjakh. Of his ancestors, Rai Zar Bakhsh, Rai Pirana, Rai Mauzam Din, and Diwan Khuda Bukhsh, are historic figures. In 1828 Sikhs conquered Girjakh. His grandfather, Diwan Khan Bahadur, was awarded by the British Government a permanent *Inam* and *Muafi*. His father, Diwan Kasam Ali Khan, was appointed Ilaqadar. Diwan Sahib Khan was appointed on direct Commission in 31st Punjabis and was pensioned when serving as Lieutenant. Served with distinction in the Indian Army for 23½ years with the 31st Punjabis. In the Great War served gallantly in France, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Salonika, Army of the Black Sea (Turkey). Also supplied 150 recruits. Invested Rs. 1,700 in War Loans.

Elected Member, District Board, from 1923 to 1930 and from 1934 till now. Member, District Soldiers' Board, from 1923 till now. Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer, District Jhelum, from 1926 till now.

Honours conferred :—(1) The Order of British India 2nd Class with the title of 'Bahadur' by His Majesty the King-Emperor for distinguished services in the field, *vide* list of Appts. No. 172, dated 12th August, 1919. (2) Mentioned in Despatches of Commander-in-Chief, Mesopotamia *vide* 'Gazette of India' No. 1740, dated 12th October, 1917. (3) Mentioned in Despatches of Commander-in-Chief, Salonika, for distinguished and gallant services from 1st October, 1918, to 1st March, 1919, *vide* 'London Gazette,' dated 5th June, 1919. (4) Punjab Government *Sanad* for rendering considerable help both during small-pox and plague epidemics and disinfection work. (5) Punjab Government *Sanad* for valuable help to the Veterinary Department.



Lieut. Dewan Sahib Khan, O.B.I., Bahadur, village Pindi Saidpur, Tehsil Pind Dadan Khan, Distt. Jhelum.

Awarded Star 1914-15; General Service Medal; Victory Medal; and King George V Silver Jubilee Medal.



Nawabzada Saidullah Khan, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum.

Subscribed decent amounts to the Indian Relief Fund, 1915; Jhelum River Flood Relief Fund, 1929; for prizes in the Village Sports Tournament at Pind Dadan Khan on 15th March, 1931; Quetta Earthquake Fund, 1935; Lady Hailey's Own Punjab Charity Fund; Royal Silver Jubilee Fund, 1935; for statue of His Majesty King-Emperor George V in 1935.

He has rendered valuable help from time to time in the capacity of Inam Khar to Civil and Police authorities in his own *Ilaqa*.

He has a nephew, Dewan Nosherwan, and his sons, Dewans Hurmaz and Sikandar.

AWABZADA SAIDULLAH KHAN, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, is a worthy scion of the well-known Mashranizai Pathan clan of Toru, Tahsil Mardan, District Peshawar. He is the grandson of Khan Bahadur Nawab Mohabbat Khan, Chief of Toru, and son of Khan Bahadur Nawab Hamidullah Khan, the present Chief of Toru. The family history is given elsewhere in this book under the name of his father. In the Royal Silver Jubilee days Nawabzada was Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana, where he was very popular. The success of the Jubilee celebrations there was due mainly to his efforts.

HAN SAHIB AGHA SARDAR ALI KHAN, P.C.S., Senior Sub-Judge, Bannu, is a scion of the well-known Kazilbash family of the North-West Frontier Province. His ancestors hailed from Iran with Nadir Shah when he invaded India. Since then the family ruled the Peshawar Valley till the advent of the British.

Sardar Mohammad Ali Khan, great-grandfather of Agha Sardar Ali Khan, helped the British in raising the Guides Cavalry, of which his son, Risaldar Major Khanan Khan, then commanded a troop. Sir Herbert Edwardes, the then Commissioner of Peshawar, acknowledged the unswerving loyalty and unflinching bravery of the Khan before the siege of Delhi.



K. S. Agha Sardar Ali Khan, P.C.S., Senior Sub-Judge, Bannu.

Risaldar-Major Khanan Khan, grandfather of Agha Sardar Ali Khan, was leader of the Guides Cavalry and took part in various actions such as Multan, Rohtak, Narnol. He was later on made Sardar Bahadur "in recognition of his gallantry during the siege of Delhi." Lords Northbrook and Lytton, Viceroys of India, granted him perpetual *Jagir* of Rs. 6,000 and *Muafi* of lands for gallant and distinguished services and appointed him as their Aid-de-Camp.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Khan Baba Khan, father of Agha Sardar Ali Khan, joined Civil Service in 1877 with most eulogistic character assigned to him by British officers of the Guides during his service to that Regiment for a decade. He was an officer who distinguished himself both in Military and Civil career. He served in the Political Department under Sir Peter Lumsden and Sir West Ridgeway in the Afghan Boundary Commission in 1881 and was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur. He retired as a District Judge.

Khân Sahib Agha Sardar Ali Khan succeeded his father as Jagirdar and head of Kazilbash family in 1923. As Extra Assistant Commissioner, he capably acquitted himself in Political, Executive and Judicial lines of Provincial Service. He is an officer of note on the Frontier and there is not a hillside in Chitral, Buner, Dir, Swat, Bajaur, Black Mountain, Khyber and Kurram in the North-West Frontier Province which he has not visited and administered as Political Officer. He was very successful as an Indian Assistant Commissioner in the Anglo-Afghan Commission at Kurram.

ARDAR BAHADUR RISALDAR AJAIB SINGH SARKARIA, P.C.S., Superintendent, Jail, Jullundur. Born 1882. Served in Great War, where distinguished himself with loyalty and devotion to duty; rendered meritorious service to the Crown for which awarded Star, 1914-15; General Service Medal and Viceroy's Medal; title of Sardar Bahadur, 1931, and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

MRIT RAI SAYAL, retired Assistant Engineer and Proprietor, Ravi Varma Steel Works, Ambala, was born on June 30, 1874. He passed the Professional Departmental Examination of Engineering and Departmental Magisterial Power Examination. Starting as a subordinate he retired as a Gazetted Officer after thirty-six years' services highly approved by Government, especially by H. E. the Governor, Punjab. During the terrible flood in the Indus River in 1923 he saved by his devotion to duty the whole District of Dera Ghazi Khan from being flooded. The thanks of the Government were conveyed to him by H. E. the Governor "for the energy and timely measures taken by him but for which the last line of defence would have been penetrated by the river." During the Great War he did notable recruiting service and subscribed to War Loans and War Funds. He is President, Hindu Sabha and Arya Samaj, Ambala, and ex-President, Posts and Telegraphs Hindu Workers' Union, Ambala. He owns considerable house property. The Ravi Varma Steel Works, which he has founded with his brother Lala Dewan Chand, retired Deputy Collector, is one of the best known and most flourishing firms in Northern India. He has contributed liberally to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.


Amrit Rai Sayal, Ambala.

AI SAHIB G. R. SETHI, B.A., Journalist, Amritsar. Born 1900. Is Municipal Commissioner; Honorary Secretary, Prisoners' Aid Society; President, Hindu Yuvak Sabha; Notary Public and associated with various institutions and organisations for public good. Made Rai Sahib, 1937. Has two sons and one daughter.

IR SHADI LAL, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. Honours (Oxford); B.C.L. Honours (Oxford); Boden Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford); Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn); Honoursman of Council of Legal Education; Special Prizeman in Constitutional Law; Member of the Privy Council, London. Born 1874. Educated at Government College, Lahore, and Billiol College, Oxford. Practised at Bar; Officiating Judge, Punjab Chief Court, 1913 and 1914; Permanent Judge, 1917; Judge, Lahore High Court, 1919; Chief Justice, 1920—34; elected by Punjab University to the Punjab Legislative Counctl, 1910 and 1913.

H. SHARAF-UD-DIN, Zaildar, Malguzar, Kursinashin and District Darbari, Darjanpur, District Hissar, represents an old and loyal family. As Zaildar since 1897 has been providing a helping hand in all branches of administration. During Great War supplied thousands of recruits and camels and contributed to War Loans. Has four sons.


Ch. Sharaf-ud-Din, Zaildar, Malguzar, Darjanpur, Distt. Hissar.

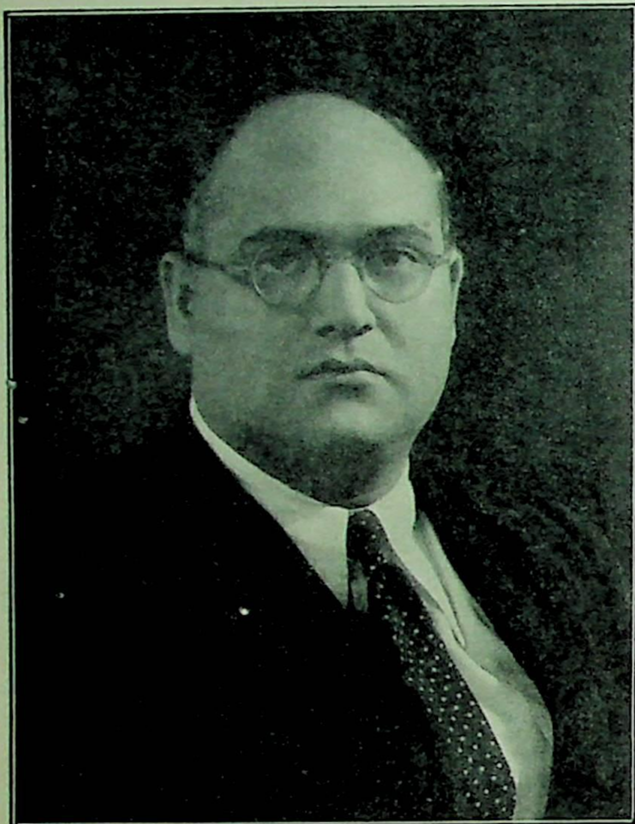

Begum Shah Nawaz, M.L.A., Lahore.

EGUM SHAH NAWAZ, M.L.A., Iqbal Manzil, Lahore. Born 7th April, 1896. Educated at Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Entered public service at a very early age when still in *purdah*. Gave up *purdah* in 1920 since when has been closely associated with educational and social reform matters. Member, Punjab Board of Film Censors, since 1926; first Muslim woman to represent her sex in the All-India Muslim League; Vice-President, Provincial Executive Committee, and Member, All-India General Committee, Red Cross Society, Punjab, at Delhi, 1927; first woman Vice-President, 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929; Woman Delegate to Round Table Conference, 1930—32 and 1933. Presided at the Central Punjab Women's Conference, 1933, and Delhi Women's Conference, 1934; Member, Indian Delegation, Joint Select Committee, 1934; Member, Board of Education, Punjab.

APTAIN RAJA SIR SHER MOHAMMAD KHAN, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., Domeli, District Jhelum. Born 29th October, 1887. Education: Government School, Jhelum. Joined Indian Army as Commissioned Officer, 1903; graduated from Indian Military College, Indore. Became permanent Captain, 1928. Was Member, Round Table Conference. Elected M.L.A. Knighted, 1937.

IAN SHAHBAZ-UD-DIN, Jagirdar, Assessor, Juror, Silver Jubilee Medalist, a landlord and Durbari, Lahore, comes of a respectable family of Sindhu Jats which migrated to Lahore from Khawaspura in Amritsar District (Punjab). His father, Mian Qamar-ud-Din, was an officer in the North-Western Railway.

Born in the last decade of the nineteenth century Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din combines in himself the patience of a conservative and the zeal of a twentieth century liberal. Around him there was much talk of revolutionary upheavals, but he was taught to appreciate the merits of orderly progress. So we have always found Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din throwing his weight on the side of law and order, which he has always done with a conviction. It is his belief that he can best serve his motherland by helping the British administration which is run in the interest of the Indian people.


Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din, Jagirdar, Assessor, Juror, Lahore.

On several occasions he has shown unswerving fidelity to the cause of Government in the teeth of strong opposition on the part of the people among whom he has to work. But intimidation and opposition can never make him change his creed. At one time, when intensive and subversive activities of the Congress assumed formidable proportions in Lahore, Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din worked day and night to undo the influence of its sinister propaganda. By way of retaliation they organised a "syapa" (mourning) against him in front of his house. Upon this the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore wrote to Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din that he very much appreciated his services and knew that he had incurred great odium of the people on account of his loyalty to Government.

His record of public service is such that he can legitimately feel proud of it. He has given proof of personal gallantry by attending meetings convened by the most unruly section of the people. Not only this but he has on several occasions remonstrated with crowds bent upon rioting and creating disturbances. Many a critical situation has been brought under control by his unfailing tact. For instance, we refer to an incident reported in the "Hindustan Times" dated 11th March, 1928, under the heading, "Serious Development Averted," as follows :—

"A very peculiar incident is reported to have occurred yesterday when a procession passed through Dabbi Bazar to Rang Mahal. It is said that some photographers commenced photographing ladies in the proccession, a behaviour which was seriously resented by Sikhs. Through the best efforts of Mr. Shahbaz-ud-Din, Special Juror of the City, who took the film in his custody, the situation was brought under control."

This shows the high regard in which he is held by the public.

The Government has, from time to time, recognised his services by awarding golden *Sanads* and numerous commendation certificates. In 1931 a *Jagir* was conferred on him. Then the Government presented a revolver to him. On the occasion of the celebration of Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George he was awarded a Silver Jubilee Medal. As a citizen of Lahore he has been honoured with a seat in Durbar and is a Special Juror and Assessor.

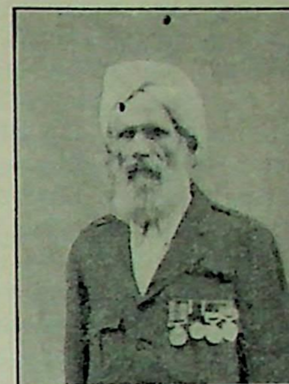
His singular spirit of loyalty to the Crown could not have been more strikingly illustrated than on the occasion of the Royal Silver Jubilee. The manner in which he celebrated that happy occasion constitutes a record of devotion and large-heartedness to which there is no parallel. An outstanding fact in that connection, so characteristic of Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din, was to show his first consideration for the poor. Through advertisements in newspapers and flaring posters at every prominent place in the city he invited the poor of Lahore, one and all, irrespective of race and creed, to a free and hearty feast at his residence. The poor came in their hundreds and had the happiest entertainment of their lives.

Among those who have been coming into personal contact with him from time to time and have expressed their appreciation of the services of Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din may be mentioned personages like H. E. Sir William Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., I.C.S., H. E. Sir Geoffrey Fitzharvey de Montmorency, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S., Sir Henry Craik Bart, K.C.S.I., His Excellency Sir Herbert William Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Governor of the Punjab, the Hon. Major Sirdar Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, K B.E., K.B., Premier of the Punjab, the Hon. Malik Sir Feroze Khan Noon, K.C.I.E., KT., High Commissioner for India, the Hon. Mr. Justice Blacker, Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie, C.B.E., Mr. F. H. Puckle, C.I.E., I.C.S., Sir John Murray Ewart, KT., C.I.E., Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India, and others.

Mian Shahbaz-ud-Din has an only son, Zafar-ud-Din. The loving father is giving his son the best possible education and training.



SUBEDAR SHAHBAZ KHAN, Jandola, District Dera Ismail Khan, N.-W.F.P. Born 1875. War services 1901-2, 1917 and 1920. Holds many certificates and *Sanads* for good services. Received Medal,, 1902; I.G.S. Medal, 1919; I. D. S. Medal; and King's Jubilee Medal, 1935. Received reward of Rs. 40 for valuable services during Civil Disobedience movement.

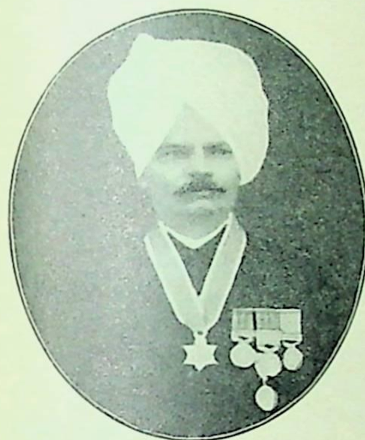


Subedar Shahbaz Khan, Jandola, Distt. D. I. Khan.



RAI SAHIB SHIB SEHAI, retired Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, R.M.S., Northern Circle. President, Kayastha Sabha, Ambala Cantonment, was born on March 4, 1860. He is a worthy scion of an old and distinguished family. His forefathers held responsible positions under the Moghal Raj and also served the Government under the East Indian Company. His family rendered valuable services to the Crown during the Mutiny for which his grandfather-in-law, Baboo Shiv Dyal Singh, was made Deputy Collector of Panipat.

He is a profound scholar in Persian, Arabic, Urdu and English and is intensely religious-minded. In recognition of his religious activities and spiritual eminence Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal of Benares has conferred on him the title of Dharam Bhushan.



Rai Sahib Shib Sehai.

Rai Sahib retired from Government service on 1st April, 1918, after forty long years' meritorious service. During his long and distinguished career he was deputed to the following expeditions, campaigns and Durbars and was awarded four medals:—Kabul War 1879-80, Miranzai Expedition, Hazara Field Force, Chitral Relief Force, Tirah Campaign and Delhi Durbars 1902 and 1911. His name was more than once mentioned in Government Despatches for good work. It is a remarkable fact that during his long service he never availed himself of even a single day's leave of absence. Mr. C. C. Sheridan, Inspector-General, R.M.S., always spoke highly of his work. He was awarded the title of Rai Sahib in 1911. On the occasion of handing over the *Sanad* of Rai Sahib to him before a large gathering at Ambala Cantonment, Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, Director-General of Post Office, paid a glowing tribute to his honesty, loyalty, industry and intellect.

During the Great War Rai Sahib served the Empire in various ways and subscribed liberally to different War Funds. His heart literally bleeds for the poor. He is founder of the 'Poor Boys' Education Fund.' Mounting to about Rupees 25,000 in gratuities and other scholarships, his charity includes numerous gratuities to widows and ceaseless alms-giving to the poor and the needy.

He is compiler of 'Rohtagi Bhatnagar Geneological Table'. During the Civil Disobedience movement and on various other occasions he distributed pamphlets and leaflets annually inculcating loyalty to the Crown. Copies of these were acknowledged with thanks by His Excellency the Viceroy and all high officials.

He is blessed with two worthy sons—Dr. Ganga Sahai, Doctor of Biology, California, U.S.A., and Captain S. S. Bhatnagar, I.M.S., the first Punjabee M.R.C.P. (Lond.).

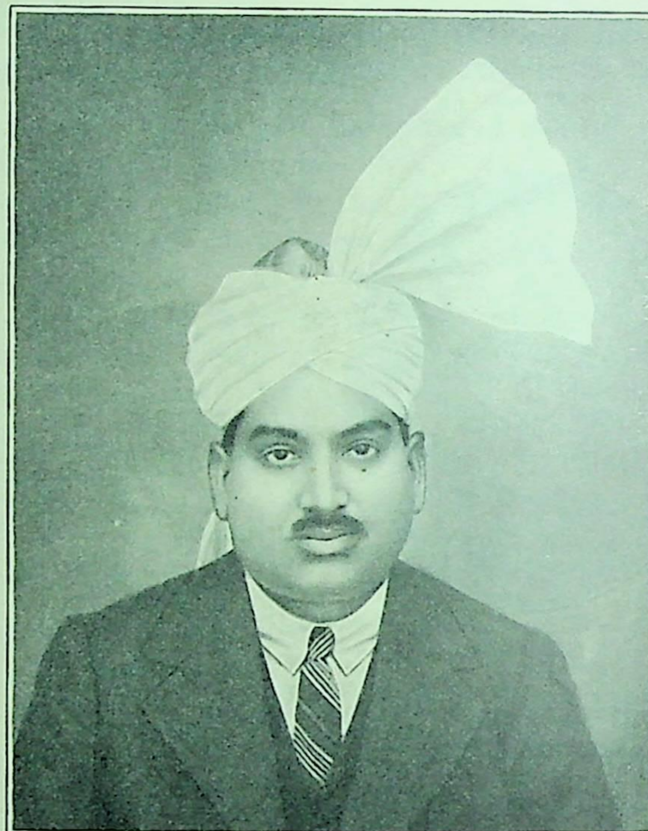


DR. KHALIFA SHUJA-UD-DIN, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge), LL.D. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law, (Lincoln's Inn.), Begum Road, Lahore. Was Honorary Professor, English Literature, Islamia College, Lahore, 1906—08; Lecturer, University Law College, Lahore, 1917—19; Member, Punjab Text Book Committee, 1919—25; Fellow, Punjab University, since 1917; Member of the Syndicate, Punjab University, since 1921; Member, Academic Council, since 1923; Honorary Secretary, Islamia College, Lahore, since 1921; Honorary Secretary, Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore, since 1922; Honorary Secretary, Punjab Muslim League, since 1919; Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927—31; Member, N. W. Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore, 1929-30; President, District Muslim Educational Conference, 1932; Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1933; appeared before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; associated with numerous other movements aiming at public good.

SETH SHIV NARAYAN, Divisional Treasurer, Honorary Magistrate, Millowner, Banker, Proprietor of the firm of Seth Harbhagat Rai Gopal Sahai, Multan, was born at Rewari, District Gurgaon, on the 11th December, 1897. He is a worthy scion of the oldest, the most respectable and the wealthiest family of Rewari, well known for their services for generations to the States of Marwar and to the British Government as Treasurers and in various other responsible capacities. In 1868 Seth Shiv Narayan's grandfather, Seth Saligram, Municipal Vice-President, Rewari, was appointed Divisional Treasurer, Multan, in recognition of his public services and services to Government. The family has since been living at Multan. Seth Saligram filled this responsible post with honour and distinction for thirty long years; and on his retirement, in recognition of his distinguished service, the post was given to his worthy son Rai Sahib Seth Gopal Sahai. Rai Sahib also, like his father, held this post for thirty long years and, as the numerous certificates of high officers show, with credit to himself. He also served as



Late Rai Sahib Seth Gopal Sahai, Divisional Treasurer, Honorary Magistrate, Millowner, Banker, Multan.



Seth Shiv Narayan, Divisional Treasurer, Honorary Magistrate, Millowner, Banker, Multan.

Honorary Magistrate with marked ability for as long as twenty years and his " good work " in that capacity was prominently mentioned by Mr. V. Connolly, Commissioner, Multan, and various other high officers in their certificates to Rai Sahib. He was held in the highest esteem by the public and the officials alike for his earnest public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Government of which he never lost an opportunity of giving a practical demonstration to the fullest extent of his capacity and means. The measure of his popularity with the officials will be gauged from the following significant words occurring in the certificate of Mr. J. S. Thomson, Deputy Commissioner, Multan, in 1928 :—" Seth Gopal Sahai has so many commendations that mine is scarcely necessary." During the Great War he supplied recruits and subscribed liberally to various War Funds. He received a *Sanad* from the Provincial War Loan Committee, Punjab Government's *Sanad* for services during the Mohurrum riots in 1922 and another Punjab Government *Sanad* on behalf of His Majesty for his good work as Honorary Magistrate. He was remarkably dutiful. Associated as he was with all the local institutes in one way or another, he never failed to discharge the duties entrusted to him by all these bodies with commendable promptitude and thoroughness in spite of his numerous other engagements. Generous by nature, his purse was always open to all funds for public good, whether started by the Government or the public. He contributed liberally to all famine, flood and earthquake funds. Though a big Rais and a high and responsible official, he was not only free from the least trace of pride but was of an adorably social and genial temperament. He was easily accessible to one and all, even the lowliest. He was so tender-hearted that he would on no account hurt the feelings of a supplicant by a denial. His services were available for all the twenty-four hours to one and all, from child to old man. He was intensely religious-minded and, though orthodox in his principles, was admirably free from religious bias. In recognition of his high character, efficient discharge of duties as Divisional Treasurer and Honorary

Magistrate, and multifarious services to Government and the public he was awarded the title of Rai Sahib in 1928. He retired on pension in 1926 and died in 1935 at Rewari, only after a few days' illness, at the age of seventy, deeply mourned by his numerous friends and admirers at Multan and Rewari.

After Rai Sahib's retirement from service in 1926 the tradition in his own case in regard to Divisional Treasurership of Multan repeated itself in case of his own son, Seth Shiv Narayan, who was appointed to this high and responsible post as a mark of appreciation of his father's distinguished service. He served the benign Government as Treasurer and in various other capacities for about ten years in the lifetime of his father, receiving a lot of certificates from high officers. Mr. A. V. Askwith, Deputy Commissioner, wrote in the course of a certificate to Rai Sahib Gopal Sahai on January 12, 1931:—" I need only say that I always felt that I could place absolute reliance both on you and Seth Shiv Narayan. Both of you were ever ready to give me and the other officers of Government all possible assistance." As Divisional Treasurer, as in many other capacities, he has proved an eminently worthy son of his illustrious father. In the glowing certificate of Mr. Thomson, Deputy Commissioner, it is rightly considered " sufficient praise " that he is a " satisfactory successor " to Rai Sahib Gopal Sahai. His certificates amply testify to his many good and noble qualities and his creditable record of never-failing assistance to the Administration on all needful occasions. The Inspector-General of Police in his certificate highly praises him for the assistance he rendered in recovering the dead body of a Hindu child that had been murdered by a domestic servant, but which affair had been given a communal colour. He also received two certificates for his valuable services during Moharrum festivals. He is actively associated with all local institutes in one way or another and is quite as dutiful and generous as his late father in regard to all movements and funds for public good. In recognition of his high abilities and meritorious services to the public and the Government he was made Honorary Magistrate in 1933.

With all his multifarious duties in official and public capacities he is intensely devoted to business. Under the guidance of his gifted brain and laudable energy his business in all its different departments is flourishing all along the line. He pays every year thousands of rupees as Income-tax. He was awarded the Royal Silver Medal for commendable Jubilee services.

He is blessed with two promising sons—Ramnarain and Badrinarain—aged 10 and 8 respectively.



Shiv Sharma, Lahore.

SHIV SHARMA, Railway Road, Lahore. Born April, 1906, at Taksal, Simla Hills. Studied Ayurveda (Indian Medicines) with his father, Vaidya Ratna Pt. Ram Prasad Sharma, the eminent Ayurvedist and Court Physician of Patiala. Stepped into limelight through his first English treatise, *The System of Ayurveda*, a work which placed him on the top of the contemporary authors of Ayurvedic text. Joined Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Lahore, as Senior Professor of Medicine and Toxicology in 1928, but resigned soon after as his increasing popularfty as a clinician called him to independent practice. Presided at three important sections of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference, at Mysore (Academical), Bikaneer (Etiopathological), and Shikarpur (Therapeutical). Thrice elected Editor-in-Chief of the official organ of the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandal, India's premier Indigenous Medical Association. Wrote and commented on various text-books on medicine. Called upon to initiate and later on direct the working of the Mool Chand Khairati Ram Trust Ayurvedic Hospital, one of India's great and best furnished Ayurvedic and Surgical Hospitals. Marked chiefly for his arresting personality, incisive speeches, bitterly realistic writings on controversial and living topics; and, above all, for his clinical acumen and skill. A man of infinite variety, he richly deserves the popularity that he enjoys amongst all shades of society.



Jayavant Mallanah Shrinagesh, B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur.

JAYAVANT MALLANAH SHRINAGESH, B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, was born on 1st January 1905. He is resident of Kohlapur, and joined the Indian Civil Service on 2nd December, 1928. Has been Assistant Commissioner at Gurgaon, Montgomery, Kasauli, Rupar, Hoshiarpur and Palwal, and has worked as Deputy Commissioner at Gurgaon, Ambala and Karnal. Holding charge of the Gurdaspur District from the 15th of February, 1934.



Bhai Shubsher Singh, Rais of Arnauli.

BHAI SHUBSHER SINGH, Rais of Arnauli, in the district of Karnal, belongs to the great family of Bhaikan sanctified by association with the fourth and fifth Gurus. This family and the royal family of Phulkian Chiefs, represented by the royal houses of Patiala, Nabha, and Jind, have the same origin. The ancestors of both these great families came from Jaisalmir in Rajputana and founded Hissar and Bhatinda. The descendants of one of them, Chaudhri Dahar, came to constitute the family of Bhaikan and those of another, Chaudhri Bhoor, the royal family of Phulkian.

A descendant of Chaudhri Dahar, Chaudhri Nanak Chand, an outstanding personality in his time, colonised *Mouza* Bholeer and settled there. After his death his son, Chaudhri Om, having no issue, went to Guru Ram Dassji at Amritsar and, after rendering to him various services, prayed to him for a son. By the blessing of the Guru he had in due course a son, whom by the wish of the Guru he named Bhagtoo. According to the prediction of the Guru, Bhagtoo showed signs of a great Bhagat from his infancy and performed miracles from the age of ten. On his being presented by his father to Guru Arjan, the Guru said that since Bhagtoo was born by the blessings of his father he would call him "Bhai."

The houses of Arnauli and Sidhowal, claiming direct descent from Bhai Bhagtoo, have since been called Bhaika and the Government also addresses the heads of these houses as "Bhais."

The next man of note was Gurbaksh Singh, who flourished in the time of the Patiala Raja, Ala Singh, and was his fast friend. He was a fine soldier with very little of the saintly Bhai about him. He and Ala Singh joined forces and went on many expeditions together, annexing villages on all sides and sharing the spoils. On the death of Gurbaksh Singh in 1760, his possessions passed to his six sons, of whom Budha Singh, the eldest, became a great warrior, seizing the district of Thanesar and Pihowa, and building himself a strong fort at Kahod, which he made his headquarters. His brother, Bhai Desa Singh, captured Kaithal from the Afghan owners, Bilash Bakhsh and Niamat Khan, and he stripped the Sayod of their Pundri lands.

Bhai Gulab Singh behaved loyally in the two Sikh Wars and again in the Mutiny of 1857. In recognition of his services he was granted a *Sanad* reducing the commutation from two annas to one anna per rupee permanently and a *Khillat* for his loyalty to the Paramount Power. Bhai Jasmir Singh lived at Arnauli till his death in 1897. He exercised civil and criminal judicial powers within the limits of his Estate and was a Provincial Durbari. Bhai Jasmir Singh was succeeded by his eldest son, Bhai Shamsher Singh, who died at an early age.

Bhai Shamsher Singh was succeeded by his son, Bhai Shubsher Singh. Bhai Shubsher Singh is in every way an eminently worthy representative of his historic family and always tries, in his dealings with the world, to move in the footsteps of his illustrious forefathers.

He is full of youth and vigour with a singularly handsome look. He carries a remarkably wise head upon his young shoulders and is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people for his keen intellect, high character, broad sympathy, earnest public spirit and genuine philanthropy.

He manages his Estate with consummate ability and tact and by his inherent goodness and greatness has endeared himself to his ryots. The moral and material well-being of his ryots is always his first consideration. He has done a lot of reforms in his Estate for the education and uplift of his ryots, by whom he is literally and deservedly adored.

In his dealings with the world Bhai Shubsher Singh is ideally fair and honest. In private life he is a model of a gentleman. Every one who comes in contact with him is charmed by his courteous behaviour and suavity of manners as well as by his manly bearing.

He is of an intensely charitable disposition. As was to be expected, his munificence is not without its saving grace of modesty.

The traditions of the family for loyalty to Government on the one hand and earnest and selfless public spirit on the other have been thoroughly maintained by Bhai Shubsher Singh. He helps the administration in every way. On the other hand every movement aiming at public good can count upon his ready and hearty support.

Bhai Shubsher Singh is a very keen sportsman. He is at home in all sorts of manly games—riding, cricket, etc.

BHAI FATEH JANG SINGH, Rais of Sidhowal in the District of Karnal, is a worthy scion of the sacred family of Bhaikan. The family of Bhaikan is sanctified by its association with the fourth and fifth Gurus, and the royal family of Phulkian Chiefs. The ancestors of both these great families came from Jaisalmir in Rajputana and founded Hissar and Bhatinda. The descendants of one of them, Choudhri Dahar, came to constitute the holy family of Bhaikan and those of another, Choudhri Bhoor, the royal family of Phulkian.

A descendant of Choudhri Dahar, Choudhri Nanak Chand, an outstanding personality in his time, colonised *Mouza* Bholeer and settled there. After his death his son, Choudhri Aum, having no issue, went to Guru Ram Das at Amritsar and, after rendering to him various services, prayed to him for a son. By the blessing of the Guru he had in due course a son whom, by the wish of the Guru, he named Bhagtoo. According to the prediction of the Guru, Bhagtoo showed signs of a great Bhagat from his infancy and performed miracles from the age of ten. On his being presented by his father to Guru Arjan, the Guru said that since Bhagtoo was born by the blessing of his father he would call him "Bhai."



Bhai Fateh Jang Singh, Rais, Sidhowal, District Karnal.

The houses of Sidhowal and Arnauli, claiming direct descent from Bhai Bhagtoo, have since been called Bhaika and the Government also addresses the heads of these houses as "Bhai."

Bhai Bhagtoo had two sons—Bhai Jiwan and Bhai Goura. Jiwan died at the age of seventeen, leaving a son, Sant Das, whose descendants are known as Chakwalas and Jhandwalas. Bhai Goura, a worthy successor to his illustrious father, was renowned for prowess and piety. He could not bear the country around him being laid waste by excesses of Moghul officers. To protect the sufferers as well as his own people he collected troops and strengthened the Fort of Bhatinda and thus became a power in the land. The garden-house and the Diwankhana of Bhai Goura still exist. Of Bhai Goura's four sons the eldest, Bhai Dyal Singh, was as able as he was pious. He colonised Bhochuki and various other places, but in his later life he immersed himself in devotional exercises and paid little attention to worldly affairs. Bhai Dyal Singh's son, Bhai Gurbaksh Singh, made his mark in the history of his time by his intellect, enterprise and nobility of soul. Being a great warrior, he made many conquests along with his inseparable friend, Raja Ala Singh. With characteristic generosity he presented Fort Sunam, one of his precious possessions won by sword, to Rani Fatto as a gift for Tiyan festival. In this connection he once went to Nawab Ali Mohammad Khan, Governor at Sirhind, against the warning of Bhai Gurbaksh Singh. The Governor kept him in confinement at the instigation of Bahakkaf Khan Afghan of Kotla. Hearing of this, Bhai Gurbaksh Singh, who was camping at *Mouza* Laungowal with his troops, rushed to his rescue and, securing his release by force with the help of only four troopers, returned to Laungowal. The Governor sent troops in pursuit. Bhai Gurbaksh Singh met them near *Mouza* Sheron and completely routed them. Suspecting Diwan Lachhmi Narain of Chakla Sirhind of conspiracy with the Governor, Raja Ala Singh wanted to kill him, but, with characteristic magnanimity, Bhai Gurbaksh Singh saved his life. The Diwan accordingly called

him Jan Baksh. In the unsettled state of the country following the excesses of Ahmad Shah Durrani, Bhai Gurbaksh Singh, Raja Ala Singh and other Sardars made many conquests and divided the territory among themselves.

Bhai Gurbaksh Singh died in 1817 *Bikrami*, leaving six sons of whom the eldest, Bhai Bodh Singh, and the fourth, Bhai Desu Singh, were as brave as they were enterprising. Bhai Bodh Singh, with the help of his brothers, conquered *Kasba* Badlada, the *Parganah* and the town of Thaneswar, Azamabad and various other tracts and *Ilaqas*. Bhai Bodh Singh dying issueless, Bhai Desu Singh took possession of his territory and, with the help of his sword, added further to his own.

Bhai Desu Singh died leaving two sons—Bahal Singh and Lal Singh. Bhai Bahal Singh was renowned for reckless bravery, which has since passed into a proverb. He died issueless, leaving Bhai Lal Singh, great-grandfather of Bhai Fateh Jang Singh, as sole successor to the Estate. Taking advantage of Bhai Lal Singh's minority some Sikh adventurers seized his territory and, finding Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala not sufficiently wideawake, conquered and took possession of several other *Ilaqas*. Not very long after Bhai Lal Singh rose to eminence by sheer force of character, intellect, bravery and enterprise. Winning over to his side Kunjdhar Rao Marhatta, representative of the Peshwa at Panipat, he got Thaneswar released from the clutches of the adventurers and soon after completely broke the power of the latter with the aid of his own arms. In due course Bhai Lal Singh grew into a military power to be reckoned with, so much so that when George Thomas attacked Jind, the Chief of that State sought his help against that dreaded adventurer. On that occasion as well as on several other occasions later on Bhai Lal Singh got the better of George Thomas in many a pitched battle. When Jaswant Rao Holkar and Eka Rao Pandit came devastating the country between the Jamna and the Ganges, General Ochterlony entrusted Bhai Lal Singh and Raja Bhag Singh with the stupendous task of protecting the same. Pitched against such powerful enemies, Bhai Lal Singh gave a marvellously creditable account of himself. He harassed Jaswant Rao to distraction, and, defeating Eka Rao in open battle, seized and killed him and sent his head to General Ochterlony, who wrote to him a letter expressing pleasure and appreciation. Lord Lake also wrote to him in the following enthusiastic terms:—

"Your kind letter has afforded everlasting happiness in intimating that you have punished and destroyed Eka Rao Pandit, the adherent of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who was a pest of the country, and that you have plundered that unthinking wretch, and have ruined his men. The bravery manifested by you and your brave sepoys is like that of Rustam, and has afforded great gratification. You only were equal to this business. The brave always behave so. Everybody, high and low, always and everywhere, applauds your gallant deeds. Thanks to God that such an achievement has been attained through the force of your arms. It was equal to the fight of Rustam and Isfandyar."

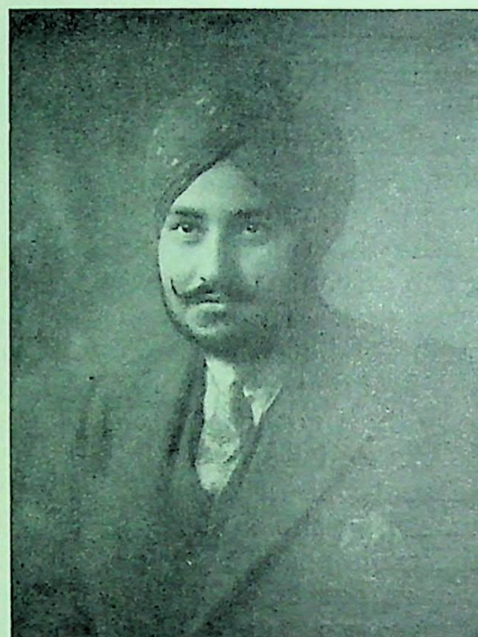
When Jaswant Rao Holkar marched to Amritsar with a view to securing the alliance of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bhai Lal Singh, with Raja Bhag Singh, accompanied Colonel Barry in pursuit. It was ultimately Bhai Lal Singh's diplomatic mission to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, through his able agent, Chet Ram, that prevented Jaswant Rao Holkar from succeeding in his great move. For this invaluable service at a critical moment Bhai Lal Singh received from Government *Parganah* Hansi and *Parganah* Mandwati. A notable trait of Bhai Lal Singh's character was inability to bear injustice to any one, no matter to whatever race or creed he or she might belong. Here is a noteworthy instance in point. When he was at the zenith of his power the Afghan Ruler of Kotla, Ahmad Alias, died, leaving behind a minor son. The rule of the Regent, one Roshan Gujjar, soon developed into one of unbroken *zoolum*, and Bedi Sahib Singh, with the help of the harassed subjects, took possession of Kotla. Bhai Lal Singh could not bear this and tried his level best, by peaceful means, to bring the offenders to his senses. But finding the Bedi incorrigible, he did not scruple at last to attack him and ultimately even to kill him.

All the high attributes of Bhai Lal Singh were fully inherited by his worthy grandsons, Bhai Jasmair Singh and Bhai Anokh Singh, grandfather of Bhai Fateh Jang Singh. They helped the British Government in various ways during the Sikh Wars and the Mutiny. Referring to the exceptionally meritorious services rendered to Government by Bhai Anokh Singh during the dark days of 1857, Mr. W. MacNiell, the then Commissioner of Delhi, wrote in a *Murasla* that "when he was asked to control the mutineers at Kaithal he was very successful and his sowars and sepoys restored order to the satisfaction of the authorities." In recognition of these services he was granted a *Sanad* reducing the commutation from two annas to one anna per rupee permanently and a *Khillat* for his loyalty to the Paramount Power.

Bhai Fateh Jang Singh is in every way an eminently worthy representative of this historic family and always tries, in his dealings with the world, to move in the footsteps of his illustrious forefathers.

He is full of youth and vigour with a very handsome appearance. He carries a singularly wise head upon his young shoulders and is held in the highest esteem by all classes of people for his keen intellect, high character, broad sympathies, earnest public spirit and genuine philanthropy.

He manages his Estate with consummate ability and tact and by his inherent goodness and greatness has endeared himself to his ryots. The moral and material well-being of his ryots is always his first consideration. He has done a lot of reforms in his Estate for the education and uplift of his ryots by whom he is literally and deservedly adored.



Sodhi Karan Singh, Rais, Guru Har Sahai, Distt. Ferozepur.
(*Biography not received.*)

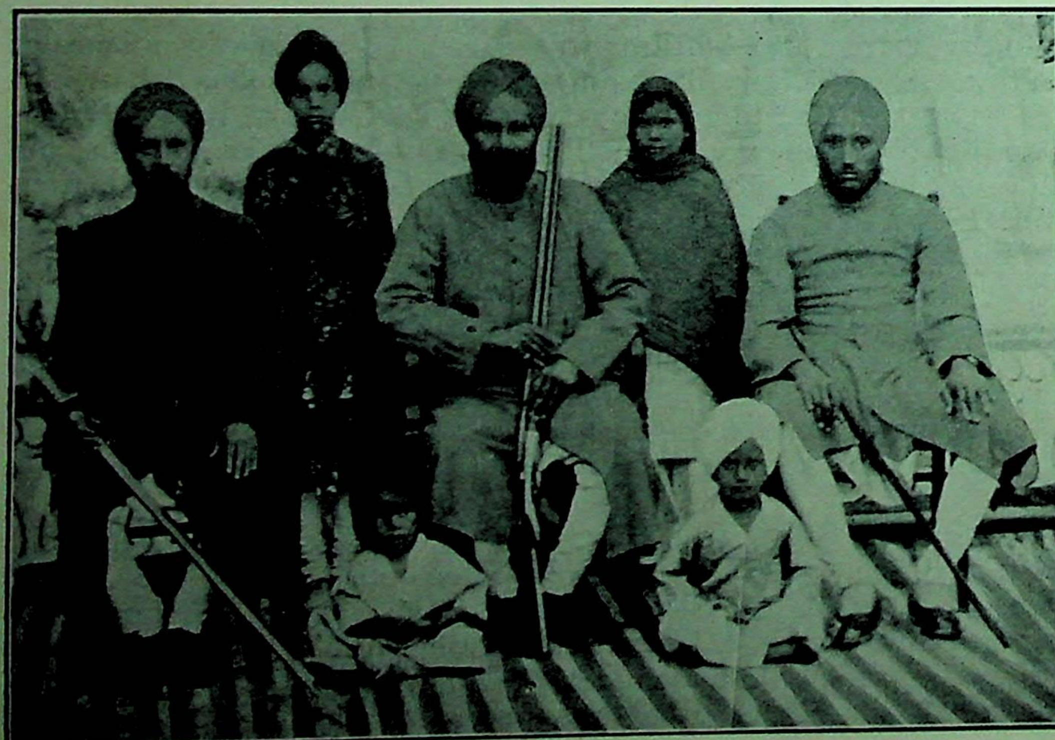
In his dealings with the world Bhai Fateh Jang Singh is ideally fair and honest. In private life he is a model of a gentleman. Every one who comes in contact with him is charmed by his courteous behaviour and suavity of manners as well as by his manly bearing.

He is of an intensely charitable disposition. As was to be expected, his munificence is not without its saving grace of modesty.

The traditions of the family for loyalty to Government on the one hand and earnest and selfless public spirit on the other have been thoroughly maintained by Bhai Fateh Jang Singh. He helps the Administration in every way. On the other hand every movement aiming at public good can count upon his ready and hearty support.

Bhai Fateh Jang Singh is a very keen sportsman. He is at home in all sorts of manly games—polo, riding, cricket, etc. He has a steed of horses which are a pick of the best. He is exceedingly fond of *Shikar* and can boast of a fine collection of dogs.

SODHIS OF BUTTAR, Sultan Khanwala, Ferozepore Distt. and Dhilwankalan, Faridkot State, descend from Guru Kaul Sahib of Dhilwankalan, leading among whom are Gurdarsharan Singh, son of late Sodhi Nihal Singh, E. A. C., who owns estates in Lahore, Ferozepore and Faridkot, and Sodhi Mal Singh, son of Sodhi Rughnath Singh, Rais, Chotian Kalan, District Ferozepore, and Dhilwankalan in Faridkot State. Sodhi Mal Singh, being loyal to the Government and State, is held in great esteem by the officials. He helped the Government in Great War with men and money, by contributing in Jubilee celebrations, in arresting notorious dacoits, etc. Being from the senior branch gets double the share of *Jagir* out of Rs. 4,200. Sodhi Nirbhan Singh, son of Sodhi Bogh Singh, Rais of Dhilwankalan, Superintendent, Home Secretary's Office, who studied up to B.A., is the first person to enter public service in Faridkot State. He is an honest, God-fearing and loyal State subject. His family contributed suitably during Great War and Jubilee celebrations of His late Majesty King George V.



Sodhi Nirbhan Singh, Superintendent, Home Secretary's Office, Faridkot State, and his family.



SARDAR SOHAN SINGH, Rais-i-Azam, hereditary Jagirdar, Honorary Magistrate 1st Class, F. R. G. S., Rawalpindi, was born in July, 1894, and educated at Chiefs' College, Lahore. He is the head of the famous Khukhrain family of Rawalpindi, one of the oldest, wealthiest and noblest in the Punjab with an exceptionally brilliant record of services to the Sikh and British Governments. The Estate consists of extensive house and landed property in the Delhi, Lahore, Sheikhupura, Multan, Rawalpindi, Abbottabad, Campbellpore, Sialkot, and Gujranwala Districts. Fruit gardens, horse and sheep breeding farms are also run on a commercial scale. Over Rs. 1,12,300 is paid annually to the Government by the Estate as land revenue, horse and other taxes.



Sardar Sohan Singh, Rais-i-Azam, Rawalpindi.

Sardar Sahib has fully maintained the family traditions for loyalty, public spirit and charity. He enjoys the personal distinction of a "Great Sardar" and is thus exempted from licences for arms and is granted two armed retainers. For conspicuous War services he was awarded a Sword of Honour and a revolver as well as a *Sanad* of the highest order.

He was Member, Legislative Assembly, during 1930—34. At present he is Municipal Commissioner, Rawalpindi and Murree; President, Cantonment House Association; President, Prisoners' Aid Society; Governor, National Breeding and Show Society of India; Patron, Rawalpindi Races; Member of the Central Red Cross Society and Director and Life Member of many other societies and associations too numerous to mention. In 1919 he was President of the All-India Cantonment Association. He was one of the four members sent by the Chief Khalsa Dewan to England to lay the causes of the Sikhs before the British Parliament. He was President of the Punjab Sikh League until that party turned extremist, when he resigned. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in May, 1935.

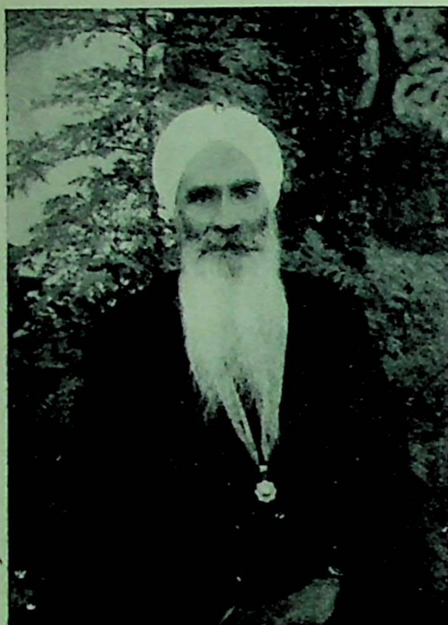
He pays Rs. 12,000 annually in charities towards the upkeep of temples and Gurdwaras, Public Library, Sanskrit Pathshala and is running a free *langar*. He has won public confidence by his pleasing manners and staunchness of character, and equally enjoys the fullest confidence of all the communities and Government alike.

He is of very great help to the local authorities, specially in bringing amicable understanding between the different communities, which, by his just and tactful handling, had always been successful.

He also takes great interest in tennis, riding and aviation. He is blessed with two promising sons, Tikka Shamsher Singh and Kanwar Shivinder Singh.

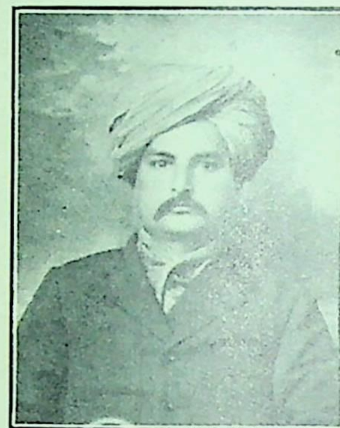


SARDAR BAHADUR SUBEDAR-MAJOR SOHAN SINGH, Sub-Registrar, Sialkot, son of Sardar Bhag Singh, Dafedar, born at Raib, 1878. He belongs to an old and respectable family with martial traditions. His father and grandfather were Mutiny Veterans, having served with distinction in many fields in those dark days. The subject of this sketch had a distinguished military career and retired on pension as Subedar-Major in March, 1922. He is now Honorary Secretary, District Soldiers' Board, Sialkot; Non-official Visitor, Sialkot Jail; Sub-Registrar, Sialkot, and Director, C. C. Bank, Narowal. He is universally respected for his high character and earnest public spirit. He was honoured with the title of Sardar



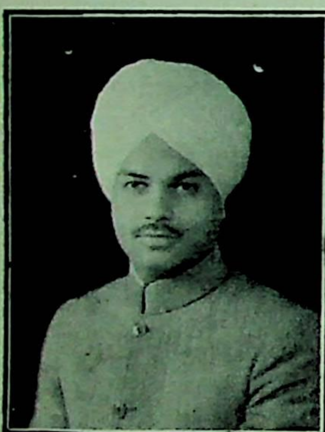
Sardar Bahadur Subedar-Major Sohan Singh, Sialkot.

Sahib in June, 1929, that of Sardar Bahadur in June, 1934 and Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Has three worthy sons and seven promising grandsons. Eldest, Sardar Sapuran Singh, is a Sub-Inspector in Patiala Police, who was awarded King's Police Medal; the second, Sardar Gyan Singh, is a Sub-Inspector in U. P.; he served as a Subedar in 31st U. P. Regiment during the Great War from 1917 to 1920; and the third, Sardar Kartar Singh, B.A., LL.B., Pleader. His grandsons are Prithipal Singh I, Inder Jit Singh, Mohinder Singh, Dipinder Singh, Inderjit Singh II, Mohaninder Singh and Prithipal Singh II and Haripal Singh. He has three sons-in-law, namely, Sardar Mul Singh, Hydro-Electric Department, Punjab, Lahore; Sardar Harnam Singh, M.SC., LL.B., Professor, Khalsa College, Gujranwala; and Sardar Pritam Singh, B.A., Postal Department, Punjab, Lahore.



Parduman Chand Sood, Timber Merchant, Palampur.

PARDUMAN CHAND SOOD, Timber Merchant, Palampur, District Kangra. Is an Assessor; Member, District Board, Kangra, and President, Municipal Committee, Palampur. Held in high esteem for his various qualities of head and heart. His father, late Lala Chaina Mal, Member of Municipality, built a *Sarai* at Sujanpurtira in Kangra District at a cost of Rs. 20,000. Has four sons and three daughters.



Mela Ram Sud, Banker and Landlord, Simla.

MELA RAM SUD, Banker, House-owner and Landlord, Simla. Born 1909. Permanent residence Garli, District Kangra. Chairman, Hoshiarpur Electric Supply Company; Member, Municipal Committee, Simla; General Secretary, All-India Sud Sabha; Manager, Sud Anglo-Sanskrit High Schol, Garli; Honorary Secretary, Simla Trades Association and House-owners' Association, Simla. Contributed Rs. 5,000 to War Loans and Rs. 20,000 for building of Sud Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Garli.



Ch. Chirag Din Sukhera, Landlord, Abohar, Distt. Ferozepore.

CH. CHIRAG DIN SUKHERA, Landlord, Sufaidposh, Abohar, District Ferozepore. Born 1893 in a loyal Rajput family, the members of which wield considerable influence. His great-grandfather, Ch. Umar, founder of Abohar town, was made Divisional Durbari, 1877, whose son, Ch. Waryam, was appointed Member, District Board, 1878, and Zaildar, 1882. Haji Saleem Khan, son of Ch. Waryam and father of Ch. Chirag Din, rendered meritorious services to the Crown and received *Khilat*, etc. During Great War Ch. Chirag Din supplied recruits at his own expense. He holds over hundred *Sanads*. He was awarded Rs. 1,000 for capturing a notorious opium smuggler. He has three sons.

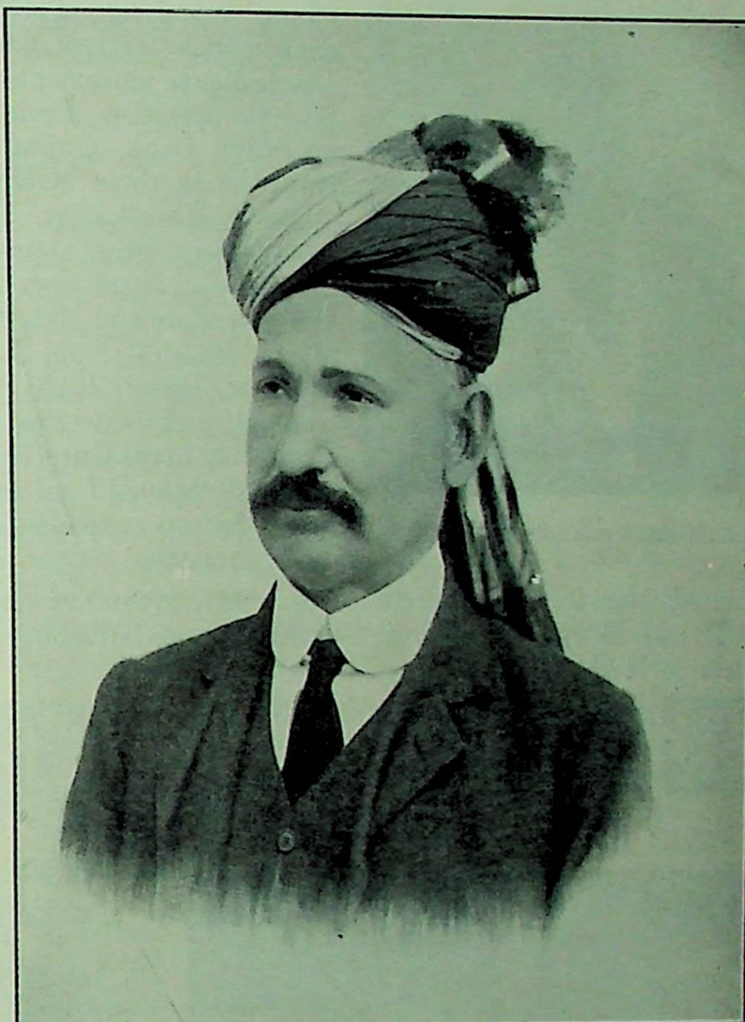


Khan Sultan Mohammad Khan, Forest Ranger, Multan.

KHAN SULTAN MOHAMMAD KHAN, Forest Ranger. Passed Rangers Course, Imperial Forest' College, Dehra Dun, with honours, 1916. Discharged his duties with utmost keenness in Kangra working plan. Rewarded Rs. 442 as a special allowance, 1918. Awarded powers under section 67, Indian Forest Act 7 of 1878, October, 1926. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal for meritorious services in May, 1935.

HAHZADA SULTAN FAGHFUR, of Ludhiana, a worthy scion of the ex-Royal House of Siddozais of Kabul, was born at Ludhiana in May, 1866. He is the great-grandson of the renowned King **Shah Zaman**, Ruler of Afghanistan, Punjab and their dependencies, (grandson of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Panipat fame.)

His father, Risaldar-Major Sardar Bahadur Shahzada Abul Kasim, O.B.I., was the only son of Prince Sultan Haidar, the eldest son and heir-apparent of King Shah Zaman. He took service under British Government in 1856 as Risaldar in the Bengal Cavalry and fought with conspicuous gallantry throughout the Mutiny. He was also instrumental in those dark days in saving the lives of 240 British officers and soldiers. These magnificent services of his, rendered at a critical period in the history of the British Government in India, received the enthusiastic recognition of **Lord Napier of Magdala.** On his retirement he was granted an extraordinary political pension equal to his pay, a substantial *Jagir* in the Shahpur District and membership of the 1st Class Order of British India, in addition to various medals.


Shahzada Sultan Faghfur, retired Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana.

Shahzada Sultan Faghfur joined the Punjab Police as Deputy Inspector in 1889 and, after a singularly distinguished career, retired on pension as Deputy Superintendent in 1921. In 1885 Mr. J.T. Christie, C.I.E., I.P., recommended him for appointment as British representative at Kabul and, in doing so, described him as "quiet, self-reliant and shrewd; thoroughly loyal, trustworthy and reliable; truthful and honourable in mind and in manners a gentleman." To-day, at a period of his life enriched with ripe and varied experience, the above great and well-deserved tribute applies to him with even greater emphasis.

From 1904 he was attached to the Sardar Ayub Khan Agency and his services in this delicate and responsible capacity were highly spoken of by political officers. During the Great War he served the Empire in various ways and contributed substantially to various Relief Funds. He also rendered valuable services in connection with the Rowlatt Act disturbances and received for them highly appreciative certificates from Government. Of his many honourable achievements during his period of service not the least notable was his tactful management, as Deputy Superintendent of Police, of the threatening situations in connection with the Nankana affairs of 1920. This great achievement of his was mentioned in highly appreciative terms in the report of Mr. Crawford, the then Superintendent of Police, Sheikhupura District.

He offered his personal services during the Afghan War of 1919, and his offer, though much appreciated by H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, was not accepted because he could not be spared in those critical days in the Province.

He is an outstanding figure in the public life of Ludhiana. He worked and is still working to the entire satisfaction of the public as a nominated Member of the Municipal Committee, Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Ialamia and Secretary to the Saddozai Association, Ludhiana. He rendered splendid services to the Government during the Civil Disobedience movement.

He is blessed with a promising son in Shahzada Habib Ahmad, who has taken his B.A. degree from Government College, Ludhiana, in 1937.

ARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR SUNDAR SINGH, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E., Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist, Gujranwala. Born 1885. Stood 1st in the Province in LL.B. Enjoys a lucrative legal practice. Owns considerable house and landed property in Gujranwala and Montgomery Districts. Recipient of numerous *Sanads* and *Khillats* from the Punjab Government and Government of India for meritorious services to Government. During the Great

War acted as Secretary, Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association and District War League. Collected large funds. While Secretary supplied a motor launch and two motor cars for Mesopotamia. To quote a Punjab Government note, " He has done excellent work as Honorary Secretary of the Gujranwala War League, which has done much to change recruiting from failure to success in the district. He has also devoted much labour to Red Cross, War Loan, Publicity and other War works." Rendered conspicuous services during Rowlatt Act disturbances and Civil Disobedience movement, also splendid flood relief work in 1929-30. Co-operative services as Honorary Secretary, Central Co-operative Bank, Gujranwala, warmly appreciated by H. E. the Governor in three Public Durbars. Holding various responsible offices in Municipality, Gujranwala, since over 20 years. Punjab Government twice appreciated his services as Municipal President. Has done excellent work as Secretary, Thanksgiving Fund, S.P.C.A., Child Welfare and Maternity Centres at Gujranwala and Wazirabad. District Scout Commissioner since 1926. Member, District Soldiers' Board, Sikh Sardars' Association, Khalsa Educational Council, and Managing Committee, Khalsa College, Amritsar. President, Local Guru Nanak Girls' School. Honorary Secretary, Sikh Educational Conference, Gujranwala, 1918. Has handsomely subscribed to various beneficent funds like Flood Relief, Red Cross, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, etc. For manifold services has earned the following distinctions:—two squares of land. 1917; Provincial Durbari on 14th May, 1918; M. B. E. 1919; *Jagir* 1920; Sardar Bahadur, 1924; Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1932; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



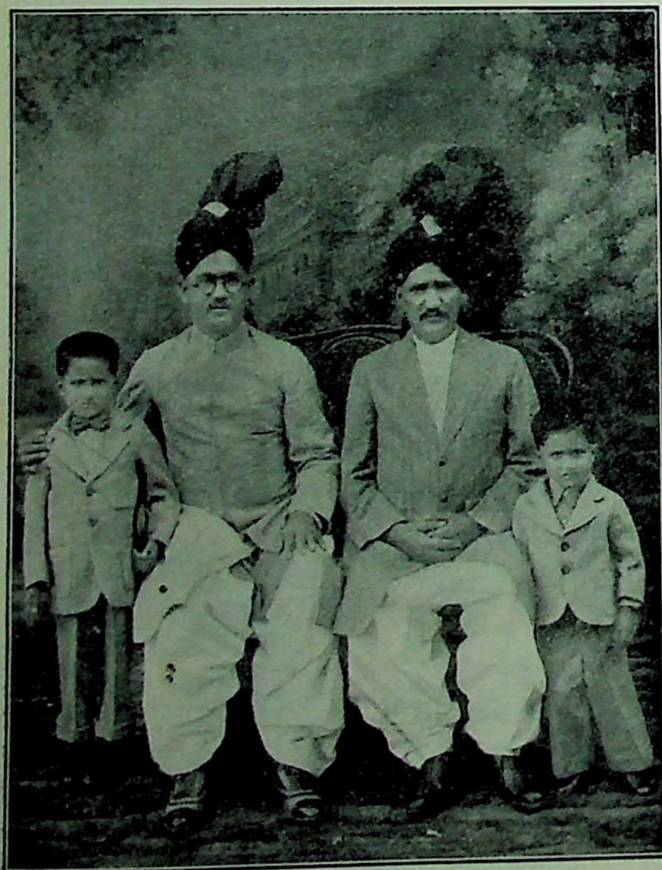
S. B. Sardar Sundar Singh, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E., Gujranwala.



KHAN MOHAMMAD HUSSAIN KHAN SYAL, Rais, Landlord, Assessor, Narhal, Tehsil Kabirwala, District Multan, was born in 1904. He is well versed in English and Urdu. He comes from the famous Syal family. The family claims descent from Rai Syal, son of Rai Shankar of the Panwar branch of Rajputs which produced famous personages like Raja Bhoj.

One Jamal Khan of the Kaurans branch of Syals settled in Multan District, whose descendants are up till now keeping up the traditions of their ancestors in Narhal. The family is well known in the whole of this countryside for its systematic, elaborate and modern methods of agriculture.

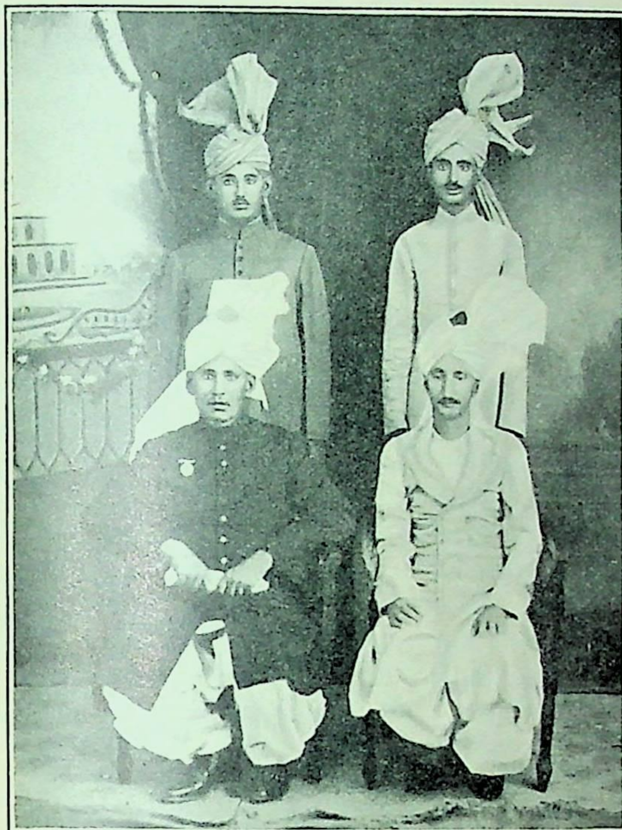
Khan Mohammad Hussain Khan is the only son of his father, Ghulam Mohammad Khan. He was educated in Multan and very wisely took up his ancestral vocation, *i.e.*, agriculture, where he has made his mark. A brilliant youth of 33, he spends most of his time in a very useful manner. He has been a Member of the District Board, Multan, is an Assessor, Member of the Panchayat, District Durbari and a big landowner. Rural uplift, better farming, co-operation, education and horse-breeding are his chief pursuits in life, which have won him excellent credentials from the Government. He is a man of loyal views and has stood by the side of Government in times of need. With him are his two sons, Manzur Ahmad Khan and Nazeer Ahmad Khan, and on his left is sitting his cousin, Khan Sardar Khan. They both own ten thousand *kanals* of land in Kabirwala, Khanewal and Lodhran Tehsils of the District, in addition to house property in Multan City, and pay Rs. 4,000 as land revenue annually.



Khan Mohammad Hussain Khan Syal, Rais, Landlord, and Assessor, Narhal, with his sons and cousin Khan Sardar Khan.

He hates litigation and is free from the evils so common among the Zamindars. He pays parental care to his tenants, uses the best seeds, and manages his property most efficiently. He possesses the best horse breeds and wins prizes every year in Horse Shows.

ARDAR GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN RAJPUT SYAL, Divisional Durbari, Member, District Board, and Rais, Narhal, Tehsil Kabirwala, District Multan, was born in 1887 in an old and respectable family of high military traditions. The family also has to its credit a proud record of meritorious services to the Crown on all critical occasions. Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan's grandfather, Khan Pehlwan Khan, rendered in his time valuable services to Government. His father, Khan Mohammad Khan, was a Zaildar, and in that capacity rendered various services, especially in supplying to the Army many animals for transport service.



Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan Rajput Syal, Rais, Narhal, District Multan.

On Khan Mohammad Khan's death in 1907 his eldest son, Khan Ghulam Hussain Khan, was appointed Zaildar and has since proved, by his deeds, an eminently worthy representative of the family. He is well versed in Persian and Urdu and is a prosperous Zamindar, possessing with a younger brother, Khan Rahim Bakhsh Khan, about 5,000 *bighas* of land and paying more than Rs. 5,000 as land revenue and water-rates.

On the outbreak of the Great War Khan Ghulam Hussain Khan joined the Indian Army as a sepoy and was attached to the 50th Rifles. This splendid example on his part had a great effect on the local populace who had no military traditious to uphold, and many recruits were obtained from amongst them for the Indian Army. In fact, in a very short time two companies were formed of men of the Sardar's own class. In his capacity as a Zaildar also he rendered untiring services to the Army Department in various directions, especially in that of recruiting, supplying 215 recruits from his immediate circle. He also subscribed Rs. 4,000 to the War Loans and an equal amount to different War Funds. When he entered the Army, his only son, Mohammad Sarfaraz Khan, being a minor, he entrusted his civil and household duties to his younger brother, Khan Rahim Bakhsh Khan, who discharged the same creditably, thereby indirectly assisting the Army. For his recruiting services Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan received two rectangles of land from Government and certificates from the Commander-in-Chief and various high officers. He was also made a Divisional Durbari in recognition of the "splendid example he set by enlisting." In his certificate dated 12th November, 1917, Mr. P. Thompson, Commissioner, Multan Division, describing Sardar Ghulam Hussain as a well-educated young man, observes:—"When recruiting for the special companies of South-Eastern Punjab Mussalmans began, he was one of the first to come forward and enlist as a sepoy. By doing this he incurred the displeasure of several other leading men of his tribe, who considered that his conduct was derogatory to their *Izzat*."

Lieutenant W. Cranswick, Commanding Depot, 2/69 Punjabis, in his certificate dated 27th February, 1920, writes:—"This Indian Officer came forward during the national emergency and by his splendid example many others followed his lead. I know him to be an exceedingly hard-working and trustworthy officer." Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan is also recipient of various certificates and *Sanads* from high officers for useful public services, such as towards vaccination, cattle-breeding and education, especially for valuable assistance to the Police and the Administration on various important occasions, particularly during political agitation. On presenting a *Sanad* on February 28, 1931, Mr. T. B. Deck, Deputy Commissioner, Multan District, spoke of him as a "staunch supporter of Government who did much to give the quietus to Congress in Kabirwala."

He took a prominent part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in May, 1935, and subscribed Rs. 500 to the Jubilee Fund. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal and a special certificate from H.E. the Governor in appreciation of his splendid Jubilee work.

His worthy son, Khan Mohammad Sarfaraz Khan, after matriculating joined the Army Department but left service after some time to assist his father in the management of the Estate.

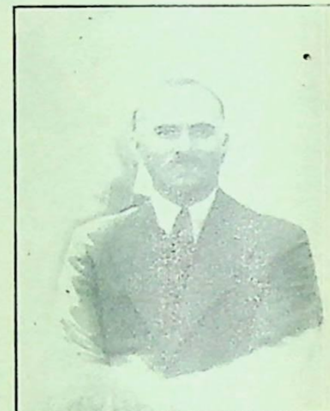
Khan Rahim Bakhsh Khan also is helping his brother in the management of the Estate. His son, Khan Mohammad Aslam Khan, has left college on account of indifferent health. He takes keen interest in agriculture.



S. S. Bhai Surmukh Singh, Rais, Muktsar, District Ferozepur.

ARDAR SAHIB BHAI SURMUKH SINGH, Rais and Landlord, President, Municipal Committee, Muktsar, District Ferozepur. During Great War supplied 63 fit combatant recruits and remained on recruiting duty with Recruiting Officers. Subscribed personally Rs. 6,000 to various War Funds. Collected Rs. 60,000 for War Loan, Rs. 8,000 for Relief Fund, and Rs. 3,000 for Aeroplane Fund. Received numerous certificates along with gold watches and Sword of Honour. Made Sardar Sahib 1929. Elected first President, Local Gurdwara Committee, 1928 to 1931. A Member, District Board, too, and first non-official President, Municipal Committee. Subscribed liberally to Silver Jubilee Fund. Has two sons. The eldest, Ajmer Singh, is a Graduate of the Punjab University.

AJI TAJ-UD-DIN, Office Superintendent, P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch, Punjab. Born 31st January, 1883. Passed A. M. Examination of the Punjab University, 1899. Joined service 3rd April, 1899, and has served Government faithfully for over 37 years. During this period he was Superintendent for 13 years and on special duty on Simla Hydro-Electric and Amritsar Water Works Schemes. Has endeavoured to follow the example of his illustrious father, who rendered 38 years' service in the same department with brilliant record, including expedition to Landdakh with Col. Curvey for erecting monument of Dr. Forsythe. His only son, Mr. Ahmed Din, is Deputy Superintendent, Punjab Government Press, Lahore.



Haji Taj-ud-Din, Superintendent, P. W. D., Punjab.

ALWANT RAI TANDAN, M.A. (Punjab), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., (Middle Temple), Deputy Commissioner, Kangra. Permanent residence village Shankar, District Jullundur, Punjab. Born 1903. Had a brilliant academical career. In All-India Civil Service Examination, 1925, stood second in India. Spent two years on probation at Jesus College, Oxford, from 1925 to 1927 and also studied for the Bar.

ARDAR TEG BAHADUR SINGH, Rais, Gujranwala.

ARDAR SAHIB TEJA SINGH, Sub-Divisional Officer, M. E. S. (retired), Honorary Assistant Engineer, M. E. S., Sihowal, District Sialkot. Born 1879. Joined 24th Punjabis as soldier clerk, 1897; passed Military Survey Class, Thomason College, Roorkee, with great credit and obtained Higher Certificate, 1903; Instructor, Military Survey Class, Thomason College, Roorkee, 1903-04; appointed Sub-overseer, Military Engineering Services, 1907; Temporary Overseer, 1st grade, 1919; Supervisor Temporary 1st grade, 1920; Sub-Divisonal Officer, 1926; retired from services and appointed Honorary Assistant Engineer, Military Engineering Services, 1934.

Did good work in the Regiment and carried out as an S.D.O. many important works in Baluchistan; specially recomended in confidential reports for the last 14 years without a break. While in Regiment he was awarded N.-W. F. 1897-98, Defence of Malakand, 1897, medal with two clasps, and China 1900-01, Relief of Peking, 1900, medal with clasps. His services in connection with Bhotan Mission, 1905, were highly appreciated by Q.M.G. in Indian Intelligence Br., *vide* his letter No. 4082-1, dated Simla, 21st August, 1905. His Field services in Mesopotamia were appreciated by the Government of India and he was granted a special promotion; besides he was awarded Great War Star, 1914-15, Victory Medal and General Service Medal. As S. D. O. L. of C. during Afghan War, 1919, he received a medal with clasps. In the year 1926 His Excellency the Commander-in Chief in India was pleased to grant him land in Nilibar Colony as a special case. He was awarded the title of Sardar Sahib in 1935.



S. Teja Singh, Sihowal, Distt. Sialkot.

CAPTAIN SARDAR THAKUR SINGH, M.C., "Bahadur," 5/11th Sikhs, D.C.O. retired, was born in 1883. He is a resident of Chak Sardar Ganda Singh, Tahsil Dipalpur, District Montgomery, holding substantial landed property in the Multan and Montgomery districts, Punjab, and at Nawabshah, Sind. He represents one of the oldest and most respectable families in the Punjab with the highest military traditions. His great-grandfather, Sardar Milkha Singh, was a hereditary Jagirdar and held a high position in the Army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. After the fall of the Sikh Empire he retired to his village home and, on the invitation of the British, rendered signal services in the Rajputana Field Force under Major-General Honner against Tantia Topi, one of the leaders of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The following few lines regarding him from the autobiography of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., are worth quoting:—"During the early years of Milkha Singh's service (under Maharaja Ranjit Singh) his Regiment was engaged in many victorious battles in the long war with the Afghans, and when war with the British broke out it fought on the losing side, suffering defeat at Mudki, Ferozeshah and Subraon. At Subraon it was reduced to 200 men, of whom Milkha Singh was in command, and held to its post till half of them were killed." During the Second Sikh War, when many British officers, ladies and children in the British Agency at Peshawar were made prisoners by the Sikhs, Sardar Milkha Singh was their Jailor till they were released after five months' captivity. "He was," according to General Sir O'Moore Creagh, "extremely kind to the prisoners during this time and their comfort was his constant care."



Captain Sardar Thakur Singh, M.C., Bahadur, 5/11th Sikhs, D.C.O. retired, Chak Sardar Ganda Singh, District Montgomery.

Sardar Milkha Singh had two sons—Sardar Dal Singh, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and Sardar Jiwan Singh. Both of them enlisted in 1/55th Coke's Rifles (Punjab Frontier Force). The younger was killed in action against Kohat Pass Afridis and the elder, then Jamadar, was killed in the assault of Delhi in 1857 when gallantly leading his men.

Captain Sardar Thakur Singh is in every way an eminently worthy representative of this brave and historic family. He has to his credit a glorious record of distinguished military services covering a period of twenty-four years. In 1901 he joined the 47th Sikhs as Jamadar; in 1904 was promoted to the rank of Subedar; in 1917 Subedar-Major; in 1919 Second Lieutenant; in 1920 First Lieutenant; in 1924 retired on pension as Captain. During his military career he had passed the M. I. Machine-Gun Course, Musketry Course and Scouting Course. In 1903 he served with distinction with the Tibet Expedition and in 1904—8 in North China. In 1914-15 he took a distinguished part in the strenuous campaign in France and Flanders. In the first battle of Neuve Chapelle, when all the British officers of his Company were either killed or wounded, he took command of the Regiment and led it gallantly against the enemy. He was seriously wounded in this action. For this act of gallantry he was awarded Military Cross by His Majesty the King-Emperor, being the first officer to receive that distinction. He also greatly distinguished himself in the battles of Givenchy and Ypres and in the second battle of Festubert. He served with characteristic devotion and gallantry throughout the campaign in Mesopotamia in 1916-17 and in Egypt and Palestine in 1918—20. He was twice mentioned in Despatches in France and Mesopotamia. He is recipient of the following medals and decorations:—Military Cross, Order of British India 2nd Class, Medal with Clasp (Tibet), Brings Star (1914-15), Victory Service Medal, General Service Medal, Delhi Durbar Medal and Jubilee Medal.

In peace time he rendered various creditable services to Government in political affairs.

In the 'Military News' of 21st March, 1925, the following glowing tribute was paid to his various distinctive qualities :—" His going on pension has left a gap impossible to fill. Of his qualities as a soldier his record bears sufficient witness. As an athlete and a sportsman he was in no sense of the word a one-game man. A wonderful shot and a good horseman, he was precluded by lack of opportunity from becoming a polo-player of exceptional merits." He was a renowned hockey player. He had many friends and admirers among British and Indian officers.

He is well versed in Urdu and Gurmukhi and in his retired life enjoys the respect and affection of all classes of people for his many estimable qualities of head and heart.

He is blessed with six sons—Sardars Gurcharan Singh, Mukhtiar Singh, Harbans Singh, Mahinder Singh, Kashmira Singh and Surjit Singh. The last named is a minor. All the other five are serving in the Army.

Captain Sardar Thakur Singh's younger brother, Sardar Rajinder Singh, served during the Great War in the 47th Sikhs and was severely wounded in France and was invalided on pension. Other members of the family also followed him in the Army and served in various fields, including the Great War.

MALIK TILAK RAJ, Rais, Municipal Commissioner, Bhera, District Shahpur, born 1903. He is son of late Malik Devi Dass, Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, Government contractor and big landlord, who rendered great services to the Government.

Malik Tilak Raj is always ready to serve the public and the Government. He subscribed Rs. 100 to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund. He has two sons—Malik Krishan Lal and Malik Satish Kumar.



Malik Tilak Raj, Rais, Bhera.

SARDAR TIRATH SINGH, Bar-at-Law, Gujranwala, represents a highly respectable Sikh family of Gujranwala, noted for its wealth, culture, nobility and public spirit. He owns considerable landed property in the Gujranwala and Sheikhupura Districts. He studied at the Forman Christian College, Lahore, and proceeded for legal studies to England where he was called to the Bar in 1916.



Sardar Tirath Singh, Bar-at-Law, Gujranwala.

He held such high posts under the Government as those of the Government Advocate and District and Sessions Judge and gave in those responsible capacities highly creditable account of himself. For also twelve long years he served as District Magistrate invested with Sessions powers in His Highness' Government of the Patiala State, enjoying throughout his career there a high reputation for honesty, integrity, keen legal and judicial acumen and impartial justice.

He is an outstanding figure in the public life of his district and is widely respected for his high character and earnest public spirit. His public activities embrace a wide range of usefulness. He is Honorary Secretary, Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Gujranwala; Honorary General Secretary, Khalsa Educational Council, Gujranwala; Honorary Secretary, Sikh Rights Defence League, Gujranwala; etc. He took a leading part in the Royal Silver Jubilee celebrations in May, 1935.

MAJOR-GENERAL NAWAB MALIK SIR UMAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, Kalra, District Shahpur. Educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Biggest landlord in the Punjab. Well known for munificence. Twice on Provincial and thrice on Imperial Council. Elected Member,



Major-General Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.V.O., Kalra, District Shahpur.

Council of State, 1920. Member, Council of the Secretary of the State for India 1929—34. Present at His Majesty King-Emperor's Coronation in England and at Delhi Durbar as Indian Herald. Given Honorary Commission in 18th King George's Own Lancers. Served in Somaliland, received Medal with Jidballi Clasp and mentioned in Despatches. Served throughout Great War in France and Mesopotamia; mentioned seven times in Despatches and received Mons Star, 1914, General Service Medal and Victory Medal. Awarded Recruiting Medal. Served Government throughout Punjab disturbances. Gazetted Nawab (personal), 1929; Aid-de-Camp to H. M. the King, 1930; Major-General, 1935; invited as A.D.C. to His Majesty to attend Jubilee, 1935.

THE HON'BLE NAWABZADA MAJOR MALIK KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, O.B.E., Minister of Government of the Punjab, Lahore. Born 7th August, 1900. Is the only son of Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana. Educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, and Government College, Lahore. Given a Commission in the Army in April, 1918, and attached to the 17th Cavalry (now the 15th Lancers). Served in Afghan War of 1919 and attached to the 16th Lahore Division. Mentioned in Despatches for work in the relief of Thal. On return from active service took up the management of Kalra Estate, modernising its methods of agriculture and carrying out many reforms. Has been Honorary Recruiting Officer in Jhang and Shahpur Districts since 1926; possesses first-class magisterial powers and the rank of an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. Nominated to represent Punjab cotton-growers during the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations; Vice-Chairman, Shahpur District Board; Member, Selection Board, Ministry of Education, Punjab; Member, Selection Committee, Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; Member, N.-W. Railway Advisory Committee; appointed Minister of Public Works, Government, Punjab, under new Reforms, April, 1937.

SARDAR SAHIB SARDAR UJJAL SINGH, M.A., M.L.A., Landlord and Millowner, Mianchannu, Punjab. Born 27th December, 1895. Educated at Government College, Lahore. Went to England as a Member of Sikh deputation to press the claims of the Sikhs before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1920; has been Member, Shromani Gurdwara Committee, since 1921; Member, Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925; was Member and Honorary Secretary, Punjab Reforms Committee, which co-operated with the Simon Commission; served on Hydro-Electric Enquiry Committee and Punjab Retrenchment Committee; presided over Non-Government Schools Conference, Punjab, 1928; Delegate, Round Table Conference, 1930; presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference, 1932; presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 1933; elected Member, first Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937.



Basheshar Nath Vaish Aggarwal, Proprietor, Messrs. Basheshar Nath & Sons, Ambala.

BASHESHAR NATH VAISH AGGARWAL, aged 45 years, proprietor of the leading firm of Messrs. Basheshar Nath & Sons, Chemists and Druggists, Ambala and Karachi, is a prominent supplier of drugs of quality and hospital requisities of 1st grade to the Civil, Military and Municipal Hospitals of various districts, and to Indian States; holds highly commendable opinions of Gazetted Medical Officers in appreciation of his firm's dealings. With land and hard cash worth about Rs. 12,000 he founded Mutsaddi Lal Arya Putri Pathshala, after his father's name, where free education is imparted to girls. The said Lala Sahib is a charity incarnate. He gives away huge sums by way of donations to orphanages and institutions for public good. He has been proving a creditably helping hand to the Administration, as is evident from the Government officials' certificates.

DR. GUJJAR MUL VARMA, Rais and a leading medical practitioner of Ludhiana, was born in 1890. He belongs to the Syal family of Tihara village of the district. His father, Lala Fateh Chand, was a banker and Biswedar of the village.

Having passed the M. P. L. Examination in 1911, the subject of the sketch joined the Military Department in the same year, where he served the benign Government with distinction throughout a period of about 10 years including Overseas services. His valuable and praiseworthy services can be described as follows :—



Dr. Gujjar Mul Varma, Rais, Ludhiana.

(1) Joined the Abor expedition 1911-12. His name was mentioned in despatch and he got medal with clasp. (2) Joined Chinese Troop Repatriation Mission of 1912. His name was mentioned in Despatch. (3) Joined the Great European War of 1914—19. Served in different theatres, *viz.* England, France, Mesopotamia, and after the War in Refuge Camp, Baquba. For these valuable services his name was mentioned in Despatches, and he received Mon Star Medal in France, War Medal, Victory Medal and was awarded first class *Jangi Inam* for two generations. (4) Joined Waziristan Field Force, 1920-21. His name was mentioned in Despatch and he was awarded medal with clasp.

Besides the above distinctions he got a number of certificates for his War services including a certificate from Major-General Commanding Waziristan Force "for devotion to duty on active services."

Since 1921 he has been practising at Ludhiana with great success and has recently built his own hospital, a magnificent building at a cost of about Rs. 60,000.

He is a man of charitable disposition and his purse is vere open for every fund whether raised by the Government or the public. He was one of the highest donors to the Royal Silver Jubilee Fund of Ludhiana town.

He served as Local Director of the Simla Banking and Industrial Co., Ltd., and as Director of Kundan Cloth Mills, Ltd. He is serving as Vice-President of Parcharak High School, Member of the Managing Committee of the Arya High School, and as Medical Officer of various institutions and Member of the Managing Committee of Ludhiana Medical School.

He is blessed with two sons. The elder, Dr. Sham Lal Varma, has just passed the L. C. P. S. Examination from Bombay University and is assisting his father in his great work. The younger, L. Balraj, a promising young lad of 13 years, is reading in the 9th class.



Seth Yousafali Adamji, Member, Cantonment Board, Multan.

SETH YOUSAFALI ADAMJI, Member, Cantonment Board, Honorary Magistrate and Managing Proprietor of the Firm of Messrs. Allibhoy Vallijee and Sons, Multan Cantonment, manufacturers of the well-known Despatch Boxes and Aseptic Metal Furniture for hospitals since 1875. The firm are holders of the Royal Warrant of Appointment to His Majesty the King George V and displayed keen interest in the Silver Jubilee celebrations of Their Imperial Majesties.

During the Great War Seth Yousafali subscribed on behalf of his firm and took a great and important part in collecting funds for the War Loan in recognition of which his firm got a *Sayad* from the Punjab Government. His Firm also carried out large contracts for instruments, metal furniture and other articles for Field use in those critical days.

The firm have extensive works with an establishment of about 200 workmen and supply steel equipment for offices and aseptic hospital furniture to almost all the Government and States' offices and hospitals in India, Burma and Ceylon.

For excellence of quality and finish of their products they have been awarded 30 gold and silver medals with certificates of merit at different exhibitions in India and Europe.



K.S. Dr. M. Yusuf Ali, in charge of Civil Dispensary, Tangi, Distt. Peshawar.



KHAN SAHIB DR. M. YUSUF ALI, in charge of Civil Dispensary, Tangi, District Peshawar, a resident of Peshawar City, was born on May 13, 1889. He belongs to an old and respectable Lon Rajput family of Kashmir. His father, M. Mohammad Zaman, worked as Contractor in the M.E.S. and P. W. D. for more than fifty years and rendered valuable services during the Afghan Wars and Tirah and Agror expeditions. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of all the officers who came in contact with him. Khan Sahib Dr. Mohammad Yusuf Ali joined the Medical Department as compounder in 1909 and by dint of sterling character, extraordinary devotion to duty and sympathetic attitude towards patients won the golden opinions of his superiors. In 1915 he was sent to the Medical School, Agra, from where he qualified with commendation as Sub-Assistant Surgeon in 1919. He has rendered meritorious services in Kurrum, Khyber, North Waziristan and the Malakand Agency, where he is still working with distinction. For these services he has been twice rewarded with handsome amounts of money. He was also awarded the Afghan War Medal. He is, literally adored by the tribal people. His name will ever remain associated with some valuable additions to the Lady Minto Swat Hospital, Malakand. For his exemplary devotion to duty and whole-hearted public services he was awarded the title of Khan Sahib in 1934.



HONORARY LIEUTENANT KHAN BAHADUR HAJI MAHBUB ALI KHAN YUSUFZAI, I.M.D. (retired), Municipal Commissioner, (Afghan Manzil) Suddar Bazar, Ambala, was born in 1879. He belongs to a noble Afghan Yusufzai family. His great-grandfather, Kabir Khan, and grandfather, Haji Mohammad Lal Khan, came from Afghanistan in the time of Amir Dost Mohammad Khan and settled at Ambala Cantonment in 1843, where they built house property worth about two lakhs of rupees. His grandfather rendered loyal services in the first and second Afghan Wars and the Mutiny of 1857. His uncle rendered loyal services in 3rd Afghan War and was awarded a Sword of Honour. After obtaining the degree of M.P.L. from Medical College, Lahore, Khan Bahadur joined the Indian Medical Department in 1900 and retired in 1934. He holds an honourable and brilliant record of over 34 years' service in the Army, Civil, Survey of India, Foreign and Political Departments in various responsible capacities. He rendered gallant services at the action of Jidballi in Somaliland in 1904 in removing the wounded from the firing line at the risk of his life. He performed excellent services during the outbreak of enteric fever amongst Boer and British troops on Field service, Somaliland, in 1903, and during the outbreak of Typhus fever in H. E. the Viceroy's Bodyguard in 1927.



Hon. Lieut. K. B. Haji Mahbub Ali Khan Yusufzai, Ambala.

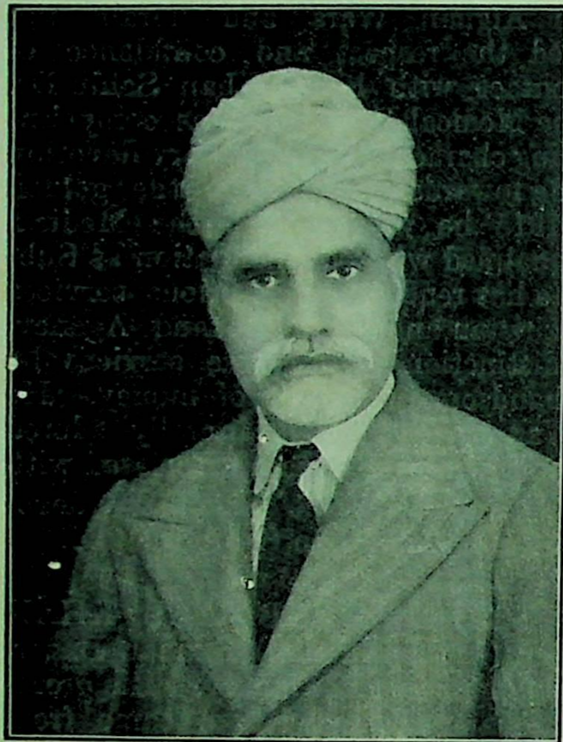
He also treated admirably the Afghan public during the virulent epidemic of influenza at Kabul in 1918.

He acted as British Agent at Kabul on important occasions during the Great War. For devoted and loyal career with the British Agency at Kabul 1913—1919 he was awarded a *Khillat* by His Majesty the King of Afghanistan on 26th September, 1919. His commendable services with the British Mission to Kabul in 1921 were appreciated by the Government of India and also by the Secretary of State for India.

War services:—1. Darwesh Khel Waziris, 1901-02; 2. Mahsud Waziris, 1901-02; 3. Somaliland Expedition (action of Jidballi), 1902—4; 4. Fourth Afghan War, 1919. Has two sons—Ata Ullah Khan and Zaka Ullah Khan.

YED ZAFAR HASAN ABBASI, Chief Representative, Imperial Publishing Company, Lahore, was born in 1298 *Hijri*. He is a worthy scion of the well-known Abbasi Syed family of Rahon in the District of Jullundur. The Abbasis are direct descendants of Hazrat Abbas, the Prophet's uncle. This great old family is respected everywhere.

Syed Zafar Hasan Abbasi's great-great-grandfather, Hazrat Syed Lutfullah Shah Abbasi, was a great Saint of his time. His pious habits and the miracles he performed for the good of humanity brought in large number of disciples around him. His shrine lies in Qazian Street, Rahon, where his *Urs* is celebrated annually and which is still considered a place for taking blessings. His only son, Syed Qalandar Ali Shah Abbasi, held the high and responsible post of Dewan of the Jhajjar State, at that time one of the leading States of India. His only son, Syed Wajih Ahmad Abbasi, who took his education with the Princes, turned out a renowned scholar of Oriental languages in very early youth, so much so that, on the death of his father, the Nawab was pleased to take him, then only fifteen years of age, as Dewan in his father's place. But his elder sister would not have her minor brother remain so far off from home and suffered full two months' cart journey to bring him home. Here in the Punjab Syed Wajih Ahmad joined the Police Force and served the Government creditably, especially in the dark days of the Mutiny while in Kotwali at Ludhiana. After retirement he took leave of worldly affairs in the truest sense of the term, passing the remaining thirty long years of his life in a mosque, praying and teaching.


Syed Zafar Hasan Abbasi, Chief Representative, Imperial Publishing Company, Lahore.

He departed from this world in 1901, leaving behind two sons. The elder, Syed Mohammad Husain Abbasi, Deputy Inspector of Police, died in 1911. As a Police officer he was a model of straightforwardness and scrupulous honesty. Of his four sons, the third, Dr. Syed Mohammad Rashid, has become very popular both as Physician and Surgeon. He is at present serving in the Jullundur City Civil Hospital.

Syed Mohammad Hasan Abbasi, the second son of Syed Wajih Ahmad Abbasi, was an uncommonly intelligent, enlightened and painstaking nobleman and served well his kinsmen.

He died in May, 1926, leaving behind two sons (three other sons having predeceased him). The eldest, Syed Mohammad Mohsin Abbasi, P.E.S., served in the Education Department very creditably for thirty-five years in different capacities. Every officer, who came in contact with him, spoke warmly of his keen intelligence and high abilities. He retired on pension in 1930 and has since been living a pious life at home in Rahon. He is blessed with two sons—Syed Mohammad Ahsan Abbasi and Syed Mohammad Abbasi.

Syed Zafar Hasan Abbasi is the youngest son of Syed Mohammad Hasan Abbasi. He was enlisted in the Police Force in 1898, but after only a year he resigned and joined the Audit Office, N.-W. Ry., Lahore. He served this Department with distinction for more than ten years and became Head Clerk of the Ticket-printing Section.

In 1911, just before the Coronation Durbar, he joined the Imperial Publishing Company, Lahore, as Sub-Agent to Mr. Morris for bringing out the Company's monumental illustrated publication "The Imperial Coronation Durbar, 1911." In regard to this work and the next great publications "India and the War," etc., he gained exceptional distinction among his co-workers and thus rose gradually to his present position. His success in the very beginning of his career was to no small extent due to the affectionate patronage of the late renowned Hakim Ajmal Khan, the leader of All-India fame, who not only helped him to secure business from the notables of Delhi but also introduced him in certain leading Indian States. Mr. Abbasi's twenty-seven years' long experience, as well as honest and efficient work in this line, has made him popular far and near. He also made his name as Sole Agent for several years of the paintings of Mr. Nazir Husain of Delhi, an artist of international reputation. He has also been connected for the last nine years with the Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., London,—the greatest Assurance Company of the British Empire. In this line too he has demonstrated his canvassing capacity by securing policies worth lakhs.

Mr. Abbasi was the first member of the family to turn from Government service to business, and his success in this line has induced some other members of the family to follow in his footsteps. For instance, his first cousin, Dr. M. S. Muttaqi, has given a lead to the Muslim community in the Insurance line by starting "The Muslim India Insurance Company" in Lahore and, as its Founder Managing Director, has been giving a creditable account of himself.

In August, 1935, Mr. Abbasi, received an unbearable shock in the passing away of his only son, Syed Faiz Hasan Abbasi, a promising boy of about ten. He has now two daughters.

SUPPLEMENT

(Photographs and biographies of constituents which were received late.)

KHAN BAHADUR HAJI SHEIKH MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN, Landlord, Honorary Magistrate, Secretary, Bayley H. E. School, Barh, District Patna, Behar. Born 1900. Municipal Commissioner for eighteen years. Municipal Chairman for three years. Director, Provincial Co-operative Bank, Patna. Member, Patna District Board. Devotes time and money to public. Made Khan Sahib, 1924, Khan Bahadur, 1931. *Address* :—Mahmood Garden, Barh, Patna, Behar.



K. B. Haji Sheikh Mahmood Hasan Khan, Barh, Patna, Behar.

KHAN BAHADUR HAJI SHEIKH MOHAMMAD YUSAF KHAN, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, Barh (Patna), Behar. Born 1881. He is descended in direct line from the first Caliph, Abu Bakar. Khan Bahadur's father, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Bahadur Ali Khan, was for a long time Honorary Magistrate, Chairman, Municipality and Local Board, and Member, District Board.



K. B. Haji Sheikh Mohammad Yusuf Khan, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, Barh (Patna), Behar.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mohammad Yusuf Khan is Honorary Magistrate and was Chairman, Municipal Committee; Member, Local Board; Director, Barh C. C. Bank, and Secretary, H. E. School, Barh, and Local Dispensary Committee for a long time. In recognition of his good services on the Municipal Committee and Local Boards two roads have been named after him. He rendered during the War useful service in connection with the War Loan and recruitment and also Bakrid affairs. He was awarded a *Sanad* for recruitment.

He was made Khan Sahib in 1921 and Khan Bahadur in 1922 and received another *Sanad* for good work against revolutionary movement, 1930, and Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.

He has established a Madrasa on the Yusuf Garden, Barh, and is interested in religion and gardening. He did Haj in 1927. He has three sons and one daughter.

RAI BAHADUR CHAUDHRI NARAIN SINGH, Rais-i-Azam and Divisional Durbari, Shujabad, District Multan, was born at Shujabad on 9th January, 1882. He is a worthy scion of the premier Babla family of landlords in the Multan District. He owns more than 8,000 acres of land in the Shujabad and Multan Tehsils, paying Rs. 10,000 annually as land revenue and water-rate. He also possesses extensive house property at Multan, Lahore, Simla, Karachi and Hardwar. He is equally respected by the public and the officials for his earnest public spirit and sincere loyalty to the Crown and is well known for his broad-minded munificence.

He has constructed a *Sarai*, a female ward in the Moon Civil Hospital, Shujabad, and a statue of King Edward VII at Multan and annually contributes Rs. 300 for classical teaching at Shujabad. He has also constructed a *bund* which protects many villages, besides his own, from the floods.

During the Great War he devotedly served the Government in various ways and helped it with men, money and animals. His War services and especially his recruiting work were warmly referred to by high officers.

He took enthusiastic interest in the Royal Silver Jubilee in May, 1935, and paid Rs. 611 to the Jubilee Fund.

For his multifarious and meritorious services to all the departments of Government he has been awarded innumerable *Sanads* and certificates by Governors and various high officers along with a Sword of Honour. He was elected first non-official President of the Shujabad Municipal Committee and is a Non-official visitor of Jails, Multan. He was made Rai Sahib in 1927 and Rai Bahadur in 1931. He has travelled over the continents of Asia and Europe.

" He has an exceptionally good record of service," according to Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan. In the words of Sir Malcolm Hailey, " he is a loyal friend of the administration." Sir Maynard, F.C., was pleased to note :—" He was successful in his recruiting work, helped the Settlement Officer, Mr. Emerson, and he is inclined to strike out a line for himself different from that followed by the rest of his family."

His son, Ch. Pratap Singh, is a young man of progressive ideas and great driving force. He has been re-elected President, Shujabad Municipal Committee, and has added greatly to the amenities of the people.

Rai Bahadur hurried to the rescue of, and rendered great relief to, the Quetta sufferers.

He is a Member, District Board, Multan, and Canal Advisory Committee, and is a Vice-President, Prisoners' Aid Society.



The Hon'ble Raja Sir Raghu Nandan Prasad, Kt., Rajbati, Monghyr, Behar.

THE HON'BLE RAJA SIR RAGHU NANDAN PRASAD, KT., Rajbati, Monghyr, Behar. Born 1882. Estate comprises 1,561 villages in Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Gaya districts, paying Rs. 86,000 as Government demand. Raja Sahib was sole representative of Behar and Orissa landholders in Legislative Assembly for two successive terms and was also elected member of Council of State. He is widely known for his charity and public spirit.



R. S. Chuni Lal Rastogi, Rais, Landlord, Honorary Magistrate, Beharshariff, Patna, Behar.

RAI SAHIB CHUNI LAL RASTOGI, Rais, Landlord, Honorary Magistrate, Beharshariff, Patna, Behar. Born 1893. Pays about Rs. 12,000 as land revenue. Has rendered useful public services on Municipality and District Board Council and also as President, Behar Seva Samiti, and Member, Aman Sabha. Subscribed Rs. 5,000 to War Loan and handsome amounts to Earthquake Relief Fund and various useful institutions. Made Rai Sahib in 1933.



M. R. RY. RAO SAHIB KANTAMNENI VENKATA RANGAIAH GARU, son of Subbanna Garu, is the Village Munsiff of Nagayathippa of Divi Taluq, Kistna District, South India. He is a rich and influential citizen of Divi Taluq, paying to the Government assessment amounting to nearly Rs. 3,000.

The Kantamnenin family have for several generations been rendering to Government very useful and important services and was very helpful during the Non-co-operation days.

In 1826 the then Zamindar of Vasireddi family granted to his ancestors the villages Bobbar Lanka, Mopidevi Lanka, Mellamarthi Lank, Mera Kana Palli Lanka, Pittala Lanka and Chiruvolu Lanka of Divi Taluq as a perpetual lease but subsequently they were lost.

His great-grandfather supplied a crore of bricks to the British factory at Masulipatam for the construction of the Bandar Fort and his grandfather also helped the Government in obtaining the lease of certain villages for the aforesaid factory.

His father, M. R. Ry. Kantamneni Subbanna Garu, was very influential in the Divi Taluq and rendered meritorious services to Government in several branches of the administration. At the time of the introduction of the tree-tapping system, when the Gavalla tappers gave great trouble, he persuaded and induced them in over 40 villages to accept the proposals of Government.

Venkata Rangaiah Garu was awarded a gold medal in 1908 for saving the village of Nagayathipa from floods.

In 1911 he was awarded a certificate at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi for public benefactions and philanthropic services. In 1917 he was commended for his good work in connection with the War Loans.



M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Kantamneni Venkata Rangaiah Garu, Village Munsiff, Nagayathippa, Divi Taluq, Kistna District.

During the Non-co-operation trouble he did all that was possible to counteract the activities of the agitators and his services were specially appreciated by the Government and he was presented a gold-mounted stick by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the then Governor of Madras, during his visit to Kistna District. In 1926 he was awarded the title of Rao Sahib in recognition of his services to the British Government.

In 1930 he was granted about sixty acres of land in Divi Taluq on a royalty in recognition of his continued unswerving loyalty and the past services of his ancestors.

In 1935 he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal.